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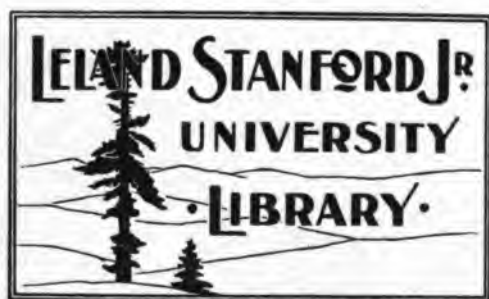
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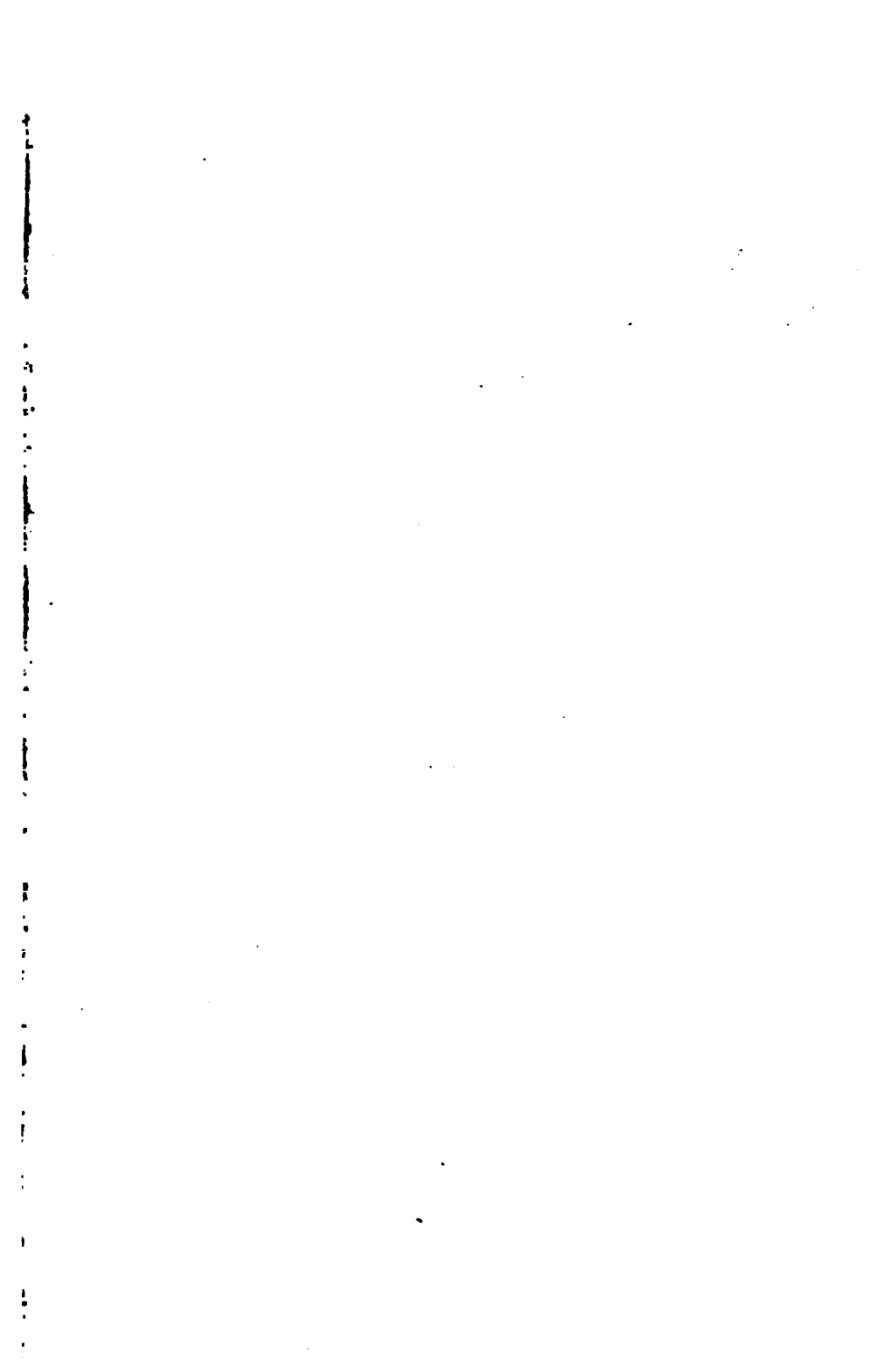


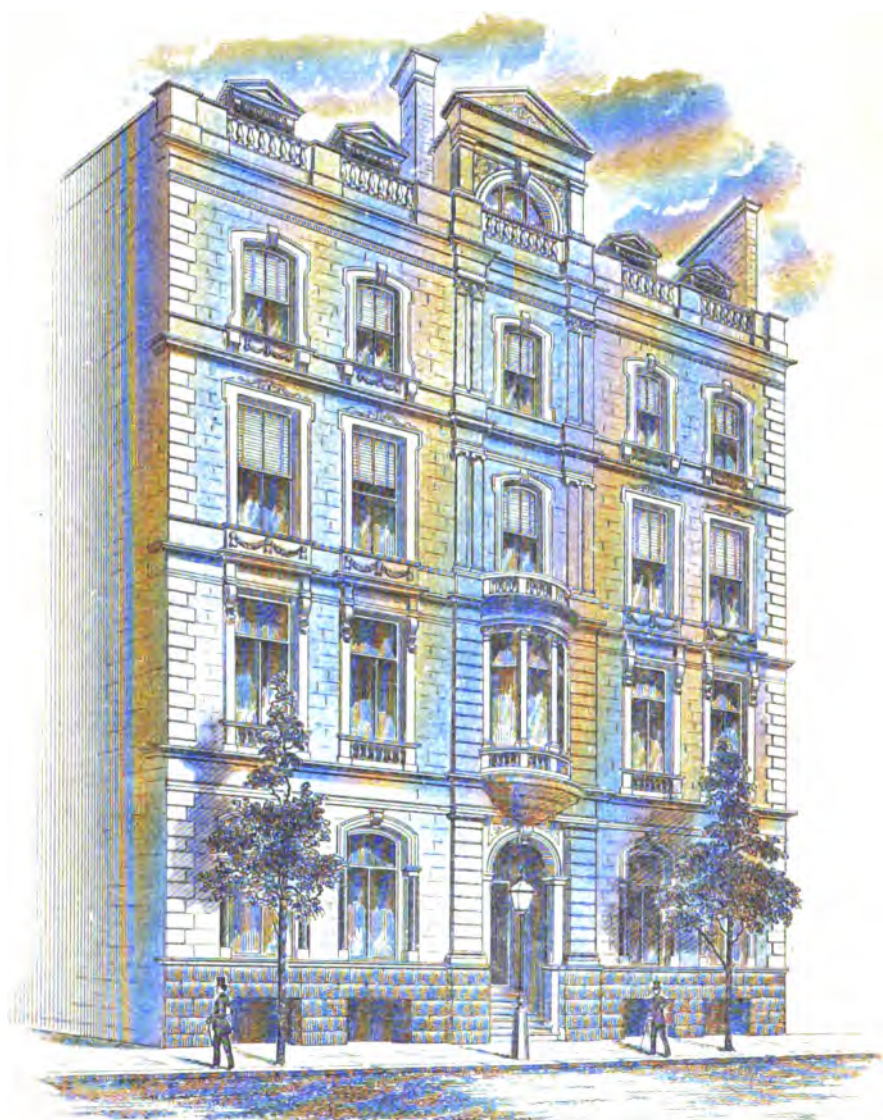
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Edited by the Secretary

VOLUME XXII.

1890-91

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Published by

THE INSTITUTE, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

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1891

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Members are particularly requested to notify all changes in their addresses to the Secretary, so that the Proceedings and other communications may be forwarded without delay.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,
Northumberland Avenue,
18th July 1891.

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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character."—(Rule I.)

Membership.

There are two classes of Fellows, Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £8, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1. 1s., and an annual subscription of £1. 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for more than three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscription on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

Privileges of Fellows whose Subscriptions are not in Arrear.

The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms, Library, Newspaper Room, &c. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have a report of each meeting and the Annual volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual *Conversazione*, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

Contributions to the Library will be thankfully received.

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.



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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1890—91.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 11, 1890.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 114 Fellows had been elected, viz., 97 Resident and 77 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

John K. Anderson, Professor J. Hudson Beare, B.Sc., James Bennett, Arthur H. Birkinshaw, A.M.Inst.C.E., Henry Bliss, Frank W. Bond, Rev. Henry J. Campbell, Charles A. V. Conybeare, M.P., William Symes Cuff, James Dickson, David R. Edwards, M.D., Major-General J. Bevan Edwards, C.B., T. H. Haynes, Arthur D. Home, William W. Jenkinson, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., George Henry Kearton, Marcus W. Lowinsky, John Lowles, James K. D. Mackenzie, George McCulloch, George H. Naunton, William E. Paddon, Henry A. Perkins, Walter Phillips, M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., Edmund M. Royds, Abraham Salaman, Edvard G. Salmon, Arthur J. Scott, Thomas Y. Strachan, Vincent H. Strange, W. H. Swift, U. P. Swinburne, J. E. Matthew Vincent, Major A. G. Walker, R.A., Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo W. P. Wallis, G.C.B. (Honorary Fellow), Corbet Woodall, C.E.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

James Aitken (Victoria), John W. Alexander. A.R.I.B.A. (Orange Free State), John Baylis (Swaziland), Alexander Boggie (Mashonaland), Hon. Robert Bond, M.L.A. (Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland), Major W. Brassey (New Zealand), Hon. Joseph Briggs, M.L.C. (Nevis), A. Selwyn Brown, C.E. (New South Wales), Dr. William Brown (New Zealand), J. R. Baxter Bruce (Queensland), Henry Cave (Fiji), Charles Wm. Chapman (Victoria), Hon. Mr Justice Pope A. Cooper (Queensland), Edmund K. Crace (New South Wales), Alfred J. Crauford (Natal), Thomas Dalrymple (Cape Colony), Henry Daly

(New South Wales), Mortimer C. De Souza (Jamaica), Jacob N. De Villiers (Transvaal), John Dunn, Jun. (South Australia), Joseph Dyer (India), Arthur B. Edgson (Transvaal), Septimus Ekins (Cape Colony), Hon. George Henry Emerson (Newfoundland), George Fethers (Victoria), P. Denton Fethers (Victoria), A. Percy Field (Transvaal), Rev. Wm. Roby Fletcher (South Australia), Joseph Fortuno (Cape Colony), Wm. Baggett Gray (Jamaica), Daniel J. Haarhoff (Cape Colony), Frank Harrison (Seychelles), Commr. George P. Heath, R.N. (Queensland), Isaac Herman (Victoria), Francis E. Hodges (Gold Coast Colony), George Holdship, J.P. (New Zealand), Richard Honey (Mexico), Thomas H. Hopkins (Queensland), C. A. Hornabrook (South Australia), Martin Thomas Kays (Cape Colony), Robert P. Kitson (Jamaica), J. W. S. Langerman (Transvaal), James W. Leonard, Q.C. (Transvaal), A. R. B. Lucas (South Australia), Charles Major (Antigua), Charles Henry Matterson (Transvaal), Alexander McMicking (Queensland), Samuel Mellwill (Cape Colony), Isidor Mendelssohn (Cape Colony), John W. Mennell (Jamaica), John Mercer (Cape Colony), James Morton (Transvaal), James Murphy (Victoria), The Hon. Edmund W. Parker (New Zealand), Captain A. H. Pinnock (Jamaica), Hon. William H. Roberts, M.L.C. (Victoria), Mathew W. Robertson, C.M.R. (Cape Colony), J. W. H. Rohde (Seychelles), D. D. Rosewarne (South Australia), William S. Rucker (Victoria), N. S. Savariau (Jamaica), Captain Henry G. B. Sparrow (New South Wales), J. W. de Vere Stevens (Nova Scotia), George Stewart (Seychelles), Frank Timperley (Mauritius), George E. Tolhurst (New Zealand), Edward Venning (Ceylon), Dr. John S. Wait (New Zealand), George N. Waldron (Natal), George F. Want (New South Wales), Douglas H. Webb (Cape Colony), Samuel J. Wilks, C.E. (Transvaal), James Nelson Williams (New Zealand), W. Blache Wilson (Trinidad), B. Horace Wood (Natal), John M. Wright, J.P. (British Bechuanaland), Edward Wm. Young, M.Inst.C.E. (New South Wales).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The following donations to the Building Fund were reported:—

Amount previously announced	£5,141	8	9
Mr. Frederick Dutton	52	10	0
Mr. F. M. Dutton	52	10	0
Mr. Alfred Radford (second donation)	1	1	0
Mr. C. E. Cullen	1	1	0
Mr. John Hall	1	1	0
	£5,249	6	9

The CHAIRMAN : It does not, I think, need the bumper meeting we have to-night to prove that the Royal Colonial Institute has taken a deep interest in the affairs of East Africa. The Council placed that on record in their last Annual Report, and I think they have given another proof that they wish well to the cause by asking Mr. George Mackenzie to read his Paper to-night. I will now, without further preface, introduce him to you. You are aware that he has been acting as the pioneer ruler of that most interesting extension of the British Empire in East Africa—a part of our Empire which we mean

to develop, and I believe we have the country thoroughly at our back in wishing to do so.

Mr. GEORGE S. MACKENZIE then read his Paper on

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

As I lay no claim to be either an explorer or geographer, the paper I read to you to-night does not attempt to traverse the wide field of discovery and research on the continent of Africa. There are doubtless many here present who are more competent to deal with such subjects. My remarks will be confined accordingly to that portion of the country of which I have acquired a personal knowledge.

I assure you that, conscious as I am of my own inability to do justice to the subject, I only consented to respond to the invitation of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to appear before you to-night by my earnest appreciation of the service this Institute has rendered to this country, and from a sense of the duty we individually owe to the Members of its Council to support them in their self-imposed and unselfish labours to diffuse abroad a general and intimate knowledge of all matters affecting the colonial interests of the Empire.

My observations will be understood then to refer only to that part of the East Coast of Africa known as the Sultanate of Zanzibar, and the countries beyond now placed under British influence, and to their history as connected with our own time.

Most of us probably know that the family of the present Sultan of Zanzibar were rulers of Muscat in the province of Oman, which lies on the shores of the Gulf of Oman at the western entrance to the Persian Gulf.

The rulers of Zanzibar were formerly viceroys or governors nominated by the Sultan of Muscat for the collection of revenues, and so they remained up to the time when the Sultanate of Muscat and Zanzibar became vested in the father of the present ruler, on whose death the kingdoms of Oman in Arabia and of Zanzibar in East Africa were, for the first time, separated, and the brothers Thowyene and Majid placed as independent rulers on the respective thrones. This was done by the decision of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, in 1861, and by this award the State of Zanzibar, being the richer of the two, was bound to pay an annual subsidy of \$40,000 (or £6,000 sterling) to the ruler of Muscat.

This payment was subsequently undertaken by the Indian Treasury, and as a result the public slave market in Zanzibar was then

ior ever abolished, and on the site of that slave market now stands the beautiful cathedral erected by the Universities' Mission to commemorate that most important event.

I will state briefly what has come under my knowledge with regard to Zanzibar since the year 1878. Prior to and since that time even up to this very day, fully nine-tenths of the entire trade rested undisputed in the hands of British subjects, no less entitled to the maternal care and protection of the British Crown because they are loyal subjects of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

In the year 1878, negotiations with Sultan Burghash were entered into by Sir William Mackinnon, the founder and president of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and a concession was offered to him for leasing the whole of the territories of the Sultanate on the mainland exclusive of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, with certain reservations regarding revenues which would have secured to the Sultan a sum exceeding \$450,000 annually.

This concession was not limited to the restricted 10-mile coast line, subsequently acknowledged as limits to the Sultanate, under a convention which I shall presently have occasion to allude to, but to an empire extending along the uninterrupted coast line from Tungi to Warsheik, a distance of, say, 1,150 miles inland, as far as what now has become the eastern province of the Congo Free State ruled over by Tippu Tib and including Lakes Nyassa, Tanganyika, and the Victoria Nyanza, and reaching the confines of Uganda, throughout which vast territory, embracing 590,000 square miles, the name and authority of the Sultan of Zanzibar were known and respected.

This far-seeing and far-reaching concession was of necessity submitted to Her Majesty's Ministers of the day, but unfortunately, for lack of encouragement and support at their hands, it was not carried into effect. Had at that time the influence and power which such a concession could not fail to create throughout the heart of Africa been secured in favour of England and English enterprise, how altered would be the circumstances we are reviewing to-night, how changed the situation at Khartoum, and along the whole valley of the Nile as well as in Abyssinia! What much greater advance would civilisation have made, and what a saving would have been effected in the continued futile attempts to arrest the slave trade by means of naval cruisers alone! Even at that late date, the influence of our distinguished Consul-General Sir John Kirk was supreme throughout the whole coast and far into the interior, nor was any German or other European rival present to

pluck the golden fruit then offered to us, and which was well within our reach. Very different however is the situation of to-day.

I learn from the despatches addressed by the German Chancellor to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, appearing in the Blue Books presented to Parliament between the years 1880 and 1885, that then for the first time the Germans sought to establish their influence at Zanzibar.

During that period our political barometer at Zanzibar began steadily to fall, and it had almost reached zero, when its downward course was arrested by the convention concluded in October 1886. By that convention the spheres of British and German influence indicated on this map were approximately but not clearly defined.

. Then for the first time the Sultan of Zanzibar's territory was restricted to a belt running ten miles inland and extending on the coast from Tungi Bay to Kipini, including the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Lamu, and the isolated towns of Brava, Merka, Magadishe, and Warsheik on the Somali coast, each town being surrounded by territory within a radius not exceeding 10 miles, the intermediate coast lying between these ports being left unappropriated.

It will serve no useful purpose to comment here on the point from which our southern line of delimitation sets out or the direction in which it was drawn. Starting from Wanga it goes out of the direct line, runs round Kilimanjaro, so as to exclude that snow-clad mountain from the British sphere, and ends at the middle of the eastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and, there being no agreement regarding the country to the north of the river Tana, the Germans were not prevented by the original agreement from exercising their influence in Witu and in that quarter.

The more natural and reasonable line would appear to have been one following the course of the Pangani River as far as it should be available to form a boundary, thence drawing a straight line to the Lake Victoria. This would have obviated cutting the important tribe of Wadigo in two as the present line has done, thereby placing half the tribe under the German, and the other half under the British Company.

I have failed to understand the rules or laws which guided the officers by whom this delimitation was drawn. It is nevertheless evident that our German neighbours had no ground to complain of the settlement arrived at, for they certainly were very liberally dealt with.

In reviewing this matter it must not of course be overlooked that British interests are not confined to Africa, and that Imperial considerations may have required sacrifices to be made. and so

interests deemed less important at that time had to give way to graver necessities.

The Anglo-German convention concluded last June by the Marquis of Salisbury has, I am happy to say, removed many of the obstructive vexations and disheartening annoyances which hampered the progress and effectual working of the concession granted by His Highness the Sultan to the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Speaking, as I do, free from all political bias, and simply as one who has had intimate and practical experience of the effects of that settlement, I have no hesitation in saying it has been the saving of British influence and British interests throughout the whole East Coast of Africa, nor can it fail to have a very substantial and far-reaching effect in British India by affording much needed protection to the lives and valuable properties of our Indian subjects resident in Zanzibar and on the coast, who, but for the Protectorate extended by us to Zanzibar, might one day, and that not a remote one, have found themselves and their properties transferred to the jurisdiction of a foreign Government.

I now come to the period when the second concession was granted to Sir William Mackinnon, by which the Imperial British East Africa Company was brought into existence. H.H. Sultan Burghash, taking alarm at the influx of adventurers into his dominions and the Protectorates the German Government had declared over tribes and districts hitherto dealt with as belonging to Zanzibar, realising the guarantees of revenue and personal security he had lost by the failure of the first concession offered to the British in 1878 (to which I have previously alluded), telegraphed to his friend Sir William Mackinnon and besought him to accept a concession which would enable a British Company to occupy and work the limited sphere then reserved to the British influence. This it was felt could not be effectually undertaken by a few private individuals, but it was believed much might be accomplished by a joint stock company supported with a royal charter.

An appeal was accordingly made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He, appreciating the importance if not the necessity of such a recognition by the Crown, promptly induced Her Majesty's Government to advise the grant of a charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, which was signed on September 8, 1888.

The situation on the coast line has since materially changed and improved. By that masterly settlement effected by Lord Salisbury

under the Anglo-German Agreement of this year, the political barometer at Zanzibar may be said to have steadily risen from zero till at the present time it is regarded as standing at "set fair." The convention, as you are doubtless aware, has placed beyond dispute the paramount control which the Protectorate of Zanzibar carries with it; and further extends the recognised sphere of British influence on the East Coast from Wanga to Kismayu on the south, as well as inland west across the Victoria Nyanza to the extreme limits of the Congo State, thus including Uganda and Unyoro within our jurisdiction, while it has constituted the Juba our northern frontier, to be prolonged in agreement with Italy to the western watershed of the Nile Valley.

Had it not been for the existence of these chartered companies and the energetic action taken by the British East Africa Company for the maintenance and protection of its rights, the national interests in East Africa would have been placed in very great peril.

I venture to think that the British Company has already in these negotiations proved an important factor politically and commercially, but these services will probably be better gauged by future rather than by present history.

Having thus briefly sketched the origin and political aspects of British East Africa, I shall refer to the close relation of trade with the anti-slavery question, and the benefits British East Africa is capable of extending to commerce and to the people of this Empire, be they European, Indian, or native.

Regarding the important bearing British East Africa has had on the slave question, I may mention that in assisting to work out a humane problem for the abolition of slavery in Africa, I can claim to have met with, even if small, some measure of success.

On my landing at Mombasa in November 1888, to assume the administration of the Company's territory, I found the whole coast line in a state of dangerous ferment, consequent on the trouble existing in the adjoining German sphere, and which seriously threatened the very existence of some of our missionary stations. The subject therefore was at once forced upon my attention, and had to receive my most constant and earnest consideration.

The course adopted enabled me, with the co-operation and hearty consent of many of the Arab slave-owners themselves, within the first twelve months of the Company's existence to assure the absolute freedom of all the slaves who had run away from their masters but were still resident within the sphere of the Company's operations, the number exceeding an estimated total of over 4,000

souls. The naval cruisers only liberate on an average about 120 slaves per annum.

A system was established whereby slaves desirous of liberation were empowered to purchase emancipation; but although in order to assist these runaways the Company offered to provide them with work and pay the ordinary rate of wages in preference to employing other labour, I regret to learn that scarcely 150 voluntarily came forward to avail themselves of the privilege to secure their freedom, which they could certainly have done within a period of six months. Such is the apathy of the enslaved in respect of their future. It gave me, however, great gratification on my return to this country to be informed by Consul H. H. Johnston that the measures adopted at Mombasa for the liberation of the slaves there were considered so reasonable and just by the Arabs at Lake Nyassa that the feeling thereby engendered facilitated Mr. Johnston's negotiations even at that distance.

I mention this merely as proof of the absolute necessity, when promoting measures for the suppression of domestic slavery in Africa, to deal with the question in a calm, dispassionate, and conciliatory spirit. My experience has taught me there are no characteristics more certain to secure the respect and submission of the native than that of firmness tempered by strict and unselfish justice.

While asking you to bear in mind that slavery in Africa is an institution from time immemorial, that it is recognised by the Arab's creed, that his slaves are his personal property and in some cases the only wealth left him by his parents, I wish it to be clearly understood that domestic slavery on the coast is quite distinct and a very different matter from the slave trade. My remarks refer chiefly to domestic slaves on the mainland of the coast, with whom alone I had to deal. I have no personal experience or knowledge as to the working on the clove plantations on the island of Pemba, but I can understand the death rate there to be enormous in the case of slaves suddenly transported from the drier atmosphere and higher plateaus of the interior to the humid climate of Pemba and Zanzibar.

As regards the application of slave decrees in the Sultanate of Zanzibar, with the consideration of which we are for the moment more particularly concerned, I would ask you to keep present in your minds the very important fact that domestic slavery was necessarily recognised in the treaties entered into by Great Britain with that State,

There are several decrees affecting the abolition of slavery which have from time to time been published in the Sultanate of Zanzibar, and, with the power of putting them into execution, these are useful weapons to assist in stamping out slavery entirely in the process of time, and with the entire coast line now in European hands and the custom houses of the ports administered by European officers the days of slavery are doomed.

As roads come to be opened out so must slave hunting in the interior cease. The Arabs have gone great lengths to meet the European sentiment regarding slavery, with which they cannot be expected to sympathise, and rather than goad their willing acquiescence into opposition it would, in my opinion, be desirable to frame the decrees so as to avoid all semblance of any intention to *confiscate existing property in slaves*.

Not only have the acts of the British East Africa Company familiarised the native mind with the idea of slaves purchasing their own redemption, but the redemption price arranged for them is so moderate that all industrious slaves are capable of working out their freedom within the space of a few months, and I maintain he is the better man for working out his own freedom rather than having it forced upon him gratuitously.

To prevent this last decree of His Highness the Sultan Sayyid Ali becoming, as other decrees have, a dead letter, it will in my opinion be necessary to appoint a Slave Commissioner and staff to register all existing slaves, acknowledging as slaves only those who are recorded on the official register, and these would have the option of working out their own freedom. A slave bureau at Zanzibar controlled by such a commissioner could, with the aid of the European officers on the coast, without difficulty establish measures to obviate abuses and protect all slaves who have intimated their intention to work out their redemption, and as that is accomplished, as freemen they would cease to appear on the register. When the existing slaves have died off or have worked out their redemption slavery becomes an institution of the past.

From inquiries made regarding the Arab laws affecting slaves I consider them, generally speaking, as well and kindly framed; there are of course exceptional cases of harsh treatment, but from my experience they are not common, and as a rule the slaves are contented and happy.

The predecessor of the present Sultan himself consulted me, as a personal friend on whom he relied, on the subject of issuing a decree for the abolition of slavery, then being urged upon him by our able

and energetic Consul-General Col. Sir Charles Euan Smith, who has been unremitting in his efforts to bring about this desirable result ever since he has been in office, and to whom is mainly due the credit for the present advanced and liberal state of feeling throughout the Zanzibar Sultanate regarding this difficult and complex question. My position on that occasion as adviser of the Sultan I assure you I felt to be a delicate and responsible one. While most desirous that slavery in every form should cease, I felt that I could not do otherwise than give His Highness my honest convictions on the subject. I then told him that I was aware he was personally disposed to see the slave emancipated, and I pointed out to him that by doing so he would secure the praise, sympathy, and respect of the entire civilised world; but I felt bound to remind him that before advising him to take so momentous a step, as ruler and representative of his people, he had to consider well what the effect of such an edict would be upon his State; and when pressed by him for counsel I had candidly to confess I had not then sufficiently mastered the intricacies of the labour question, but that I saw no insuperable difficulty to having it satisfactorily worked out. My advice to him was merely to declare his willingness to emancipate so soon as the labour question was made clear to him, and he was assured that the measure would be gradually carried out, and the properties and prosperity of his subjects be fairly safeguarded.

I do not fear the prospect of dealing with the emancipated slave as a free labourer. My experience proves to me that on the many works undertaken at Mombasa the native has freely come forward to work for a daily wage, and on several occasions I have been unable to employ all who tendered their services.

What the Africans most require to be taught is to improve their social condition, and so create wants among them which can easily be supplied by the labour of their hands.

Sudden emancipation in the existing state of the people must necessarily mean the hampering if not paralysis of the trade now carried on with the populous districts inland. I affirm, therefore, it is essential simultaneously with emancipation to open up the country as speedily as possible by means of roads, telegraphs, and railways. The difficulties regarding domestic slavery on the coast we may assume have been efficiently met.

But for the suppression of the slave trade nothing practical will be effected so long as operations either on land or at sea are confined merely to the coast ports.

A practical and interesting paper, "The Anti-Slavery Congress," appears in the October number of *The United Service Magazine*, written by Lord Wolseley, showing that the subject of slavery in Africa has long received his Lordship's attention.

We are all probably more or less conversant with the measure the great authority Mr. H. M. Stanley deems necessary for checking this monstrous trade in African blood.

I would remind you, Chapter I, article 1 of the late General Act of the Anti-Slavery Conference held at Brussels this year runs thus:—

"The Powers declare that the most effective means for counteracting the slave trade in the interior of Africa are the following:—

"1. Progressive organisation of the administrative, judicial, religious, and military services in the African territories placed under the sovereignty or protectorate of civilised nations.

"2.

"3. The construction of roads and in particular of railways connecting the further (*avancés*) stations with the coast and permitting easy access to the inland waters and on the upper courses of the rivers and streams broken by rapids and cataracts, in view of substituting economical and rapid means of transport for the present means of carriage by men," &c.

This then I read as indicating the intention of the Powers represented at that Conference to initiate, and necessarily to support substantially, the most effective means for counteracting the slave trade in the interior of Africa.

Lord Wolseley in the paper I have referred to writes thus:—

"It is utterly impossible, however, for the diplomatist and statesman of Europe to deal with this question until an all-powerful public opinion calls for their interference, and urging them on will support them in the policy I have indicated. No question of the kind has ever been settled by diplomatic activity unsupported by the force of an aroused public clamouring for action.

"My own experience in this very question shows clearly that nothing can be done in it as long as the public at large does not take it up. . . .

"What is now wanted is an organisation similar to that which was undertaken by the Anti-Slave Trade Reformers during their noble agitation in order to produce a storm of popular feeling so overwhelming that no Government shall venture to oppose the measures necessary for the extirpation of this iniquity. If that result be secured, the practical steps are simple in the extreme."

Are our demands and difficulties as anything compared with those against which Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton, and Brougham so nobly and successfully contended?

The establishment of chartered companies in Africa and the real effective support by Government cannot fail to prove the surest means to settle a question with which this country has been fitfully and abortively struggling for the past century. We may then congratulate Her Majesty's Government of to-day on having been the instrument to create these chartered companies in East, South, and West Africa, which I affirm will be found the most judicious and economical means of carrying into effect the measures to which they are pledged in solemn conference of all the Powers.

I maintain if a portion only of the enormous sum of money annually expended on slave trade bounties and the subsidy to Muscat be applied towards providing a moderate guarantee for a railway from the coast to the great lakes of the interior (which could then be patrolled and navigated by steamers), more would be done in the coming five years to suppress the slave trade than has been accomplished, at enormous expenditure, within the past fifty. A modest sum guaranteed for a railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria for a few years would probably suffice to stamp out slavery in every form throughout the extensive territory of British East Africa, and such a result would relieve the British treasury of much of the heavy burden now incurred in maintaining slave cruisers, which can do but little, and would at the same time give an impetus to trade and advance civilisation in those regions.¹

Referring now to the commercial prospects, we have Mombasa, the chief port of "Ibea" (a name, and not an inappropriate one, suggested for the territory which is now styled Imperial British East Africa). As a harbour it is far superior to any other on the East Coast, and it undoubtedly commands the best and most direct route to Uganda and the equatorial provinces (so long held unaided by Emin Pasha) as well as the head waters of the river Nile.

The political and commercial value of this port was fully appreciated by the late General Gordon when Governor-General of the Soudan. Acting on his opinion, that the equatorial provinces depending on Khartoum could only be developed through East Africa,

¹ This is evident from the fact that the cost of transport by means of porters under existing conditions from the coast to Victoria Nyanza being £130 per ton weight, the weight of each load being restricted to 60 lbs., the general development of trade is practically unattainable.

the Egyptian Government sent a naval expedition and seized Kismayu, in the hope that this port might obtain for them the coveted ingress and egress for the trade of the countries in question previously acquired and as yet held by Egypt. McKillop Pasha, the commander of the expedition, finding Kismayu unsuited for the object in view, reported to his Government that Mombasa was undoubtedly the point to be aimed at, but in the meantime the Sultan of Zanzibar, supported by Her Majesty's Government, protested against the usurpation, and the Egyptians had to abandon the enterprise.

The course of events has led to the withdrawal of Egypt from Central Africa, and has placed the British Company in the position of realising the far-sighted conceptions of General Gordon, which point to development on the cheapest lines; already the construction of a road and pioneer railway, both now well advanced, has provided facilities for the transport of materials necessary for navigating the Victoria Nyanza, and drawing the trade of the extensive fertile area which surrounds the lake to the terminus of the projected main line.

The Company's territory possesses two navigable rivers, one the Tana, running parallel with the proposed railway at an interval of 120 miles, which can be ascended by light draught steamers to a distance of about 280 miles, the other the still finer river Juba, distant 200 miles from the Tana, running in a more northerly direction, and supposed to be navigable for about 400 miles. These lines of communication intersect at right angles the existing trade routes which for several reasons were formerly compelled to pass the natural outlets in seeking to find their way to the old emporium at Zanzibar through the ports of Pangani and Bagamoyo, now under German control. It is obvious that the trade which flows along these routes cannot fail to be diverted as facilities are provided; and it is important to bear in mind that much of the existing trade of the southern ports was formerly drawn from territory now outside the sphere of German influence, while not a single pound of revenue of the British sphere ever came from the German territory, so that, as development goes on, the British Company has everything to gain by opening for its own territory new routes leading to its coast ports.

Much as the nation may deplore lost opportunities of territorial expansion, the British Company has no longer occasion to grudge the Germans the magnificent possessions they have acquired, comprising not only the unrivalled waterways of the Lakes Nyassa and

Tanganyika, with the growing possibilities of the trade in the fertile areas adjoining them, but bringing them into immediate contact with the head waters of the Zambesi and the Congo, representing altogether a situation of which they doubtless will take the fullest advantage.

On the contrary I rejoice to think that the Anglo-German agreement has removed all occasion of political and recriminative antagonism between the British and German companies, and has brought them into the position of friends having common interests and actuated by a legitimate emulation in furthering to their mutual advantage the civilising work that lies before them.

Apart from the honest and friendly trade rivalry that should tend only to give a healthy impetus to their respective energies, both companies must appreciate the effect of a powerful and benevolent combination working in unison and giving proof of solidarity in their relations with the natives of the country.

Nor should the Germans grudge us the counterpoise to their great advantages that is represented by the inclusion of Uganda and the head sources of the Nile within the limits of British territory. Without these additional lands supplemented by the extension of the northern boundary to the Juba, the British sphere would have been a comparatively barren acquisition, nor does their possession compensate immoderately for the liberal concessions secured by our neighbours.

The treaty Dr. Peters alleges to have made with the King of Uganda is worthless, for not only had Dr. Peters no authority from his own Government, but his actions and aims were discredited by them. Mr. Jackson, who is the accredited agent of the Imperial British East Africa Company, has since his return to Mombasa given a full report of his most interesting journey. He has concluded arrangements which will serve to protect British interests and be a benefit to the several chiefs and tribes with whom he came in contact along his route as well as in Uganda. I believe the public will shortly have an opportunity of hearing an account of his expedition in his own words, in a paper which will be communicated to the Royal Geographical Society.

Suffice it to say here that his reports as to the nature of the country and the disposition of the several tribes he passed through, and with whom he entered into friendly relations, afford ample promise of a prosperous future for the British Company. His action was directed to convince the natives coming under British protection that, while their true interests would be everywhere

secured, the tenure of their cultivated lands remaining undisturbed, they would be safeguarded against intertribal raids, and above all against the dreaded visitations of the slave-hunting Arab or Swahali, the terror of which paralyses their industry and which threatens their very existence. The company seeks indeed to gain their respect and good-will by inspiring them with confidence in the white man as for them a tower of strength on whom also they may rely as a peaceful, just, and sympathetic friend.

The report of the medical officer who accompanied the expedition is satisfactory beyond all expectation. The lands traversed lie at an elevation of from 8,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea level. The climate is excellent and fever almost unknown; the whole party enjoyed excellent health throughout the two years of their wandering. The country in many places, especially around the Lake Victoria, is densely populated, raises grain of all kinds in abundance, and carries considerable herds of cattle, sheep, and goats.

At one point Mr. Jackson found the natives had smelting furnaces, and converted the iron ore of the district into hoes and other implements, in sufficient quantities and of such excellent qualities that the iron wire used in trade, which in many places is so favourite an article of barter, was there unsaleable. It is to be regretted that no experienced geologist accompanied the expedition, to verify the unmistakable signs of mineral wealth noticeable in some of the districts passed through. Uganda and Busogo will no doubt prove to be very rich and profitable provinces of the British Company, which will reward those who develop their agricultural and mineral resources.

The coast line of the British sphere is much healthier and cooler than that of the island of Zanzibar or the more southern coast line. It is a remarkable fact that in the hot season the ports nearest to the equator have the most agreeable and bearable climate.

I have already spoken of the harbour of Mombasa as the finest on the East Coast. While I was there Admiral Fremantle anchored eleven vessels of Her Majesty's Navy at one time in the inner harbour safe from the influence of the monsoon, and as there was room and to spare for treble the number of the largest vessels of the British Navy to moor in perfect safety, there is no reason why it should not become the headquarters of the East India squadron cruising in those waters. A sea breeze blows steadily from the S.W. during one monsoon, and from the N.E. during the other. The thermometer ranges from 74° to 86° Fahr., and the rainfall recorded last year was 40 inches.

The coast line around Mombasa is fringed with valuable coconut groves, which are capable of great extension. The natives manufacture largely an intoxicating drink from the juice of the cocoanut palm. As in India, I anticipate it will be necessary to establish stringent excise rules for the regulation of the traffic in liquor of all sorts. Cereals of many kinds as well as rice and oil seeds are grown in excess of home requirements and exported by native craft to India, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. The cultivation of grain is capable of extension to an almost unlimited extent.

The country immediately in rear of the coast line and along the rivers already mentioned has fine stretches of grass land, capable of carrying large numbers of cattle. These lands have been depopulated and are mostly uninhabited owing to the ravages of the marauding tribe of Masai, whose strength is now found to have been much exaggerated, and with whom there will be but little difficulty in dealing as the Company's roads into the interior approach completion. The Company possesses in these fertile but unoccupied tracts, lands of undoubted value, and as they come to be settled a promising and expanding source of customs revenue. Coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, wild indigo, and fibre plants grow freely and are indigenous in many parts.

Some of the principal exports are ivory, indiarubber, beeswax, hides, gum copal, copra, orchella weed, linseed, rice, Indian corn, millet, and many other kinds of seed and grain.

The imports are Manchester grey cloths, coloured goods, iron, brass wire, and beads.

I noted a very perceptible change at Mombasa in the way of improvement on the occasion of my second visit last year. The natives of the district willingly came in for daily hire on the harbour and other works taken in hand by the Company, the town and bazaar were rapidly extending, the people were more fully and better dressed, and there was every sign of a steadily increasing trade, as proved indeed by the remarkable increase of the customs revenue, which has trebled within three years. In consequence of the disturbances along the German coast many of the Indian merchants had been obliged to transfer their trade to Mombasa, and this migration will probably continue.

Although permitted under their charter, the Company wisely have refrained from entering into direct competition with the native traders. They are meantime applying their resources and energies to lay the sound foundation of a solid and strong administration,

which without ostentatious display in the present will not fail to yield satisfactory returns in the near future. To those unacquainted with trade in uncivilised countries, its rapid expansion under judicious and fostering care is almost incredible. As examples I will cite two instances in two remote spheres of operations.

In the year 1875 I saw the first box of dates shipped from Busrah in Mesopotamia, and notwithstanding that the most partial friend of the Turk would not call him a fostering and judicious administrator, yet the export of this fruit last year from that single port had risen to 20,000 tons. Then take the trade in rice from Burma. The gentleman is now living who made the first shipment of rice from there. Last year the shipments of that article exceeded 1,200,000 tons, representing a money value of over two and a half millions sterling. Or take a case on the Zanzibar coast itself, where the discovery of the wild indiarubber vine made by Sir John Kirk led in a few years to an export worth £200,000 per annum.

In the course of constructing roads into the interior, the Company's officers discovered forests of considerable extent near the coast yielding rubber, samples of which manufacturers here have pronounced to be of the best quality.

And now, before I sit down, permit me to notice the remarks of some newspaper correspondents, who appear to have but a superficial knowledge of the condition of affairs in East Africa. The Sultan's material interests I maintain have in no way been sacrificed by the late arrangement affecting his territories. The taxes and revenue of the island of Zanzibar (termed by Mr. H. M. Stanley the pearl of the Indian Ocean) and Pemba, considerable as they are, remain to him intact. The tax collected last year on the clove crops which come from those two islands alone, cloves being nowhere else produced in his dominions, was little short of £80,000 sterling. Again, the Sultan as well as our Indian subjects are large holders of house and landed property, of which the value is enhanced by the greater confidence and security conferred by the British Protectorate.

Now, allowing a fair rate of interest on the sum of £200,000 for which the Germans are said to have commuted the rent payable by them, and adding these to the sum receivable from the British East Africa Company, I reckon that His Highness is guaranteed, exclusive of his above tax, a net revenue of about \$280,000 yearly, and is at the same time entirely relieved of the costly charges of administration formerly borne by him. The arrangement then does not seem to be a harsh or inequitable one.

From time to time as rumours reach the coast of the march of this or that expedition, of a blow struck here or there in the German sphere, contrasts are drawn between the great activity of the German Company and the implied apathy of the British Company.

Now, I have no hesitation in declaring any conclusions of the sort to be unreliable and misleading. As a matter of fact, it is the British Company that as a company depending exclusively upon its own resources has made the progress arrogated to its neighbours.

The German Company, as a self-dependent commercial and administrative body, ceased to exist almost immediately after taking over the concession which had been secured to it. Troubles supervened, which compelled the Imperial Government to assume the obligations which the Company was no longer in a position to discharge. When the British Company is taxed with over-caution and niggardliness in exercising its proper functions, it is only just to it to consider whether like causes in its case would have produced like results at the cost of the British taxpayer.

Even now, tested by results, I maintain the British Company has no reason to shrink from the comparison.

The facts speak for themselves.

There have been voted by the Reichstag from time to time an aggregate sum of £600,000 in connection with military operations.

£45,000 annually voted as a subsidy for a German line of steamers.

£5,000 annual subsidy for the cable which has been laid to connect Bagamoyo with the island of Zanzibar, and a further advance of £200,000 to capitalise rents payable by the Company to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

These payments are provided for what is called the German "Company" by the Imperial Treasury.

On the other hand, let me tell you what the British Company has accomplished in the short space of its two years' existence.

My previous remarks explain the manner in which it has helped to advance the settlement of the slave question.

It has not only prevented the outbursts of hostilities along its coast, but it has negotiated friendly treaties with all the chiefs who have come in contact with its officers.

It has provided ocean steamers to maintain regular communication between, and afford facilities to, its coastal ports. It has connected these ports by a road and telegraph. A light draught steamer for the river Tana was delivered at Mombasa in June last,

and is now being put together there. A steamer for the Lake Victoria is under construction in Glasgow, and will be ready for shipment this, or at latest next month.

It has improved the town, and afforded many facilities for the harbour of Mombasa.

It has established a military police force of 400 Soudanese and British Indians, in addition to 800 native auxiliaries, who were able to co-operate with and assist Admiral Fremantle in the late expedition against Witu.

It has cut a road 300 miles into the interior and established stockaded stations along that route.

It has surveyed and provided plant and materials for the construction of a pioneer line of railway to the confines of the highland districts in the vicinity of Taveta, and this work is being pushed forward by a staff of engineers with all practicable despatch.

Besides despatching minor caravans to establish posts on the Tana and at Machakos and other points of vantage, it equipped in 1889 an exploring expedition to penetrate, by a new route, the country situated between Machakos and Lake Victoria, passing through Busogo to Uganda and the untravelled tracts around Mount Elgon. After traversing to and fro 1,500 miles of country this expedition returned to Mombasa two months ago. Mr. Gedge, the Company's representative, assumed charge of Uganda in May last; and Captains Lugard and Williams, with a force of Soudanese, have now probably reached Uganda to support him.

Hampered with a rebellion along their coast line, the quelling of which has preoccupied their resources and energies, it is not surprising that the Germans should have been debarred from prosecuting similar works conducive to progress and development. In point of fact, their activity, though more sensational in character, and therefore more attractive to news agencies, has necessarily been restricted to military operations on the coast.

You should bear in mind not a single shilling has been paid by Her Majesty's Government on behalf of the British Company. Moral support it certainly has had, and but for the belief that it would and always will be afforded, the Company would not have been established.

Large sums are expended by our Government in maintaining our slave cruisers, as well as the mail subsidy of only £16,000 per annum connected therewith, also the contribution, of old standing, payable to Muscat; but these outlays are all directed to the suppression of the slave trade, and are in no way given to support the British East

Africa Company, seeing that they were initiated many years prior to the Company coming into existence.

British East Africa cannot fail to prove a suitable outlet for our surplus and rapidly growing Indian population. It will provide valuable lands for the enterprise of the agriculturist, and further furnish employment to mechanics and the higher educated natives of British India, such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, and mercantile clerks, a problem the consideration of which, as time goes on, must still further force itself on the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

It affords also an opening for the settlement of coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco planters.

Under the Protectorate, British East Africa has become practically an integral part of this Empire. It does not, therefore, appear unreasonable that State aid should be extended to it on somewhat the same lines as Her Majesty's Indian Government have adopted for the development of the resources and revenues of British India, by means of guaranteed railways. The sum requisite for such a purpose in East Africa is insignificant compared with the advantages it would confer upon the commercial community of this Empire. What would that sum amount to as compared with the expenditure which the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Portugal have so ungrudgingly incurred towards the settlement and development of their African possessions?

I do not forget that there are men of influence who oppose the expansion of territory, and the responsibilities it carries with it, but a nation cannot, any more than a private company, afford so to circumscribe its responsibilities as to prevent healthy progress and expansion. To do so means to stand still, to stand still to let more active and energetic competitors pass, and the time comes, but too late, when it is realised that such a policy is one of actual retrogression.

Are our responsibilities and anxieties regarding this great Empire more onerous now than they were when it was built up by our ancestors? Are we, with all the advantages of steam and telegraph, to shirk a fair and honest struggle to retain and improve the inheritance they bequeathed to us? If we are, then let us stand aside, and allow ungrudgingly Germany or any other nation possessed of the inclination and the energy to step in and open up the dark places of Africa to commerce and civilisation.

The creation of British East Africa I venture to think is a work of national importance. I trust it may ever command the interest

your presence here to-night attests, and that it will continue to make the same steady and satisfactory progress it has done from the outset. The charter was granted to the Company most opportunely. It came at a time when our peaceful and industrious fellow subjects, the British Indians trading on the East Coast, were much harassed owing to hostilities which broke out within the German territory, and subjected in consequence to serious loss of life and property.

I cannot do better than conclude by quoting the appropriate words H.R.H. the Prince of Wales addressed to the Fellows of this Institute in March 1889, which are peculiarly applicable to British East Africa—one, let us hope, of our Colonies of the future.

Your Royal President on that occasion said :—

“From a commercial point of view, the Colonies and India are among the best customers for home manufactures, it being computed that no less than one-third of the total exports are absorbed by them. They offer happy and prosperous homes to thousands who are unable to gain a livelihood within the narrow limits of these islands, owing to the pressure of over-population, and consequent over-competition. In transplanting themselves to our own Colonies, instead of to foreign lands, they retain their privileges as citizens of this great Empire, and live under the same flag as subjects of the same Sovereign.”

DISCUSSION.

Captain W. C. FORSYTH, R.N. : Having been asked to say a few words on Mr. Mackenzie's able paper, I may mention that I have been engaged off the East Coast of Africa for the past two years—in fact, during the whole of the time covered by the paper—and may therefore claim to have a certain amount of knowledge on the subject treated of. With the general policy of the Company I am not concerned, but I may observe that those best qualified to judge praise Mr. Mackenzie's administration for efficiency, justice, and other desirable qualities. Of course the slave trade, and the means for its suppression, is the question which chiefly interests me as a naval officer. You are aware that for thirty years or more England has been doing her best to suppress the trade between the East Coast and Arabia by means of her cruisers. This, of course, has cost an immense amount of money and a large number of lives. So far as we can see, the only result has been to force the traffic into other channels ; that is to say, I believe the slaves, instead of going by sea, go by land, and this is not to the advantage of the slaves.

In regard to another branch of the traffic—that between Zanzibar and the mainland—I believe we may claim to have done some good. The price of slaves has gone up tremendously during the last ten or fifteen years—and that shows something—although the result is quite out of proportion to the cost we have gone to. I venture to say you will never stamp out the slave trade, with its attendant horrors, until you open up the country by means of railways. It is for the purpose of transporting goods from the interior that slaves are now largely used, but of course railways and roads would do away with human transport, and, consequently, there would be less call for slaves, anyhow for transport purposes. In Zanzibar itself we are now predominant, and there should be little difficulty in the ultimate suppression of slavery there and in Pemba. I quite agree with the lecturer's remarks as to registration. The Company possesses three magnificent harbours, and if proper facilities are provided, trade will undoubtedly flow through them. Of the supremacy of Mombasa over Zanzibar as a naval station there can be no doubt, and with proper facilities for coaling at Mombasa, Zanzibar will take quite a back seat. I was present lately when Admiral Fremantle anchored a large squadron at Mombasa. It was done with the greatest facility, and there was room for three times the number of ships; while piers, the means of coaling, and other facilities for ships may easily be provided.

Dr. T. H. PARKE, D.C.L., Army Medical Staff: I have been asked to say a few words with reference to the subject of the address this evening, and although I cannot say I have very great pleasure in making a speech, still I have the satisfaction of knowing what I am going to talk about. During the past few years I have had an opportunity of seeing a part of Africa with which, I expect, very few present are familiar, both on the Nile and across Equatoria. The map of that part of Africa was almost a blank, and most people supposed that the greater part was desert, in our school days. Instead of deserts we passed through some most beautiful countries, fully cultivated by the natives and looking like gardens, besides being good and healthy countries to live in. Someone has sent me a note asking me to answer a few questions as to the climate, the health of Europeans, and the like. I may tell you of the experience of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, which will give you some idea as to how white men live and get through the difficulties of climate. Out of thirteen Europeans who were engaged on the expedition with Mr. Stanley, eleven emerged out of Africa safe and sound, and are, I believe, safe and sound at the present moment.

Only one died from fever, and he died 600 or 700 miles away from any of us. We were not so fortunate as the expedition about which Mr. Mackenzie told us, which had no fever. I think each of the Europeans on Mr. Stanley's staff, seven in number, who crossed Africa, had fever probably 150 or 200 times. Our staying powers were severely taxed on account of the privations which we endured, but, as you know, we were obliged to wait fifteen months for Emin to make up his mind, which taxed our staying powers more than even the horrors of starvation. We found the natives grew rice, Indian corn, &c., the Indian corn averaging sixty or seventy bushels an acre, while the vegetables we were able to get grew with tremendous luxuriance and rapidity. We also found tobacco, sugar-cane, &c., some of which grew extremely well. The reliance on and regard for the English on the part of Zanzibaris and natives of Africa who had had intercourse with Europeans is very noticeable. They speak of the late Consul-General of Zanzibar, Sir John Kirk, M.D., as though he were their father. They know him all over Africa almost. In regard to the slave trade, I may remark that domestic slavery is not such a dreadful thing as is supposed at home; but slavery in the interior of Africa is quite a different thing. Slavery and ivory hunting are synonymous, and dreadful cruelties are perpetrated. But as to domestic slavery, I quite agree with Mr. Mackenzie's suggestion that slaves should buy their freedom, as gratuitous purchase of their relief and freedom, like many overdone charities at home, has a pauperising effect and has a tendency to destroy thrift and self-reliance. It would have a much better effect morally than to make them a free grant of it. There can be no doubt that these chartered companies—companies like the British East Africa Company—are great sources of civilisation. They create demands that did not exist before, and the natives are always anxious to barter. The natives have a sense of modesty, and are anxious to shield that modesty, and when they see Manchester printed goods they are only too glad to exchange for them the products of their country. To put down slavery you must make railways and place steamers on the lakes and rivers. The natives do not use the elephant, the horse, or the ass, and their only method of transport is human transport; but once you introduce railways and steamers you will, to a large extent, do away with slaves for the purpose of transport. In conclusion, I shall only say that I have had great pleasure in listening to the address, and that I think Mr. Mackenzie's influence on the East Coast of Africa has done a great deal to improve the state of the natives. One great thing the

Company has done is the release of a great number of slaves—some 4,000—since it occupied this portion of the country, and that in itself is a sufficient recommendation.

Mr. E. G. RAVENSTEIN : I listened to Mr. Mackenzie's paper with great pleasure. It is a sensible paper. It does not exaggerate and does not lead us to expect things in Africa which do not exist. There are no doubt considerable regions in British East Africa as in other parts of that continent which would not repay cultivation, but what of the residue? You heard what Dr. Parke told us on this point. Speaking at Leeds the other day I asked—Is it necessary we should actually live on the land which produced our food? I suggested then that in our factories we might produce things which the inhabitants of the tropics might covet, and in return for which they would furnish us with the bountiful produce of their fields. We are accustomed to look upon wheat as a necessary of life, but changes of fashion took place in our diet quite as readily as in our clothes, and there were vegetable products to be found in Africa, such as millet, bananas, and the like, which were certainly nutritious, and which might be converted in course of time into palatable food, acceptable to us, just as had happened in the case of American corn. After listening to this address, and knowing what we know of the Company, and of the practical business experience of the leading men connected with it, I feel sure they will succeed in making Africa yield something to us, and in return bestow something upon that country which must ultimately prove of immense value to its inhabitants : in other words, that they will not only open new markets for our produce, but raise the Africans themselves to a higher plane of civilisation.

Captain C. S. GISSING, R.N. : I was for two years British Consul at Mombasa. This was before the time of the Company—the time of Sultan Burghash—when Sir John Kirk was Consul, and it was my duty to travel a great deal about the country. It is, I can assure you, an extremely fertile country in some parts. There are parts, not more than fifty miles from Mombasa *via* Giriama, that I should liken to Devonshire, the land being hilly, cultivated in small fields, with plenty of grass, and small copses of wood on top of the hills and streams in the valleys, and the crops very luxuriant, while the people are hard-working, and are keen traders. In my day there was no law and order, no protection for life and property, and the people used to cultivate their fields with their little “jembés” in one hand and a gun in the other; they never knew at what moment they might be attacked. The slave trade was very rife.

It was an institution that seemed to be in the blood of the people. They did not understand anything about freedom. I have known natives go down to Mombasa, even from a mission station, and two of them would agree to sell the third. It was quite common for crews of the dhows to sell each other. As to trade, that was impossible on account of the raids of the Masai, and the people were afraid to keep cattle, although there were splendid stretches of grass land on which immense numbers of cattle might be kept. As to the slave trade, I cannot agree with the opinion that the cruisers are not of much use. I think myself that they are. They are maintained there by this country as a national protest against a barbarous and inhuman traffic. Their position is somewhat analogous to that of the police in London. It would not be argued that because there are thieves in London the police are of no use. I am sure if there were no cruisers there would be more slavery. They cannot, of course, interfere with the land traffic, but as to the sea-borne traffic they are an enormous check. I quite believe that, for reasons already pointed out, the construction of a railway into the interior will have an immense effect in stopping the slave trade, especially in territory superintended by British officers. I have visited the British concession for 100 miles inland along the coast, and I am sure it is capable of enormous development and that with the establishment of justice, good treatment, and protection of life and property, we shall find there a second India. This, of course, will be a work of time, but, as I have said, I believe this will become an enormously rich and populous territory and one of the most important that has been added to the Empire for many years.

Mr. W. H. WYLDE: I have had great pleasure in listening to the paper which we have just heard read, which betokens a thorough knowledge on the part of Mr. Mackenzie of the subject with which he has been dealing, and there are only one or two points connected with the Slave Question on which I would venture to say a few words. There is no doubt that slavery has existed in Africa from time immemorial, and as far as the East Coast is concerned, Arabs, of late years, have been the principal offenders. They had very little to do with the export of slaves from the West Coast of Africa, whence formerly from 40,000 to 60,000 were exported annually to Cuba and Brazil, and I regret to say one or two cargoes also found their way to the United States. But this West Coast traffic, which was carried on by a mongrel lot of Spaniards and Portuguese, has, I am happy to say, been entirely wiped out, and not a slave has been

exported from that coast for the last twenty-five years. Our task now is to deal with the East Coast slave traffic, and it is here that we come into contact with the Arabs. It must be borne in mind that these Arabs, who are the principal slave raiders and slave dealers, constitute the most powerful organisation that exists on the African Continent. They have penetrated Central Africa in every direction, and the greater part of the trade of the eastern portion of the African Continent is in their hands. In your efforts, therefore, to open up Africa from the Eastern Coast you cannot treat them as a *quantité négligeable*. You must treat *with* them and *through* them. If you attempt to ignore them and try to wrest the trade from their hands, you must infallibly make enemies of them, and with the Arabs as your enemies your task of establishing a peaceable State and developing its resources will become infinitely more costly and difficult, if not impossible. With the Arabs as your allies you will on the contrary find your task greatly facilitated, and I would recommend, therefore, that every effort should be made to come to amicable arrangements with them. Take them into your confidence. It is your true interest to do so. They are in possession of the greater portion of the trade of the country and they know the trade routes and where to place your goods. Hitherto they have been compelled to use slaves, the only means of transport to be found in the country, for carrying on their trading operations, and the only means of obtaining these slaves was by slave raiding. To remedy this state of things you must open roads into the interior and facilitate the importation of beasts of burden wherever the absence of the Tsetse Fly admits of their employment. If you treat the Arabs fairly they will reciprocate your treatment. We have hostilised them in every way. We have shot them down in thousands in the Soudan, and have captured and destroyed their vessels and confiscated their property whilst engaged in suppressing slave traffic in the Red Sea and on the Eastern Coast of Africa, and yet Englishmen are fairly treated by the Arabs when they come in contact with them. In support of this statement I may mention that in the Soudan, amongst the very tribes that have been decimated by our military operations, an Englishman if he is not connected in any way with the Turks or Egyptians may travel unmolested and is hospitably received, and I would cite as an instance in confirmation of what I state, that a son of mine who is well known among the Soudan tribes, and has been travelling and shooting in that country, has been everywhere well received, and that men bearing the scars of wounds received in action against our troops willingly afforded their services and refused to accept pay-

ment for them when assisting my son in beating for game. In the interest of all parties concerned, therefore, I would strongly recommend a policy of conciliation and friendship in dealing with the Arabs of Eastern and Central Africa.

Dr. U. L. DESAI: I am a coloured subject of Her Gracious Majesty, and even in my native colour I feel extremely proud to say that I look upon myself as nothing else but a loyal subject of Great Britain, a unit of the most glorious empire of the world; and let me assure you that in saying so I merely express what every one of Her Majesty's subjects in any of the British possessions feels. I feel a deep sense of gratitude towards the gentleman who read this paper, and towards this gathering, for it proves to me that not only the Government in England looks after our interests, whether in Africa or India, but that the British nation itself cares about us. I venture to contribute on this occasion such information on the Continent of Africa as I have obtained either from my personal knowledge or that of the Arab, Negro, and Bhatia merchants with whom I came in close contact while trading at Karachi. It appears to me a good deal of ignorance prevails in this country of the favourable opportunities that the vast continent of Africa affords to the British nation to invest their energies, care, capital, and enterprise to develop the resources of a country which has its history of humanity as old as that of Egypt, Carthage, and Morocco; geological resources as precious and various as diamonds, gold, copper, coal, alum, lead, crocodilite, manganese, and saltpetre; botanical resources such as cotton, tea, coffee, indigo, tobacco, wheat, maize, rice, oats, barley, millet, grapes, and numerous useful drugs; animal resources such as cows, buffaloes, Merino sheep, Angora goats, elephants, zebras, quaggas, the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and antelope. To illustrate that all these resources are available for productive investments of labour, capital, and Government protection to such investments, I need only draw attention to the success with which diamond fields are worked in Cape Colony; copper mines in Namaqualand; coal mines at Cyphergat, Molteno, and Indue, and the success with which cultivation and commerce are carried on by the various races of Africa, such as Mandingos, Serres, Nominkas, Jolas, Jolofs, Salum-salums, and Lombys, and the large land revenues and custom duties available in Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British East Africa, Cape Colony, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Natal, Niger Protectorate, and even Zululand itself. The quantity of wood and cotton imported at Liverpool from some of these places, as seen from the statistics of the Chamber of Commerce, bears strong testimony to my assertions, and

I think that if Africa engage but half as much of the attention of the capitalists of this great British nation as is given to India and to the Colonies, it will pay Great Britain ten times as much in substance and gratitude. The country is not without its mental, moral, and intellectual resources, and they too could be well utilised to assist England in drawing forth the resources of the land. The humanity there is not more barbarous than was that of the Angles and Saxons who started from the mouths of the Weser and Elbe in their peculiar war-ships, and whose descendants flourish in this nineteenth century as the noblest nation in the world. African women as far back as Mungo Park and Livingstone have sung "Let us protect and feed the white man ; he has no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind his corn for him." Does not a spirit of deep sympathy and attachment to humanity, even when living 7,000 miles off in this island, breathe in such songs ? If you will but teach that nation that clothes are necessary, they will improve your cloth markets at Glasgow and Manchester, which I am afraid will some day break down before foreign competition. Teach these millions of blacks that corn is necessary for food, houses are necessary to live in, and villages and towns are necessary for society, government is necessary for the protection of life and property, and from among them you will create agriculturists, merchants, mechanics, engineers, soldiers, politicians, and even poets and authors, all loyal and grateful subjects of this mighty Empire. The gentleman who spoke before me said that the Arab traders in slaves are reasonable people ; to which I can add my personal testimony, that with the assistance of those Arabs and through coming to some terms with them you can obliterate the slave trade. There is another way of working out this emancipation, and that is by making their minds free from superstition and semi-barbarism, when their bodies will take care of themselves. Continue in your expansive policy in Africa, occupy more lands, and engage the inhabitants of woods and forests in cultivation ; teach them to build villages and towns, and you will not only stamp out slavery, but add a mass of loyal and grateful humanity to this great Empire. Then there will be corn and merchandise produced from the soil, and capital will be safely invested in railway construction to carry these things from one place to another. At present railways may not do much good, there being little to carry and no coins with which to pay. Surely railway tickets could be sold for so much maize or honey, so as to cover reasonable profits. Cut down the forests in British territories in Africa, induce native chiefs to do the same,

and the humanity hiding in forests will be compelled to live in villages, and they will be better able to protect themselves against Arab traders, who infest their humble, defenceless forest abodes at present. By cutting down the forests, as opportunities of finance permit, you can make a lovely climate. To save the expenses of cutting, if it does not pay in timber, you can set fire to some, taking care that small villages are prepared previously, and make the fugitive barbarians agriculturists. Intensify your kind and friendly impression upon those under your protection, and the inhabitants will swell your empire with men and money.

The CHAIRMAN : I now beg to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Mackenzie for his address. In doing so I would say that we must all regret that arrangements on which hinge so much our hopes for tariff arrangements, for suppression of the slave trade, and for the opening up of Africa are at this moment in some danger from the unfortunate persistency of our friends the Dutch in certain views which I do not believe the majority hold, but which certain manufacturing houses at Amsterdam hold, and which make it in the meantime a rather difficult matter apparently for the Dutch Government to consent to those tariff arrangements assented to by all the Powers. There will probably be much greater danger to the Government if they do not consent to them, for in all probability the feeling of the Dutch will rise against any Ministry which places itself athwart the public feeling of Europe, and prevents such an agreement being carried out. I hope that any gentlemen present with influence with our Dutch friends will see that that influence is brought to bear, so that the Dutch shall not any longer be the only Government to stand out against the beneficent arrangement mentioned the other night by Lord Salisbury. I am sure you will give your cordial thanks to Mr. George Mackenzie for his most moderate, most exhaustive, and most interesting statement. It is not often the Royal Colonial Institute has the opportunity of hearing such a statement. We have had opportunities of hearing governors returning from governorships, and statements from men who are going out to governorships. In this case you have had the statement of a man who has guided an infant State—a new star in the constellation of the British Empire. There was a Mackenzie in the seventeenth century who wrote a most interesting memoir. Let us hope that in the nineteenth century another Mackenzie will live to write the story of the founding of another British Empire in the East of Africa.

Mr. GEORGE S. MACKENZIE : I ask you before you disperse to join with me in thanking the noble Marquis for presiding over us to-night. I assure you we are indebted to him, not only for his presence, but for giving us in regard to East Africa the benefit of the very valuable administrative experience he gained while ruling in Canada.

The proceedings then terminated.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING:

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 9, 1890.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 21 Fellows had been elected, viz., 8 Resident and 13 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

W. A. Boswell, Major G. S. Clarke, R.E., C.M.G., Oswald B. Cuvilje, Edwin Hodder, George S. Mackenzie, W. H. McLeod Read, C.M.G., Thomas Tucker, John M. Walker.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Robert S. W. Barnes (Natal), James P. Campbell (New Zealand), George Carrington, F.C.S. (Barbados), William F. Cranswick (Cape Colony), Dr. Frederick C. Evill (Victoria), Thomas A. Guerin (Cape Colony), R. E. Jackson (British Columbia), Brigade-Surgeon Charles Maunsell, A.M.S. (Mauritius), William Edye Mort (New South Wales), Herbert Phillips (South Australia), James R. Porter (Victoria), J. W. Street (New South Wales), James Struth (New South Wales).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN : This is one of the rare occasions on which we are deprived of the pleasure of seeing in person the author of the paper which is to be read to us, and in his absence I have to ask our excellent Secretary to read it. It relates to a people who evidently belong to an inferior and decaying race, notwithstanding the measures which have been instituted by various Australian Governments for the amelioration of their condition. The writer of the paper is Mr. Edward Greville, and I think we shall have great pleasure in listening to it. It may interest you to know that Mr.

Greville was for ten years a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and is now Commissioner of Land Titles in that Colony. He is also editor of that most useful work of reference, "The Year-Book of Australia," and, owing to his lengthened residence in Australia, he has had ample opportunities of studying the subject with which the paper deals. I will now ask Mr. O'Halloran to read the paper.

THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

By EDWARD GREVILLE, Esq.

By almost common consent, the aborigines of Australia have been placed far down in the scale of humanity, and comparatively few attempts made to trace the origin of the various tribes that originally peopled the Australian continent. Most writers on the subject have rested content with describing their habits and customs, avoiding any direct expression of opinion on their derivation.

The celebrated traveller, Count Strzlecki, who devoted much attention and sympathy to the aborigines, thought that to ignore the question was the wisest course to pursue. In a rather self-evident truism he remarks—"Their origin, like that of most things in creation, is involved in impenetrable obscurity; and such authors as have attempted to trace their migrations, or to detect the links which connect them with any of the predominant and primitive races of mankind, have not succeeded more satisfactorily than a naturalist would, who might attempt to account for the existence of the *marsupialia* and the *ornithorhynchus* in Terra Australis."

Dr. J. D. Lang, however, had a strong opinion of the great antiquity of the race. In one of his works—"Cooksland"—he devotes a short space to the consideration of the question. He regards the aborigines of Australia as members of the Southern Papuan family: offshoots of a wave of migration that touched upon our Northern shores. "But," he writes, "this abject and degraded savage is evidently the descendant of the comparatively civilised, as well as bold and intrepid, navigator of a long bygone age, who, with equal skill and daring, trimmed his light galley successively to the easterly and westerly monsoons of the Great Indian Archipelago." Dr. Lang illustrates his theory of their descent from a higher ancestry, and their deterioration through centuries of continental residence, from the poverty of their canoes; inferring that they must have lost the art of building the larger vessels that brought

their forefathers to our shores, through living so long on the mainland. It is certain that, although they often venture some miles out to sea in their frail vessels, the canoes they now have the art to build would not have served to reach these shores from distant islands. Sir Thomas Mitchell, too, thought the native race of great antiquity; and pointed out that their weapons and implements were the outcome of sheer necessity, the fashion of their manufacture having been persevered in for ages. "Perhaps," he says, "the iron tomahawk is the only important addition to their implements during the last three or four thousand years."

Since the earliest record of the race, over three centuries ago, no change (save, of course, that produced by contact with the whites) has been observed in them. The descriptions given by several Dutch navigators, and by our own circumnavigator Dampier, would apply with equal force to the savage of the present time. Topinard is of opinion that before the race of Australian aborigines now to be found on the northern limits of this continent, there must have existed a race much inferior still, of whom the individuals with woolly hair, and the ugly and deformed tribes, were the descendants. Huxley says that the Australians are identical with the ancient inhabitants of the Deccan. The features of the present blacks of India, and the characters which the Dravinian and Australian languages have in common, tend to assimilate them. The existence of the boomerang in the two countries, and some remnants of caste in Australia, tend to support this opinion. Lastly, to quote Topinard, if the Australians are thorough Hindoos as regards their hair, they are Melanesians—or, if you will, New Hebrideans—and New Caledonians in every other respect. Professor W. J. Stephens is of opinion that the Australian aboriginal was driven from northern Asia, through India, and other branches down Africa; he being absolutely distinct from the Tasmanian and Papuan types.

The craniology of the Australians is distinguishable from that of the Tasmanians, the former being classed among the long-heads, the latter among the short-heads. The Tasmanian type is absolutely *sui generis*, and exhibits anomalies that cannot be easily accounted for.

The question of descent is still unsettled. We are in ignorance as to whether the present Australian race had its origin on the spot, with the character belonging to it, or whether it is a crossed or mixed race; and, in that case, of what elements it is composed. If descended from a higher race, which perhaps brought to this continent the memory of a more advanced state of semi-civilisation, no

memorial of it remains; and from the first the Australian must have been a low-type nomad. In the cave drawings and paintings found by Sir George Grey in the ranges of the north-west coast, and by Austin in the central ranges, we have almost the only attempts the aborigines seem ever to have made to embody history. One of these pictorial representations Sir George Grey describes as being the figure of a man, ten feet six inches in height, clothed from the chin downwards in a red garment, the face and head enveloped in a succession of circular bandages. There were other marks in regular lines resembling written characters, or an imitation of such, but these could not be deciphered.¹

Although classed so low in intellect, and looked upon as incapable of imbibing civilisation, the Australian aboriginal often has intelligent features. As a rule, the head presents a facial angle of between 75° and 85°, and has a broad, low forehead, with the eyes set far apart; pupils large and black, brown iris, and the white of the eye spotted with yellow. The nose is broad and flat, the cheek-bones prominent, and the lower jaw short, with expanded base. The aboriginal is muscular and active, averaging about five feet six or seven inches in height. In the far north, a strong admixture of Malay blood is evident; and the inhabitants of the tropical parts of Australia possess many distinctive tribal rites—notably that of circumcision—which apparently they have copied from their more northern neighbours.

The restless and improvident character of the aboriginal has been greatly to his disadvantage since the settlement of the country. Incapable, save in a few instances, of benefiting by the opportunities of civilisation, excepting to his own detriment, he rapidly falls a prey to drink, and dies out in a very short time after making the acquaintance of his white brother. The attempts, then, that have been made, by public legislation and private charity, to preserve the race and better their condition, may be looked upon as being successful only in a few isolated cases, affording no practical check to their rapid extinction.

Since the early days of settlement, the custom of an annual dis-

¹ The Library of the Royal Colonial Institute contains two remarkable specimens of cave drawings by William Westall, the artist who accompanied Flinders in H.M.S. "Investigator" in the beginning of the present century. One from Cavern Island, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, represents turtles, sword-fish, etc.; and the other, from Memory Cove at the entrance of Spencer's Gulf—nearly 2,000 miles distant—depicts grotesque human figures, a kangaroo, and impressions of an outspread hand.—J. S. O'H., *Editor*.

tribution of blankets on the Queen's birthday has been kept up in several places : and for a long time nothing more was done on their behalf. Between twenty and thirty years ago, tracts of land began to be reserved for the use of the aborigines, and latterly the various Australian colonies have become more sensible of their obligations to the declining race. In New South Wales, a Board for the Protection of the Aborigines was appointed, June, 1883, and, in conjunction with a private society called the "New South Wales Aborigines' Protection Association," has since been earnestly working to ameliorate their condition.

The future of the Australian aboriginal appears both gloomy and discouraging. Wherever the returns are available from authentic sources, a steady decrease is observable, as well as a disproportion of births to deaths. Whatever may have been the status of his ancestors, the aboriginal cannot now aid in forming a nation. In his old days of freedom his fecundity was sufficient to people the continent—sparsely, indeed ; but still no district, however barren, was left unvisited by some wandering tribe. Even an indulgence in cannibalism did not check his early development. But contact with a superior race has been fatal, and he will soon become only a name. In referring to the origin of the Australian, it has been urged that the practice of cannibalism, very common in Northern Australia, is a relic of the necessity of his ancestors. The first visitors to the uninhabited land would only arrive by accident, after a long and dreadful voyage in an unseaworthy craft. The few survivors who landed would probably have sustained life on the bodies of their companions, and the necessity for this might arise often in their new home until it grew into a custom. As it is common amongst the myriad islands of Polynesia, and as they were probably all peopled by castaways, it is feasible that we should look there for the progenitors of the native of New Holland. His struggle for existence must have been always a hard one, and it is likely soon to terminate. His stone tomahawk and flint spear-head will, in all probability, during the next century, be valuable as scarce relics.

The present condition of the aborigines, so far as it can be ascertained, in each of the Australian Colonies, may be thus summarised :—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In this Colony the disappearance of the native tribes is naturally more marked and widespread than in Queensland, South Australia, or Western Australia ; but in the far western districts there are a large

number still living by hunting and fishing. The habits of these aborigines in their original state has been so often described that it is almost needless to enter here into a detailed description. Their skill in the management of their rude weapons has often been a source of wonder to travellers, and their knack in throwing that unique Australian weapon, the boomerang, particularly extolled. Their expertness in the manufacture of nets and the plaiting of grass bags is also remarkable; but these arts they quickly allow to fall into disuse on contact with whites, and the younger generation has lost much of the savage skill of its fathers.

Some writers have attempted to deduce a rude mythology from the traditions of the blacks, but no special success has hitherto been the result.

In 1848 a German mission station was formed at Moreton Bay. As this was before the separation of Queensland from New South Wales, this first effort of missionary enterprise belongs to the history of the latter Colony. Leichhardt, the explorer, visited the station, and was much impressed by the quiet, earnest lives of the missionaries, and the friendly intercourse they maintained with the blacks. He did not, however, anticipate much widespread good to result from their work, but thought that the good example set by these men would impress the natives and bring about a better spirit between the white and black races. The station was, however, but poorly supported by funds, and became abandoned, although the name was long retained in the district. The work done by the Aborigines' Protection Board in Sydney consists principally in seeing to the proper distribution of the funds annually voted by the Government for the relief of the destitute and aged amongst the natives, and the supervision of the lands reserved for their use, several of which latter date as far back as 1875. At some of these reserves on the coast the natives are supplied with boats, and they maintain themselves by fishing. At the inland stations they are enticed to attempt agriculture by the gift of tools for fencing and cultivating; but in a few individual cases only has this been successful. The reserves comprise an area of 23,804½ acres, and instructions are given to the police, who are also Crown lands bailiffs, to ensure the aborigines unmolested occupancy of the land.

The areas reserved for the use of the aborigines are as follows:—County Dampier, Bodella 176½ acres, Congo 82 acres, Moruya 24½ acres, Wagonga 250 acres; county St. Vincent, Bateman 40 acres, Croobyar 5 acres, Mongarlowe 148½ acres, Woolumboola 700 acres; county Auckland, Wallangoot 100 acres; county Westmoreland,

The Peaks 400 acres, Wingecarribbee 99½ acres; county Durham, Darlington 280 acres; county Buccleugh, Brungle 77 acres; county Gloucester, Fitzroy 50 acres; county Cook, Meehan's 180 acres; county Forbes, Mulyan 92½ acres; county Macquarie, Macquarie 18 acres, Arakoon 215 acres, Cairncross 80 acres, Cogo 87 acres, Keilawarra 122 acres, Kinchlea 15½ acres; county Raleigh, Nambucca 70 acres, Bowra 20 acres; county Narran, Cato 5,240 acres; county Baradine, Merritomba 100 acres; county Wellington, Junnabidgee 24 acres; county White, Cooma 5,200 acres; county Ashburnham, Canomodine 40 acres, Eugowra 80 acres; county Vernon, Walcha 820 acres; county Cooper, Grong Grong 810 acres; county King, Blakney 820 acres, Apton 80 acres, Yass 5 acres; county Boyd, Naddi 1,981 acres; county Caddell, Bama 1,890 acres; county Rous, Ballina 28 acres, Blakebrook 89½ acres, Byron 40 acres, Toonumbar and Babyl 8,000 acres; county Richmond, South Casino 90½ acres; county Courallie, Moree 52½ acres; county Fitzroy, Jardine 150 acres, Moonee 114 acres; county Clarence, Ashby 85 acres, Eaton 150 acres, Elland 120 acres, Great Marlowe 80 acres; Managai 100 acres, Yaamba 180 acres; county of Drake, Cangai 160 acres; county of Dudley, Kullatine 800 acres, Nulla Nulla 65 acres. Several of these areas are subdivided, making a total of 70 reserves for the use of the aborigines, the New South Wales Government preferring to have these areas scattered over the colony instead of being concentrated in a few places.

The wandering habits of the blacks in the remote districts, and the fact that the border tribes often cross into the other Colonies, render it an impossibility to obtain anything like a correct census return of the aboriginal population. In the following return half-castes are numbered as aborigines, when living amongst them in their camps. The estimated number of aborigines in New South Wales on October 14, 1889, was 7,529; of whom 4,652 were full-blood, and 2,877 were half-castes. Of this number, 1,509, chiefly sick, aged, and infirm, the remainder being children, have been fed and clothed at the public cost; and 265 have been maintained at the various mission stations, leaving 5,755 obtaining a living in their own way.

The money expended by the Board in 1889 amounted to £9,216 16s. which included an expenditure of £2,088 4s. 8d. on the mission stations of Brewarrina, Warangesda, and Cumeroogunga (Maloga). The money is shown by the annual report to have been principally laid out in rations, clothing, boats, farming implements, paint, nets, lines, and seed. This must all mean a good deal of

useful work amongst the natives. The mission stations of Cumeroogunga (Maloga), Brewarrina, and Warangesda, on the Murray River, are supported by private contribution, supplemented by a Government grant, which passes through the hands of the Aborigines' Protection Board.

The average population on Cumeroogunga (Maloga) at the beginning of 1890 was 134—viz., 38 blacks and 96 half-castes. The area of land under cultivation is 100 acres, the produce of wheat, barley, and hay being valued at about £220 per annum. An apple orchard has been formed, and 400 acres of land ringbarked. The buildings consist of sixteen houses for the use of the blacks, a meeting-house, with dormitories attached, a hospital containing six rooms, store, workshop, office, &c. The Department of Public Instruction has built a schoolroom, and a teacher's residence is attached to the Mission.

At Warangesda, there are about 80 acres under cultivation, and 70 additional acres were to be put under crop in 1890-91. The produce of the 80 acres in 1889-90, principally hay, realised £240, there being a good market a few miles distant. The average monthly population is about 59; 22 being full blood and 37 half-castes. There are thirteen cottages on the station, a good-sized church, a public school, and a teacher's residence. Some of the girls have been sent to service, and have given satisfaction.

At Brewarrina (where there is a series of stone weirs for capturing fish in the River Darling, the only known public work constructed by the Australian aborigines) a mission station was formed in 1887, with superintendent's house, huts for aborigines, and school-house. The reserve of 5,000 acres granted by the Government has been stocked with sheep; the wool, &c., going to the support of the station. About 80 acres have been enclosed with a sheep-proof fence, and of this about 10 acres have been ploughed and planted with vegetables. Another area, of 12 acres, has also been fenced off and cleared for cultivation.

Religious instruction naturally forms the chief feature on these mission stations, although others are by no means neglected in their education; such as the use of fencing tools, the care of stock, and the domestic duties of women.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Taken in conjunction with the Northern Territory, this Colony possesses a more diversified race of native inhabitants than any of the other Colonies, with the exception of Western Australia, the ab-

origines of the northern coast differing in many striking customs from those on the south. Ostensibly the laws relating to the intercourse between the whites and the blacks are framed to secure the protection of the latter with more stringency than has been done in the other Colonies, but experience has not shown the result to have been more successful. The power of superior strength and knowledge has been exercised as frequently in the outside districts of the central and northern parts of the Colony as elsewhere, and with a like fate for the blacks. The coastal tribes of the Northern Territory have long had intermittent intercourse with the Malays, who, for centuries, have been in the habit of sending fleets of proas into Australian waters to gather trepang. Hence they had a primitive knowledge, peculiar only to this part of the continent, of smoking through a bamboo, an extended knowledge of canoe-building, and numerous peculiar rites and habits common to Asiatic natives. In person they are tall, slender, and better-looking than are the southern natives. In the centre of the continent native tribes are to be found ignorant of the art of swimming, although they have been known to cross flooded creeks when pushed, and to accomplish the feat safely. Amongst the natives a singular custom exists of forbidding the gins the use of speech after marriage. Once married, they are restrained to the use of signs only, and, strange to say, the rule is strictly observed. Farther south, the blacks of the Cooper's Creek country make the nearest approach to permanent villages that is to be found in Australia. On the leeward side of the sand-hills common to that region, they build clusters of substantial mud hovels, to which they return periodically. Sturt, who first penetrated this district, speaks well of the natives he saw. He says:—"The men of this tribe were, without exception, the finest of any I had seen on the Australian continent. Their bodies were not disfigured by any scars, neither were their countenances by the loss of teeth, nor were they circumcised. They were a well-made race, and stood as erect as it was possible to do. Of sixty-nine whom I counted round me at one time, I do not think there was one under my own height, 5 feet 10½ inches, but there were several upwards of 6 feet."

Mr. J. L. Parsons, late Government Resident in the Northern Territory, expressed his conviction that the aborigines regard the presence of the white man in that part of Australia as an act of hostility, and if a war of extermination is not to be forced upon the settlers, reserves must be declared, of which the aborigines should have the sole control.

The natives of the far south have, of course, greatly decreased, and in their earlier state resembled, in habit and appearance, the natives of similar latitudes in New South Wales and Victoria. At the foundation of the Colony, in 1836, the aboriginal population was estimated at 12,000, not including the Northern Territory, but it was only a very rough guess. By the last official census, in 1881, their numbers were 5,628—viz., 3,198 males and 2,490 females. These were classed—Adult, healthy, 3,777; sick and infirm, 959; children, 892. In the same year, the return from the Northern Territory was given as 718, but this, of course only touched the few places of settlement there.

The disparity in the numbers of the sexes, the small proportion of children to the total population, and the prevalence of disease, point here, as elsewhere, to the gradual extinction of the race. There is a special department for the protection of the aborigines, and the annual vote for their relief amounts to about £5,000. The disbursement of this rests with two Protectors, one for the southern, the other for the northern portion of the Colony, who have also the control and supervision of the depôts for the distribution of rations, clothing, and medical comforts. These depôts are fifty in number, and are found to work well in promoting friendly relations between the settlers and the natives. The Protector is assisted in the far north by a sub-Protector.

Five special reserves have been set apart for the use of the aborigines, containing in all 870,000 acres: these reserves are situated at Point McLeay, on Lake Alexandrina; Poonindie, near Port Lincoln; Point Pierce, on Yorke's Peninsula; Kopperamanna, near Lake Hope, in the far north; and Hermansburgh, on the Finke river, Central Australia, where missionary institutions have existed for several years past, mainly supported by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of produce raised by native labour from land, stock, &c. On these stations about 500 aborigines are instructed, cared for, and usefully employed, including about 150 children, who are fed, clothed, and educated in the mission schools. Two of the stations—Poonindie and Point Pierce—have been entirely self-supporting for several years past.

The returns from these institutions for 1889 show:—Total voluntary contributions received, £1,079 5s. 11d.; amount of proceeds of produce raised, £7,221 17s. 1d.; amount of wages paid to aborigines, £1,819 15s. 7d.; estimated value of all stock, produce, buildings, &c., on the station, £40,645 16s. 10d.

As illustrating the effects of more comfortable and healthy modes

of living, it may be mentioned that at Point McLeay, the aboriginal births during the last three years were 30 against 19 deaths.

During the years 1881-9 there have been recorded, as far as practicable, among the total known aboriginal population, 462 births and 646 deaths, being a total decrease of 184 during the nine years.

In the Northern Territory the Protector is resident at Port Darwin. About 94 miles from Palmerston, at Rapid Creek, there is a small mission station conducted by a number of devoted Catholic priests, on which some good results have been obtained.

TASMANIA.

The history of the aborigines of this island is summed up in the one word "extinction." From the outset the conflicts between the settlers and the natives were constant and desperate. At last the Government took steps to secure the survivors, who were transported to Flinders' Island in Bass's Straits. In 1835 they numbered 210. In 1842 there were only 54, and some few years back an old gin, the sole survivor of the race, died.

QUEENSLAND.

The natives of this Colony are numerous in the central, northern, and western districts, but in the old settled southern portion they are in many places no longer to be found. On the coast district immediately north of Moreton Bay they are very numerous. About here they are splendid swimmers and divers, but much degraded by drink. All through the coast districts northward as far as Cape York, the blacks were noted for their hostility to the whites during the days of early settlement, but the decrease of their race has commenced, and the scenes of strife are now only to be found on the extreme boundaries of the north and west.

Missionary effort or protective legislation on behalf of the aborigines has not been so conspicuous in Queensland as in some of the sister Colonies. The institution and maintenance of the Native Police Force often excited much hostile criticism. This force was composed of recruits from amongst the semi-civilised tribes, officered by white men, and despatched to the outside districts to maintain order as far as possible. These native troopers readily fulfilled the duty of following their more savage countrymen. Most of them turned out notable trackers and smart riders; but

although in many cases they were instrumental in avenging murders, and at times preventing the commission of depredations, there is no doubt that their employment has been marked by great brutality and cruelty. The principal fault alleged against them was that in their encounters with the natives they were beyond the control of their officers, who themselves became callous and demoralised by the service. After many reorganisations, however, the force has been preserved, and is still in existence. These black troopers are armed with Snider rifles, but only a few of them are found to be good shots.

In 1871, an enthusiastic missionary attempted to organise a station on Frazer's Island, in Wide Bay. This gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, lived for some time alone on the Island, but his efforts were not well seconded, and he had to give up his trying task. He then removed further north, to Cleveland Bay, intending to make another attempt on Hinchinbrook Island, where he expected to have more success, as the blacks had been less contaminated by civilised vices ; but this effort also resulted in failure.

Near Port Mackay a reserve was granted, and a number of blacks were induced to settle on it under a Protector. It has also been proposed to reserve other portions of land in different parts of the Colony, but no definite action has yet been taken in the matter, and there is at present no organised board, nor department, for carrying out any scheme, although the Government are favourably considering the matter.

Near Cooktown, at Cape Bedford, there is a mission station, supported by private subscription. In 1881, the aboriginal population in Queensland was estimated at 20,585 ; but this, of course, was only conjectural, as so much of the colony was still but sparsely settled, and the natives were still in their bush retreats.

The Bunya-Bunya tree, which grows in the Burnett district of Queensland, bears an edible nut, that at certain seasons affords food to large numbers of natives, who gather from all parts to the Bunya scrub. In consequence of its value as a source of food to the natives, the Queensland Government have declared that the tree may not legally be cut or removed. The prohibitory clause of the Act alluded to runs as follows :—"The cutting or removal of timber of the under-mentioned sorts is strictly prohibited, without special permit :—Bunya-Bunya (*Araucaria Bidwillii*), Queensland Nut (*Macadamia ternifolia*)."

VICTORIA.

There are six mission stations in Victoria, and outside of these the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, through local guardians, supplies the wants, as far as practicable, of numerous aborigines who cannot be induced to reside on the stations. Many of these live on the River Murray, from Koondrook and Swan Hill to Ned's Corner. Between these points there are several depôts, where stores and clothing can be obtained by those in need of them. The names of the stations are:—Coranderrk, Framlingham, Lake Condah, Lake Wellington, Lake Tyers, Lake Hindmarsh. The number of aborigines residing on these stations is 421. During 1889, there were 2 marriages, 28 births, and 19 deaths. The depôts from which assistance is given to aborigines not resident on the station are situated at Melbourne, Swan Hill, Apsley, Casterton, Camperdown, Echuca, Wangaratta, Colac, Beaufort, Koondrook, and at Warracknabeal.

At Coranderrk hops are largely cultivated, and good crops of potatoes and hay obtained, the average number of residents being 84; comprising 26 men, 20 women, 20 boys, and 18 girls. These reside in neat cottages, having well-kept flower gardens in front and vegetable gardens at the back, the women giving considerable attention to their domestic duties. There are 11 half-castes earning their living away from the station. Belonging to the station are 97 cows, 66 heifers, 62 steers, 20 calves, 8 working bullocks, 3 Hereford bulls, and 12 horses. The residents employ their spare time in making and selling baskets, the proceeds of which are devoted to the purchase of clothing and furniture. At Framlingham, the average number of aborigines is 96, the men being employed chiefly in clearing land and sheep-farming, in both of which occupations they are very successful. At Lake Condah the average number of residents is 84; at Lake Wellington, 62; Lake Tyers, 70; and Lake Hindmarsh, between 40 and 50. These returns do not include half-castes, the Victorian Government having discontinued, at the end of 1889, the issue of rations to them, with a view to inculcating habits of self-reliance and inducing them to become merged in the general population. On all the stations live-stock are kept, and agricultural and pastoral occupations carried on with success, showing that, under certain conditions, the aborigines are capable of being raised above their nomadic and wild life. The total amount expended during 1889 in connection with the maintenance of the various stations and depôts was £10,868 16s. 6d., of which the sum of £5,128 6s. 4d. was paid for clothing, provisions, &c.

In 1881 the census return of the Colony gave 780 as the number of the aboriginal population. The whole of the aborigines of Victoria may now be considered as *semi-civilised*. Most of the workers on the different stations are tolerably skilful labourers, and the children receive a good education.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Many of the natives of this large Colony are still in a state of savagery, and, in the unsettled interior, almost unfamiliar with the aspect of a white man. Western Australia, although possessing a native population of which a large proportion is unreclaimed in any way, has on her shores an industry that affords a congenial employment for many of her dusky sons. The pearl fishery of the north-west is mostly worked by means of native divers. These men are engaged for an allotted period under the "Masters and Servants' Act," are well cared for, and prove valuable servants. This may be said to be the only local industry in Australia largely carried out by aboriginal labour, their most general employment being that of station hands, and mostly then as adjuncts, although there have been some cases where attempts have been made to work stations with them unaided. The pearling-boats of the Queensland coast are manned by Malay divers. The native of the north-west coast of Western Australia, however, has found his sphere in pearl-diving, and is regarded, in not a few places, as a useful member of the community.

Sir George Grey, who interested himself greatly in the manners and customs of these natives, claims for them a higher degree of capability of expression in their language than has been found amongst the eastern tribes. Some of his translations of their songs and speeches are full of rude pathos.

The relief party which went out in search of the men who composed the second unfortunate expedition of Grey were accompanied by a native who, according to Sir George, gave a description of their proceedings, of which the following is a short extract:—

"8th day.—Away, away; along our tracks away, along our tracks away, through a forest away, through a forest away; we see water—the water of Goomarrup. Along the river we go; then away, away, away, through a forest away; a short distance through a forest we go. Then along another river away, away; we cross the river; away, a short distance away. At Neergammy we sleep, raising huts."

The Rev. J. B. Gribble, late of Warangesda Mission, in New South Wales, proceeded to the Gascoyne River in 1884, and attempted to organise a mission station in that district, but the results were not encouraging, and the work had to be abandoned.

Previous to 1886 there was no special legislation for the Western Australian aborigines, but in that year an "Aborigines' Protection Act" was passed, under the provisions of which an Aborigines' Protection Board was established in Perth, on 6th January, 1887, and Protectors of Aborigines appointed in the different magisterial districts of the Colony. One of the duties of these Protectors is to report to the Board, from time to time, as to the wants and treatment of the aborigines in their respective districts. Persons have also been appointed, where necessary, to witness native agreements, a form of indenture for their use being specially prepared by the Board.

Some interesting facts are given in the reports furnished to the Board. In the unsettled portions of the West Kimberley district, the great bulk of the natives remain in their wild condition, living in a state of nudity, and not constructing any means of protection from the weather. Polygamy is practised, the old men monopolising all the young women, and the young men not being allowed to marry until grey hairs begin to appear upon their heads. In the more remote portions of the Geraldton district, whenever a native dies, a native belonging to a neighbouring tribe is killed. This is a tribal custom, and is believed in even by natives who have been brought up among white people. The natives tattoo themselves on various parts of the body, principally the breast. They have no marriage ceremony. Usually a girl is promised during infancy to some native, and claimed at the age of thirteen. In the Plantagenet district, in the south-western portion of the Colony, there is a class of natives who are regarded with contempt by those residing on the coast. They are supposed to be the most depraved of all the Australian aborigines, their food consisting of small animals, iguanas, snakes, and grubs of various kinds. They wear no clothing, and, like many other native tribes, they practise the rites of circumcision.

In consequence of large portions of the Colony remaining unexplored or unsettled, no estimate can be formed of the number of aborigines in a wild state, but those residing in the settled districts are supposed to number between 7,000 and 8,000. In the Roebourne district there are over 2,200 natives employed under "service agreements," principally as pearl-divers. In the Carnarvon district

many of the natives died, during 1888, from an attack of influenza, accompanied or followed by bronchitis. So far as can be ascertained, the number of aborigines in the settled districts has a tendency to decline. The Board was desirous of establishing houses of refuge for the natives, but it was found that if such places were built the aborigines would not live in them. Accordingly it was decided to treat the natives with every possible kindness, and to allow them to live according to their own ideas and tribal customs.

Such is the present condition of the Australian aborigines. The Australian Governments are acting in a generous spirit towards them, but even the kindness and care with which their interests have become guarded, fail in arresting the progress of their decay as a race; and although the day of extinction may be postponed, a few generations hence will behold the native races of Australia included among the peoples of the past.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN : In Mr. Greville's short but very suggestive paper there are touched upon many problems of extreme interest to us all. I am glad to see present many who are closely connected with Australia and must have been personally acquainted with some of these aboriginal tribes, and among them is a distinguished gentleman who recently held the office of Attorney-General of Victoria, whom I will ask to open the discussion.

Mr. H. J. WRIXON, Q.C. : It would perhaps have been better had the discussion been opened by someone who possesses a more special knowledge of this particular subject, but I may be allowed to say a word or two on what Sir Frederick Young has justly described as a very suggestive paper. At the outset, let me just refer to the interesting question which occurs in connection with this paper :—namely, what sort of population or peoples are destined to take the place of the aborigines who in these new lands are melting away before the advance of civilisation. This is a serious question for us all—serious for the Colonists as well as for you who are at the centre of the Empire. So far as the European race is concerned, they of course are always welcome, and the country, though possessing in parts a hot climate, possesses also a vast temperate region well adapted for them to settle in. The difficulty occurs when an inferior race, who yet have a civilisation of their

own, present themselves. There are, for example, the Chinese, 400,000,000 of whom are within easy reach of Australia, while in the whole of Australia there are only 4,000,000 Europeans. The Chinese have a civilisation, and no mean civilisation, of their own, but all history shows that two different civilisations cannot exist in the same land. If, therefore, they were to come to Australia in any great numbers, the question would be whether the European civilisation should survive there, and I think the fear of that is at the root of the disinclination which all the provinces evince towards the Chinese immigration. In Australia the very reverse obtains of what we see here. There, there are vast tracts of country and no population, while here you have a limited territory and a crowded population. The aboriginal race is decaying—decaying in obedience to the law of nature by which the inferior inevitably makes place for the better. I cannot say it is a matter of regret, because it is evidently the design of Providence that the best possible use should be made of the world in which we live, and no one can pretend that the poor aborigines made good use, or any use, of the country they possessed. Even in New Zealand, where they have a fine native race, they have no civilisation that is able to cope with ours, and they are melting away. That, in the early days, much wrong was done to these poor aborigines I cannot doubt. I cannot doubt that in outlying parts cruelty and wrong was often perpetrated by individual settlers, but, as the paper justly says, the communities themselves, as represented by their governments, have always sought to do justice and to provide fully for these poor creatures. I can certainly say that for my own Colony of Victoria. There the race is nearly extinguished, but for many years the most ample provision has been made for all the aborigines in the Colony, and in the paper an accurate account is given of the efforts made for their preservation. Low and degraded as they are in the scale of the human family, they possess (as I can testify from personal knowledge at some of our black stations) a decided adaptability, like the negro, to the religious sentiment. They delight in singing hymns—the roughest and rudest of them, and they sing them with considerable effect. I do not say they have any intelligent ideas on the subject, but they certainly have that touch of the divine spark common to the human race—high or low, white or black—of having the religious feeling. They are dying out in Victoria—they will soon be gone, but I do not think the Government of Victoria can be reproached for any want of care or consideration, and I can say the same of all the other governments of Australia. The black man disappears before

the white man, but I do not think the white men collectively as represented by the governments of the different provinces have dealt with them hardly or done them wrong. Turning to another point in the paper, the habitations of the blacks at Cooper's Creek, I think, are mentioned as being of exceptional strength and stability. The common idea is that their houses are little bark sheds, but I have been told by early settlers in Victoria that that is quite a mistake—that originally they had good, substantial houses, and indeed there seems to be reason in that, for although we have not the severe winters you have, yet along the southern coasts, where a great number of these aborigines dwell, the winter is a pretty cold one, and I do not see how they could live in the mere bark huts of which we have heard. The matter certainly seems to call for some explanation; and the explanation I have heard given by an early settler is that when the white man came with herds of cattle the cattle went grazing about and injured the huts of the blacks going into them from the cold. The aborigines then gave up building good huts. I will only say, in conclusion, that whatever race we are going to have in Australia, I hope that race will be found to maintain a European, and above all a British, civilisation.

Mr. JAMES BONWICK: I would echo the sentiment already expressed that Mr. Greville has contributed an admirable paper. I wish something had been said about the intelligence of the aborigines. We only see them in their decay. Travellers who saw the native in former times found him a better character, and even with the little knowledge they had of him in his own home they saw enough to reverence the good that was in him and to admire his intelligence. I don't know whether you are aware that among the tribes there was a knowledge of mysticism that would rather astonish some of our spiritualists. They were admirable mesmerists and thought-readers; they were acquainted with the power of hypnotism, and of killing and restoring almost to life again. That power might be confined to a few, no doubt. As one said, who had the power and lost it: "Shall I tell you how it was? I went down to the township and got well drunk, and I have never been able to do it since." Some will be a little astonished at the story told in this paper of so many of the half-castes. I think that was a revelation to some of us. We older Australians were not so much blessed with the sight of children, whether native or half-caste. These half-castes were put out of the way. They were a disgrace to the tribe—rather a nuisance, and they disappeared. Once, going

through the bush, I dropped on a tribe and saw among them a dear little child, a half-caste, and I went up to him with a smile. A black fellow—a handsome young fellow with a magnificent beard—held him up and said: “You see him in me *piccaninny*; will you give me sixpence?” Nothing was said about the women, but the wives, as elsewhere, are the property of the husband, only they never are so much their property as to lose their names and take the names of their masters. That is reserved for more civilised people. One of the fellows near my house had had a little liquor and began hammering away at the head of his wife. A lady friend rushed out of my house to interfere. The woman at once stopped crying and said: “No, no, no; very good in him; he is my husband.” I should like to have heard a little more about the missions among these poor people. Veteran Australians are well acquainted with the efforts made by the Government and by individuals to raise these people. Most successful efforts have been made by the Moravians, and by that magnificent man, Bishop Salvado, of the Spanish Mission in Western Australia. One thing to which I would like to refer is the origin of the people. Look at the map. The peoples round about are of different races. Do you, in Australia, find a homogeneous native race? Certainly not. The writer of the paper has got hold of the truth. They are of different races—some almost African; some on the eastern side almost Polynesian; on the northern side, another race. You find the remains of the Negrillos, one of the most ancient peoples in the world. Observe, also, the botanical differences. On the western side you find African types of flora; on the eastern, Polynesian types, and on the northern Indian types. You ask, “How is it these people are savages?” Wherever you go in Australia you will find only stone weapons. The explanation is that the Australians were left isolated and without contact with superior peoples for who can say how long? In this matter, 5,000 years or 10,000 years are as nothing. When these peoples came over from distant regions, India or elsewhere, the lands, no doubt, were connected. Geological changes have broken down the bridges of former connection, and left in Australia a collection of people of various races, now more or less mixed in the lapse of ages.

Mr. H. R. FOX BOURNE: I feel somewhat like a fish out of water, but I am not in a mood to say anything jocular on this subject, nor am I going to call in question the account which Mr. Greville, in his interesting and instructive paper, gives of the efforts of the Australian Governments to prevent the aborigines dying out too

rapidly. I venture to ask why they should be allowed to die out? It is quite true that during the last fifty or sixty years, when Europeans have come in contact with them, they have been dying out in large numbers. The governments seem now—at least within the last few years—to have recognised the responsibility and the duty of preventing, if possible, these unfortunate people—remnants of a far-off state of civilisation—from dying out. The lecturer mentioned that at Point McLeay the aboriginal births during the last three years were 80 against 19 deaths. I imagine that there the natives are well and kindly dealt with, and if the natives throughout Australia were similarly treated, there is no reason why they should not—I don't say increase, but at any rate remain pretty much as they are. Surely no one can say there is not room for them for many generations, even should they double as rapidly as the population of England does. Mr. Wrixon fears that as there is so much waste land the Chinese will go and settle there. I have no doubt the Chinese will go there but surely it is worth while to allow these few natives to remain in this huge continent. I venture to think they might very well be kindly dealt with as they are in Victoria, and for the most part in New South Wales, and as the effort is on the part of the South Australian and the West Australian Governments. I am quite willing to believe of the Queensland Government that their intention is good. In the South the natives have been very much driven out, partly because they are a feebler race than those whom you find in the northern half, partly because of the European settlements established there, and until quite recent times the custom was to kill or drive them out. In the north and centre of the continent there still remain no one knows how many—they are few compared with the area, and surely there is plenty of room without interfering with them. Quite recently some of the Colonies have established the wholesome system that prevails in Canada—the system of Reserves, allowing ample space in which the natives may live and thrive if they can. Recognising all the good efforts of the New South Wales Government, I see that the reserves comprise an area of 28,000 acres and about 6,000 natives, making 150 natives to the square mile, while of the white population there are four to the square mile. Recognising, I say the philanthropy and the generous efforts of the New South Wales Government, I think they might have allowed larger reserves in which these natives might live and carry on their occupations, humble, mean, coarse, degraded as they may be. I could name half a dozen very valuable agencies at work or improving the condition of these people and enabling them to live happily according

to their lights. In Western Australia I am glad to find that partly, I believe, through the efforts of the late Governor, there are in the new Constitution Act very valuable provisions for the protection of the natives—provisions more thorough than exist in other Colonies, but yet we find there is a very large amount of cruelty practised—a very large amount of injustice done to the natives, not because Western Australia has not ample room for the natives, but because the Englishman—a thoroughly good fellow at home—as soon as he gets among barbarous people thinks he is at liberty to treat them as he likes. (“No.”) Last year there was a case where a philanthropic magistrate punished a policeman for shooting two natives under the suspicion they had stolen one or two sheep. For that the magistrate suspended him. (“Where?”) This was in West Kimberley. A great uproar was made, and the Governor, Sir Napier Broome, excellent man as he is, reprimanded the magistrate for having attempted to punish the policeman for his zeal; and not only that, but he made some statement at a public meeting the gist of which was that the residents in those out-stations were justified in using fire-arms to attack any of the natives who happened to steal sheep, or whom they suspected of stealing their sheep. I have no doubt the time will come when there will be none but white people, and when English notions of property will be recognised, but at present these natives do not understand the law of property as we do. They have a foolish notion that the place belongs to them, and if they find sheep about they will take them. I do not say we should not teach them better, but surely a good deal of consideration should be shown, and we should not allow settlers to take the law into their own hands and shoot down any natives whom they suspect of intending to steal sheep. But, as I am informed, a very much worse state of things goes on in Queensland. I do not blame the Government, except that I think they might be more energetic. It is almost inevitable that where you find Englishmen far away, surrounded by natives, there is a tendency, which I suppose all human beings have, to tyrannise, and you get an immense amount of killing, some with powder and shot, but much more by the pernicious influences these European settlers are allowed to exert. (“No.” “A great mistake.”)

MR. LEONARD WELSTEAD (Northern Territory of South Australia): These things are not substantiated in any way at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am glad you will be able to contradict these statements afterwards, so far as you know them. It is one of the advantages of the Royal Colonial Institute that we can hear both sides.

Mr. WILLIAM SANDOVER, JUNR.: As a Western Australian I can contradict these statements.

Mr. FOX BOURNE said he did not wish to occupy more time, and resumed his seat.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.: When I entered the room this evening I had no idea of addressing you, as I am not in a state of health which permits me to speak at any length upon this question, in which I take a deep interest. Mr. Wrixon in the course of his interesting speech has referred to the habitations occupied by the aborigines of Australia. Now it was my lot to have had a considerable experience in connection with the native tribes of Australia. From 1841 to 1852 I resided in the district of Wellington, New South Wales, about 800 miles to the west of Sydney, and there I saw a great deal of the aborigines, and I saw something also of them to the north of Sydney, and I do not recollect that they occupied anything deserving the name or even approaching to the character of a house. A few sheets of bark stripped from large trees, supported by a stick to protect them from the weather, was the only thing I ever saw which could be called a shelter. Mr. Wrixon has stated that they must have had something in the character of a house, in order to keep themselves warm in the very cold weather. My experience is that, beyond the opossum rug which they invariably had, they used only small fires, not adopting the European custom of large ones when they were encamping; and when moving about in the night they always carried with them some lighted bark or sticks, not only to keep themselves warm but to keep away evil spirits; and although in some parts of Australia the aborigines may have had a better sort of habitation than I have mentioned, I do not think it could have been anything worthy of the name of a house. When I went into the bush in the year 1841 there was a great deal of trouble with the blacks, who were continually making inroads on the stations and taking away rations from the men, slaughtering sheep and cattle on the runs, and occasionally spearing the white men. The white men retaliated, making little allowance for the ignorance of the poor blacks, which no doubt resulted in great outrages at the time; but in every case where it could be shown that the white men were the aggressors they were punished with the utmost severity that the law would allow, and there are instances upon record where numbers of white men have suffered the penalty of death for the murder of blacks. The Australian aborigines have been spoken of as an inferior and degraded race. They certainly were not equal to many aboriginal races, but it is not correct to say

that they wanted intelligence. I found them intelligent, and, where they were kindly treated, affectionate and faithful. I have known them to attend a white man for days when he was sick, and to supply him with food; and, in one instance within my knowledge, show great grief and shed tears when he died. It is a libel to say that the Australian Governments did not do all within their power for the protection of the aborigines. Of course, in the early days of the Colony before they became accustomed to the white people it was not possible to do much; but even so far back as the year 1814 the Government created reserves for the aborigines near Sydney, and before the time stated by Mr. Greville there were missionary establishments in New South Wales. I recollect well an establishment at Wellington, which was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Gunther and subsequently by the Rev. Mr. Watson, but they did not do much good, for in spite of all their efforts and kindness they failed either to teach the blacks religion or induce them to work. Although they remained for a considerable time with the missionary establishment, they soon got tired of the life and returned to their tribes, preferring the independent life which they had been accustomed to in their youth, to the home of the white man. There is one instance well known where an aboriginal was brought from Sydney to England, and was shown all the sights of London, and witnessed all that, to us, are the blessings of civilisation, and it was thought by those who brought him here that he had become perfectly civilised, was a good Christian, and that he would return to New South Wales (then all Australia) and be of service in persuading the aborigines of the tribe to which he belonged to leave their savage ways and have recourse to those of the white man, instead of which he threw all his clothes off, abandoned all his finery, and returned to his tribe to follow the savage life he led before he left them. I have known many instances of very remarkable intelligence. Their aptitude for copying and mimicking was very great. Some years since an Australian aboriginal was brought to England by a squatter from Queensland. He took him into the city on a very busy day when there were a large number of people passing to and from the Exchange and banks, and while waiting to cross the street he said: "Jacky, what do you think of this place?" The black replied, with an exclamation of surprise: "Why, master, it's like an ant-bed." Now, anyone who has seen the busy ants in Australia going in myriads to and from their work will realise what an apt simile this was. Then, again, I recollect while I am speaking another incident which, if not exactly an evidence of intelligence,

does at least show that they were observant. One day a black fellow, who was an especial favourite with the white men as well as with his own people, died, to the great regret of everyone on the station. Shortly after his death several of the blacks came to me—they said: "Tamuel" (for they could not pronounce the "S") "you lend black fellow wheelbarrow." I said, "What do you want a wheelbarrow for?" and they replied that they wanted to wheel poor Jacky away and bury him. I said, "Why do you not carry him as you always do?" They replied, "White fellow bury their people in big wheelbarrow, and they wanted to do the same in little wheelbarrow." I lent them the barrow, and poor Jacky was wheeled to the grave, his black friends following, and some white men too, myself amongst the number—not the worst friend, I believe, he had—and this was the way these people desired to do honour after death to one whom they had really loved. I must mention that when we were approaching his last resting-place the blacks asked the white men to retire, evidently not wishing that we should be present at their mystic funeral rites. When I afterwards visited the place where he was buried, I found a huge mound raised, and the ground around carved, as well as the trees, with some strange hieroglyphics. I could give other instances which would be interesting to show their intelligence and some of their good qualities, did time permit. Their race has now become nearly extinct in the settled portion of the Australian Colonies, not so much by ill-usage by the whites, as by the fact that they took to the vices of the white man, which, with drink, has led to their extinction.

Mr. J. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P.: Something has been said about the neglect of Colonial Governments, but in the year 1815 there was an Aborigines Protection Society in Australia, and every year since then the New South Wales Governments—particularly those with which Sir Saul Samuel and Sir John Robertson were connected—have passed regulations of a protective character. It is well known that Sir John Robertson when Prime Minister laid down the formula to be observed in regard to the aborigines. He said, "It is perfectly useless to attempt to civilise them according to European ideas." What is the use of clothing them in the European fashion? The aborigines threw off the clothes, and they contracted consumption and other diseases and rapidly died. I have always held the views laid down by Sir John Robertson—that is, to protect the aborigines, not by giving them the hard work of Europeans and giving them rum, but by allowing them the freedom to which they were accus-

tomed. I can bear out what Sir Saul Samuel has said as to the intelligence and faithfulness of these people. A very intelligent clergyman who came to Queensland resolved to teach them a higher Christianity. He said, "We will have no more gifts—no more blankets, rum, and tobacco." King Billy, with a brass plate announcing his dignity, approached the clergyman and said, "No more blankets?" The clergyman said, "No." "No more baccy?" "No." "No more rum?" "No." "Then," said King Billy, drawing himself up to his full height and looking scornfully at the clergyman, "all right, good day; no more Alleluias." Another anecdote I may mention. Mrs. D'Archy, the first white lady of the Lower Murrumbidgee River, had a difficulty in finding a black woman to help her, but at last she saw one on the top of a great gum tree and succeeded in getting her to come and stay with her. The first present Mrs. D'Archy made to the woman was a Manchester pink cotton dress, fastened behind with hooks and eyes. The first thing the black servant did was to dive into the river with it on, and march off to the tribe. On the following day she reappeared, and, to Mrs. D'Archy's horror, she was accompanied by her sister, with whom—anticipating the principles of Mr. Henry George—she had divided the garment, herself wearing the body while her sister had on the skirt only. I deeply regret to refer to the wrongs of the aborigines, but they arose unfortunately through their not understanding the customs and laws of Europeans.

Dr. J. G. GARSON: Though I have never visited our Australian Colonies, I have taken much interest in the anthropology of their aborigines, and it is on this subject I would like to make a few remarks to-night. The first question which presents itself to the anthropologist to solve is, whether this vast territory is peopled by aborigines of one race, or, like Europe, includes several races. The general impression among anthropologists is, that in Australia we have to deal with a single race, but that on different parts of the coast there is some admixture with the races of neighbouring islands which causes certain variety in the physical characters of the inhabitants of these places. Some anthropologists, however, believe that they have evidence of a second distinct race in some parts of South Australia, more or less allied in character to the now extinct inhabitants of Tasmania. Another important problem to be determined is, whether the aborigines of Australia are indigenous, or have they at some period of the world's history migrated there, displacing or amalgamating with former inhabitants, and finally, by long isolation have developed the homo-

geneous character which they are now found to possess. The solution of these intricate questions regarding the origin of the Australians and their relation to the surrounding races can only be accomplished by careful and comparative study, both of the physical anthropology and the ethnology of the aborigines of all parts of Australia. Many competent observers have given us very accurate accounts of the manners, customs, and habits of the natives of several parts of Australia, though much still remains to be done. In physical anthropology the same amount of data for investigating successfully the questions indicated do not exist. The data we want are exact individual descriptions and measurements of several series of natives, and complete skeletons from every part of Australia—generalisations regarding the characters of the living, such, for example, as statements that the stature of the Australian averages from 5 ft. 6 to 7 inches, are scientifically of little use. Directions for making such observations as are required may be found in a small work entitled "Anthropological Notes and Queries." The number of complete skeletons we possess of Australian natives is very small. In the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, which contains the largest human osteological collection in this country, there are only about eight adult skeletons from the whole of Australia, and by no means a collection of skulls. The Natural History Museum at South Kensington contains still fewer specimens, instead of possessing a collection adequate to its position as the National Museum of Natural History. I am not aware that any of the Australian Colonies are taking steps to procure collections of skeletons to illustrate the osteology of their native inhabitants. As the extinction of the Australian aborigines seems to be only a question of comparatively few years, it is most urgent that Colonists and others who have the opportunity should hasten themselves to obtain observations on their physical characters as well as specimens of their osteology. We have already lost for ever some of the native races of Australasia before their physical anthropology and ethnology were satisfactorily studied; as an example, I may mention the Tasmanians. The history of the disappearance of this most interesting race should be a lesson to us to secure, before a similar fate overtakes the aborigines of Australia, a sufficient amount of information regarding them as will enable us to study completely their anthropology. I think you will agree with me as regards their skeletons, it is much better that these should be preserved in our museums for study, than that they should be allowed to waste away in the ground.

Mr. GILBERT PARKER : It is quite unnecessary for me to speak in commendation of this paper. It has distinguished approval. At the same time there are some things which may be said even by a humble citizen of the Empire like myself. The first is that I have heard this paper with pleasure and profit. There are two ways of looking at every question. There is that which comes from the accumulation of information, and that which comes from the accumulation of impression. It is the habit of some people to base their opinions entirely upon information, and of some to base them entirely on impression. It seems to me there is a questioning middle ground, and that is, where the information is sound to accept it, and then to come to conclusions from such light as impressions and personal observation give to the matter. I think Mr. Greville has laid the proper foundation for the discussion of the subject. He has given information apart from personal opinion. No sentiment has entered into his discussion of the question ; it is widely suggestive. That is just what we want. It seems to me the most important matter connected with this paper is the care and treatment of the Australian aboriginals by Australian governments. Whether the discussion on the paper has been entirely on a proper basis it is not for me to say, but I will say of certain impressions which have been stated that they are wrong—cruelly wrong. The reputation of the Anglo-Saxon race is at stake in regard to the native races—never so much as at this moment. I think if we read history aright we find that the Anglo-Saxon race has been, at least, not more cruel than any other race ; personally I should say it has been less cruel. Public opinion has trusted itself too much at times to the mild, but occasionally fatuous, guidance of Exeter Hall. If we take the United States, we find that the greatest difficulty in the world was to bring to justice the bloodthirsty Indians. In Canada everything was done that was possible for a government to do to induce the Indians to go into industrial employment as a civilised race, but the Indians preferred their blankets and such rum as they could get, and to trust to the beneficence of the government. If anyone would wish to see what happened in Australia, let him read Mrs. Dominic Daly's book on "Pioneering, Digging, and Squatting in the Northern Territory of South Australia." He will there find as complete and artistic an epitome of murders of Colonists by natives as could be imagined. It was impossible, in the early and rough-and-ready forms of civilisation, to bring to justice marauding tribes, some of which were like jaguars crushing their prey, and retaliation was often, and I think properly, sudden and complete.

In the early days there is always more or less injustice done. It is impossible it should be otherwise. And as for the vices, is it not clear that they come and are disseminated not alone from the cruelty of the Anglo-Saxon or other European, but from the lack of the power in the native race, through hereditary influence, to withstand that which the Anglo-Saxon, by long centuries of endurance, has been able to endure? The Anglo-Saxon can stand his rum, the native cannot. It is the power of resistance that preserves the Anglo-Saxon, and the lack of it that destroys the native. I think, if we look at the question fairly, and try to estimate it properly and on broad grounds, we shall find, surveying the whole field, that while there has been individual wrong and cruelty towards natives in Australia, there has been a genuine and hearty co-operation of the Colonial Governments to advance the interests and preserve the existence of a dying race. I believe firmly, from records as from experience, that the Anglo-Saxon race, whether in Australia, or Africa, or elsewhere, is doing as much as any race has ever done to preserve, where they can, the native races, and prevent them sinking into a condition which perhaps is inevitable, but which everyone, Anglo-Saxon or otherwise, must deplore.

The Hon. HENRY S. LITTLETON endorsed what had fallen from Sir Saul Samuel, and told several anecdotes to show that the Australian aborigines were capable of some of the higher mental attributes common to civilised races, such as an appreciation of the beauties of scenery and colour, a capacity for romantic attachments, &c., while he admitted that they did not seem capable of receiving the truths of religion as understood by Western civilisation; and he could not deny the enormous gulf that now lay between the Australian black and the white man. He then referred to customs, identical with those found among the Jews, which existed in the tribes inhabiting the great central watercourses of Australia, but did not obtain among those on the Eastern slopes of the great dividing range; and suggested that a careful examination of the localities of these practices, together with a study of the different dialects, might throw a light on the tide of the first migration of humanity on to the continent of Australia. He suggested that the assistance of the Australian Governments might be asked to distribute all over Australia, among squatters, magistrates, clergymen, doctors, and the police, a series of questions on the subject of the aborigines, which, when filled up, could be returned to the Ethnological Society, and would doubtless, when collected, afford much useful and novel information. He then referred to the one custom which is common over

a large portion at least of the continent, as he could testify from personal experience, and this custom consists in naming every child after one of four names, which names are not hereditary, but are used in some sequence which the speaker was not able to explain, but which was well understood by the aborigines. This was the only custom coming under his observation which proclaimed that they all sprang from one common stock, and must not be confused with the totem system among other races. The only place in which, as far as we know, this custom obtained was in New Britain, where the Rev. G. Brown, a missionary there, records identically the same custom. From this it would seem that the nature of the two countries must have had a common origin. Further enquiries on this head among the aborigines in India and Ceylon, as well as the Malay Peninsula and the Eastern Archipelago, would be satisfactory.

Dr. JOHN RAE, F.R.S. : I should not have ventured to stand on this platform to-night but for some remarks made by Mr. Gilbert Parker on the subject of the Indians of North America. Having passed twenty years of my life as an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company among the Indians, I may claim to know something about this matter. Instead of being difficult to manage, we found the natives there not at all troublesome and easily managed. The good Indians are so predominant and so friendly, that if any bad members of their tribe injured one of the Company's people they would hunt him up or help us to do so. Five, six, or a dozen men might find themselves placed in the midst of hundreds of these people, but by kind yet firm treatment, by never telling lies, and by the exclusion of spirits, we were able to keep them under perfect control. We did not allow a drop of rum or whisky or spirit of any kind in all the vast territory of British North America under the Company's rule. I must tell you that we, as officers, had a small allowance of very admirable Madeira—a few dozens, and a little brandy—but what did we do? We gave up this allowance willingly, not because we were total abstainers, but in order that the Indians would not be able to say we took ourselves what we would not give to them. Our men came from different parts—I am an Orkney man myself, though a small specimen of one—but coming from different parts we were all impressed with the advantages of total abstinence in a cold country; and on five expeditions to the Arctic, where I could have taken as much spirits as I wanted, I never took a drop with me except as medicine in the medicine chest. The total quantity was three bottles of brandy and three of port wine. Two of the bottles of brandy

were used on Christmas and New Year's Day among twelve persons, and the port wine was taken back to York Factory. I am afraid a good many men would not have done that. I lived there wholly without strong drink, and did not feel the want of it. What do the Americans do? In Dakota and Minnesota, where the troubles are at present, the citizens of the United States are prohibited from giving or selling spirits to the Indians, but plenty of the worst kind of whisky was brought in and concealed in the woods by the connivance of the Indian Commissioner, and when the Indians were paid the dollars which formed part of their annuities, every cent of it was spent on this beastly stuff, and the Indians became so intoxicated that the payments had to be stopped for several days until they got sober again, all the dollars coming back into the hands of the Commissioner and his allies. Let me mention another incident. When Canada took over the government of the Company's territory, several distinguished men came from Ottawa with great pomp to make treaties with the Indians. The chiefs asked "Who are you? You will perhaps tell us lies. Get some of our old friends from the Company with you; we will believe them being our friends." They did get two of our chief factors, who told the Indians all was right, and the treaties were at once made. When the Commissioner goes out to make the Indian payments, some of those fine fellows, the mounted police, go with them, not to protect the Commissioner, but to keep away the fellows with the fire water, who, when caught, have all their property confiscated. The same system is carried out now by the Canadian Government that was carried out half a century ago by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. HENRY CAVE (Fiji): I am afraid I am hardly in my proper place in speaking about the aborigines of Australia, for although twenty years have passed since I first went there I did not actually live there many years. On the other hand, I have lived amongst the aborigines of Fiji for most part of the time. I think that sometimes injustice is done to the Colonists, and in my opinion injustice has been done by one of the speakers to-night. I think we are all agreed that the aboriginal native is worthy of special care and protection, but I do not think it is quite fair to the Colonists for people in the old country to assume that in the Colonies natives are ill-treated, and that only at home do they know how they should be treated. The greater portion of the people who live in the Australasian Colonies are British, and they have, I say, the same feelings of humanity as Englishmen at home. I have lived in a country where very many believe that injustice has been

done to the white population by assuming that it is their practice generally to take advantage of the natives. As has been said, "Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart." I may mention that the natives of Fiji have agricultural instincts. They are in the habit of planting much of the food they require. In this trait they differ from the Australian aborigines, who are hunters, and depend on what the ground will give without cultivation. In Fiji great efforts have been made to protect the native race. The object is a good one, but I think the means adopted have not been altogether judicious. In fact, the native race has not increased, while, on the other hand, the policy pursued ostensibly to preserve them has resulted to a large extent in the repression and emigration of the white population, which is not now more than one half what it was four or five years ago. I think I am not out of place here in saying that it is wrong to malign the Colonists in the way that is sometimes done, on the reckless assumption that they are disposed to ill-treat native races; and I would add that Englishmen should be a little more careful before they try to take away the characters of their Colonial sons on quite insufficient evidence.

The CHAIRMAN: It now becomes my duty, as chairman for the evening, to bring the discussion to a close by proposing a very earnest and hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Greville for his instructive and valuable paper. I think that if one benefit more than another has arisen from this paper it is in having elicited so wise a discussion of the question brought before us. In opening the debate, Mr. Wrixon alluded to that very important ingredient of the question, viz., what is to be the future population of Australia, and in this connection he touched on the crucial question of Chinese immigration. His remarks, I am sure, must have made a considerable impression on the audience. Mr. Bonwick, in a playful way, gave us an animated description of the intelligence of the aborigines, and Mr. Fox Bourne asked the very pertinent question, Why should they die out? We have had many and very great differences of opinion on the subject. He thinks they need not die out, but might be preserved. A great number of us think that it is one of the laws of Providence that the inferior races must disappear when the superior races come in contact with them. What, however, we are bound to see to, as humanitarians and as Christians, is that that extinction, where it does take place, shall be on the lines of humanity and compassion towards them. Mr. Henniker Heaton entertained us with some interesting anecdotes, showing

the faithfulness and the intelligence of the aborigines, and he gave us a very favourable impression of them, an impression which Sir Saul Samuel had previously expressed. The discussion would not have been complete without the valuable contribution to it from the eminent scientist, Dr. Garson, on the anthropological part of the question. Again, Mr. Cave and Mr. Parker have manfully claimed that, even making allowance for the kindly and humanitarian feelings that many in this country entertain, we must not do the Colonists the injustice of supposing that when they leave the old country they leave behind them their humanity, and are disposed to treat all natives with whom they come in contact with harshness and cruelty. I will only add that not long ago I was in a country—South Africa—in which there are a great number of aborigines. Here they not only are not a diminishing race, but they continue to increase. I came in contact with large numbers of them and was pleased to see the kindly way in which they are usually treated by the Colonists, who frequently appealed to me emphatically to refute the notion that they had lost the feelings of humanity and kindness that distinguish Englishmen at home, and declared that they have the same feelings in South Africa as we have in Great Britain. In conclusion, I will read two or three communications received on the subject of Mr. Greville's paper. One is from Mr. Braddon, the Agent-General for Tasmania, who says: "I should have liked to take part in the discussion to explain how the total extinction of the Tasmanian blacks was due in a great measure to their treachery, their internecine wars and their incapacity for civilisation. There was, doubtless, some cruelty on the part of the early European travellers and settlers, provoked by the unfortunate blacks in the first instance and subsequently confirmed as a habit by racial feud, but these Tasmanians succumbed as certainly to the kindness which would have preserved them, as to the enmity that would have slain." Another is from Mr. Rusden, an old and well-known Colonist of Victoria, who writes to me regarding the boomerang: "You hardly ever see an allusion in the English Press to the boomerang which does not refer to it as a weapon of war which returns to the thrower, whereas the returning boomerang is not a weapon of war, and the boomerang which is a weapon of war does *not* return to the thrower. There are many kinds of boomerang:—some for deadly strife, some for throwing at game, and the returning boomerang which is framed only for amusement. If a native had no other missile at hand he would despatch it at a flight of ducks. Its circular course, however, makes it unfit for such a purpose, and there

is a special boomerang made for throwing at birds. The latter keeps a straight course and a native could throw it more than 200 yards." As regards the Western Australian Pearl Fisheries, Mr. T. H. Haynes writes to say that, although a large number of the aborigines were employed up to 1886 in the locally owned coasting craft, this is now a thing of the past, foreign-owned vessels working diving apparatus with Malays, Papuans, and South Sea Islanders. He says that the aborigines never took well to the work, but it had a good effect indirectly in teaching them discipline, and making them useful. I now beg to put the motion I have proposed of cordial thanks to Mr. Greville.

This having been passed with acclamation, a vote of thanks to the Chairman on the motion of Sir Saul Samuel closed the proceedings.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.'

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 13, 1891.

Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., a member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 19 Fellows had been elected, viz. 8 Resident and 11 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., The Hon. Harold H. Finch-Hatton, Donald C. E. Grant, Dr. Thomas Hickling, James Hill, F. Graham Lloyd, Charles Gay Roberts, Philip B. Vanderbyl.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

John C. Budd (Straits Settlements), Paul Cressall (British Guiana), Hon. James M. Farquharson, M.L.C. (Jamaica), James H. Favcett (Victoria), Frederic M. Maxwell (British Honduras), William Palfrey (Transvaal), Charles R. Swayne (Fiji), Harry L. Thompson (Cyprus), Jack Thompson (Victoria), Hon. Charles George Walpole, M.A. (Attorney-General, Leeward Islands), Hon. Henry J. Wrixon, Q.C. M.L.A. (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : Before proceeding to the ordinary business of this meeting, I may mention—what I am sure you will all be interested to know—that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to preside at our next meeting, which will be held at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on the 26th inst., when Lord Carrington, late Governor of New South Wales, will read a paper on "Australia as I saw it." It would to me be a matter of considerable diffidence on any occasion to preside at one of these meetings. It is more than ordinarily so when, as on the present occasion, I have very unexpectedly been called upon to represent one whose name is so familiar to you and whose large heart and great ability are so much appreciated by you as Sir Alexander Galt. I regret

to say that, after having come up from Torquay to preside at this meeting, Sir Alexander finds himself unable, on account of the severity of the weather and the fog, to be present with us this evening. I am sure I express the feeling of you all when I say how much we regret his absence, and how much his attendance would have added to the interest of the meeting. I think you will agree, too, that we are most fortunate in the character of our High Commissioners and Agents-General from all the Colonies. Their presence among us is not only always heartily welcomed, but is an unfailing source of interest, power, and information to us, and never more so than in the cases of our late and present High Commissioner for Canada. Sir Alexander Galt, with his genial presence and his great talent, would have opened the subject of this evening's paper in a way I cannot do; but having been asked to preside I have great pleasure, as a lover of the Colonies, in occupying—however unworthily—the post of Chairman, and in now calling on Mr. Henry F. Moore, who has once before addressed us from this platform, to give us his address on—

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES.

INTRODUCTORY.

Education is really the making of men and women. It begins with the cradle and ends only with the grave. The subject which I have thus to bring before you this evening is a large one, even though limited to that part of education which has a direct bearing on commercial pursuits. Two years ago I had the great honour—one which I appreciated highly—of speaking before this Institute on a question which involved a disquisition on the subject of the making of nations, and I then pointed out how complex was that problem, and how many and varied were the component parts which were being brought together in our nearest Colony and out of which the Canada of the future still has to be evolved.

To-night my subject is the making of men and of the influences which should be brought to bear so that in agriculture and trade they may be best enabled to maintain the *prestige* of the British name among the nations. It is not only a big subject, but it is one that requires also the most careful consideration. There is a great future for the question, and I know of no other which may have a

greater effect in consolidating and maintaining that "United Empire" which is the object of all our gatherings in this room. It must not be forgotten that the growing use of the English language makes any educational work carried on in that language yearly of more importance in connection with the progress of the entire world. The relative growth of English-speaking people was well pointed out in the "Times" last year by a correspondent, who stated that it was computed that at the opening of the present century there were about 21,000,000 people who spoke the English tongue. The French-speaking people at that time numbered about 81,500,000 and the Germans exceeded 80,000,000. The Russian tongue was spoken by nearly 81,000,000, and the Spanish by more than 26,000,000. Even the Italian had three-fourths as large a constituency as the English, and the Portuguese three-eighths. Of the 162,000,000 people, or thereabouts, who are estimated to have been using these several languages in the year 1801, the English speakers were less than 18 per cent., while the Spanish were 16, the Germans 18·4, the Russians 18·9, and the French 19·6. This aggregate population has now grown to 400,000,000, of which the English-speaking people number close upon 125,000,000. From 18 per cent. we have advanced to 31 per cent. The French speech is now used by 50,000,000 people, the German by 70,000,000, the Spanish by 40,000,000, the Russian by 70,000,000, the Italian by about 80,000,000, and the Portuguese by about 18,000,000. The English language is now used by nearly twice as many people as any of the others, and this relative growth is almost sure to continue. English has taken as its own the North American Continent, and nearly the whole of Australasia. North America alone will soon have 100,000,000 of English-speaking people, while there are 40,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland. In South Africa and India also the language is vastly extending.

As I have just pointed out, the subject is an exceedingly vast one. To deal with it in all its phases and ramifications would be impossible, and I therefore purpose to make this paper merely a basis for discussion, giving something tangible in the shape of a collection of facts on which a more complete record can be based when the proper time arrives. I therefore purpose dividing my subject into three parts, the first of which shall be an argument as to what really efficient agricultural and technical education should be; the second giving a record of what is now being done in British Colonies in this matter of education; and in the third place I shall make an appeal for something like a uniform system being

adopted for the whole of our English-speaking empire. If, in this way, I am able to do something to bring a great question into something like a reasonable focus for intelligent discussion, I shall be amply satisfied.

I.—THE ARGUMENT.

WHAT SHOULD AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION BE?

So far as Agricultural Education is concerned, it must not be forgotten that farming itself consists of three branches. There are first of all the principles which underlie the art, and which are variously termed "science," "theory," and, by the late J. C. Morton, the "truth" of agriculture. This is the side which is too often looked upon as the whole subject of agricultural education; in reality it is but the beginning of the actual making of a successful farmer. The work of agriculture itself begins with the actual practice on the farm, or, as it may be termed, the art of agriculture. In this the man is brought into direct contact, not so much with principles and ideas, as with something very real, his own soil and his own climate. He has to learn how to manage these and to apply any theory he may have acquired for his own practical advantage.

It is here where for the first time he begins to prove his capability to attain success as a farmer. But outside the field or the byre—outside the ring-fence of his farm—a very important portion of the work of a successful farmer has to be done. He has to deal with men and things—with the world outside him; he has to buy and sell; he has his relations with his landlord, with the State, and with the trader. On all these matters, which constitute the business of the farmer, his success or failure will very much depend. It will thus be seen that the part played by the professor who has naught to teach beyond the "principles" or "sciences" which underlie agricultural practice is far from being the sole matter involved in the turning out of a really successful farmer. It also accounts for the fact that many of the successful farmers in England owe their success to their own shrewdness, sound common-sense, and good judgment of character, and not to any teachings which come from the purely scientific men.

While all this is true, he would be a bold man who, in the last decade of the nineteenth century, would in the slightest degree undervalue the help which science can and does so largely give to agriculture; or who would argue that, because yonder farmer has

been a successful man, and yet could neither read nor write, he owes that success to the absence of education. With a good sound education he would undoubtedly have been a better man. In these days also education (not only in the principles which underlie his art, but in the workings of the markets of the world) is so largely used against the interests of the farmer, that for the latter to neglect it would be the height of foolishness.

I have endeavoured to sketch out the three branches in which a farmer requires to be trained to become a successful man. They are but little different, taken in the abstract, to those which are necessary in any other trade or calling. A barrister, to take one of the learned professions, can only become successful by proficiency in three branches: he has to know the principles of law; he has to apply those principles to the actual practice of law, either in the courts or in his chambers; and he has also to deal with men in actual business. The soldier, who has to practise in the world's carnage-fields, has to learn the principles of the art of war; he has to master the teachings of science with regard to the many intricate machines which are used now in modern warfare; and he, too, in securing the results of his knowledge of principles, and their successful practice, has to be a man of business also. The trader, the mechanic, the clergyman, the sailor—all professions and callings, in fact—must have a similar threefold characteristic lying below any successful career.

The first part of the training of a farmer must be the same as that of other classes—a good, sound, general education. In a long paper delivered by Mr. John Chalmers Morton before the Society of Arts in May 1877, this was the keynote. Schooling before farming was his topic, and he insisted that the preliminary schooling was by far the most important part of an agricultural or any other education. Its influence was seen in the whole style of the future life, whatever occupation the boy might ultimately follow. Here are his words:—

“The sound preliminary education for which I am to argue, is not only the foundation-stone of a future building—it is the seed of a future life, with influence and guidance in it, as well as mere security and strength. And the agriculturist, whatever the distinctive features of his occupation may be, will, I believe, quite as much as any other busy man, benefit by an education which may open his eyes a little wider than they are at present to matters which really concern himself, though they may seem to him outside the limits of his day's work.”

This evening, although dealing more especially with agricultural and technical education in our various Colonies, I should like to put on record that any special education on these points will owe their value, so far as final results are obtained, to the system of general education which may prevail in the various places of which I shall speak. It is to the making of men that we have in the first place to look, and if they are trained to habits of observation, knowledge of human character, the development of shrewdness and common-sense, and to the prompt exercise of a ripe judgment, by far the greater portion of the elements of success—whether in agriculture or any other calling—will have been obtained; and for the whole of this we have to depend mainly on the elementary training of the child.

I need hardly add to this that this elementary education should be carefully arranged so as to include matters which may have a direct bearing on the after commercial life. There should be as little that is meaningless in the instruction given as possible, and children should be specially trained so as to understand trade and agricultural terms when they leave the school. It must not be forgotten that an enormous number of artisans and small farmers—and the whole of our future labourers—will have but little instruction except what they obtain in the primary schools. They will go direct from these to the farm or the workshop, and then their further education will be merely the experience gained in the battle of life. We have in this country some 180,000 farmers, of whom at least 145,000 have farms of under 800 acres. The probability is that nearly all of these latter will depend entirely on the elementary schools for their education. In the Colonies, I believe the proportion would be equally large. I contend therefore that among the text-books of at least the higher standards of these schools should be included one on agriculture and one on the mechanical trades. It would be better if we could imitate in all our big manufacturing centres the system which works so well in Switzerland, and one of which was thus described in the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education :—

One of the best elementary Swiss schools visited by the commissioners is that on the Tindescher Platz, in Zurich. . . . All the children learn one foreign language; moreover, they are all taught drawing, and have object lessons in natural history. In the higher classes they are instructed in the rudiments of chemistry and physics, great pains being taken to place before the children well-arranged specimens which are contained in a school museum,

Having thus seen to the fact that the primary education is sound and good, we next come to the secondary or intermediate education. Whether for technical or agricultural instruction, the numbers going in for this are necessarily small as compared with those who receive primary instruction. For that reason, I think there would be economy, without loss of efficiency, if technical and agricultural classes of an advanced character were added to the subjects taught in our various secondary or grammar schools. It must not be forgotten that we are dealing with the training of farmers and the better class of artisans, and that the education which they are likely to ask for is not of that high class more suited to the training of a professor. It is the same in the Colonies, and the United States, and on the Continent. The great establishments, at which all the sciences are taught, are places from which the teachers are sent out and not ordinary farmers or mechanics. The late Mr. Morton thus defined his idea of what a perfect education *for the farmer* should be :—

Professor Wrightson, says : " A perfect agricultural education should include geology, biology, engineering and mechanics, rural and political economy, commercial knowledge and book-keeping, law, and meteorology." However desirable all this may be for the future professor, the young farmer certainly does not need it all. I do not think it would be a good thing to take him out of his father's guidance. There is an immense advantage in homely accustomedness to all the details of life upon the farm.

I would add that whenever land can be got for these secondary schools, or a workshop erected, they could not fail to be of immense advantage.

The higher education cannot be too complete. In the agricultural colleges the future landlords, land agents, and professors are taught ; while in the technical colleges the owners and managers of large manufacturing works, and the future teachers are also prepared. These will all have great responsibilities, and all require the highest training. Here Professor Wrightson's definition is appropriate, in fact anything less would be a mistake.

I started by saying that education commenced with the cradle and ended with the grave. The school or college life are not, therefore, its four corners. There is the work done by the press, which brings the best of information from all parts of the world ; the great societies, with the combinations for self-help ; and by farmers and artisans with whom their fellows are in daily contact. All these have a great influence in moulding character and increasing that knowledge which is the truest power.

II.—THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

In order to see what is now being done in the matter of agricultural and technical education in the various parts of our Greater Britain, I have obtained from a number of the chief officials of the various Colonies and Dependencies reports and information on the subject, the whole of which were written in the latter part of last year. These are such as will enable us to, as it were, take "A Trip round the World," calling in at the various places under British rule, in order to see what has already been accomplished. I cannot pretend that this is a complete record of what is being done, but it at any rate will afford a basis on which a complete story can be written.

So far as Europe is concerned, the only Colony to which allusion need be made is

MALTA.

By the courtesy of the Governor, Lieut.-General Sir H. A. Smyth, K.C.M.G., I have received the last report of the University, together with the statutes of the same. The former also deals with the primary and secondary education, from which it appears that the island is very well provided so far as general education is concerned. In connection with the University, in addition to schools of chemistry and physics, is a very good course of studies in architecture and land surveying, these extending over three years, and for proficiency in which degrees are conferred. There is also a very good commercial school, which has recently been thoroughly recast, with a view to render it more practical, one of the new studies being mercantile geography. Agricultural education does not seem to be included in the educational scheme of the island, but trade, navigation, and mechanics have a large place in connection with the University.

CYPRUS.

In this recently acquired pseudo-colony the system of education is well described in the following memorandum, which has been specially prepared for me by the High Commissioner, Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., and which puts the matter very pithily:—

Excepting a few so-called "High" schools, of the nature of an English grammar school—namely: One Turkish ("Rushdié") and one Christian

at Nicosia, and one Christian at Limassol—all the schools in Cyprus are of an elementary character, managed to a great extent on the Lancasterian system. In 1889 there were in operation 225 Christian schools, 94 Moslem schools, the children enrolled being—

CHRISTIAN		MOSLEM	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
8,576	1,766	2,667	849
10,342		3,516	

This is exclusive of a few Roman Catholic mission schools. There is in respect of each school a committee of management elected from amongst the inhabitants of the village or quarter in which the school is established. Government aid to the extent of £3,000 a year is given to the schools, the grant being divided in proportion to the Christian and Moslem population, namely, three-quarters to the Christian schools, or £2,250, and one-quarter, or £750, to the Moslem schools. The total cost of the schools, including the Government grant, was in 1889 about £9,000. This is met by voluntary contributions and endowments. The grant-in-aid to each school is based on the number of children attending and the results of the teaching as ascertained on examination by a Government inspector. No provision is made for higher or technical education, and the teaching in the schools does not include instruction in agricultural subjects.

Turning to Asia, I have received several very useful reports from the officials of the various British Colonies and Dependencies.

INDIA.

Although India and its dependencies are somewhat outside the scope of this paper, I have to thank the Governor-General for a number of very interesting reports with regard to technical and agricultural education in that empire, though the dates of some of them are somewhat old. The latest report dealing with the subject in detail is that prepared by Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., and which describes the whole system of education in India down to the end of 1886—a most interesting volume. The chapter dealing with special instruction shows that the training schools for masters in the different provinces are particularly good. Technical schools have largely increased since the beginning of the eighties; these include schools of art, medicine, engineering and surveying, industrial and other schools, the industrial schools having for their special object the turning out of lads as trained workmen—carpentering, tinsmiths, and metal working being the chief subjects taught.

The chief agricultural school is at Saidapet, where instruction is

given to all classes of the population, Brahmins forming the majority. The report states that "most of the students were the sons of landowners. The course included agriculture, botany, chemistry, veterinary practice, physiology, book-keeping, mechanics, and other subjects." Up to the end of 1885, eighty-one students had passed the examinations of this college, and they were in great request in other portions of the country.

In several of the provinces, agricultural classes have been attached to the high schools, and these are very popular. In addition to this, there is also the Nagphur Experimental Farm for the Central Provinces, this having been established and being under the control of the Board of Agriculture for the Central Provinces. This is entirely used for experimental purposes, and not for educational. At Saidapet also experiments are made, the results of which are of great value over the whole of the Indian Empire, the records being distributed very freely amongst the landowners by the Government authorities.

CEYLON.

The Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G., has sent me the following excellent Report :—

I. General Education.—The population of Ceylon, according to the last census (1881), is 2,759,788. For this population general education is provided in connection with the Government as follows :—

(a) 488 schools, with 85,948 scholars, supported wholly by Government.

(b) 919 schools, with 66,400 scholars, aided by Government: the Government paying a grant on the result payment system after the annual examination of each school.

There are also 2,427 schools receiving no aid from the Government, representing 28,823 scholars. Of these 1,844 schools, with 12,211 scholars, are Pansala schools—i.e. small schools taught by Buddhist monks in their monasteries. The teaching of English was at one time largely carried on by the Government direct in its own Government schools. It has of late years, however, become in a fair way to be self-supporting; and the schools supported wholly by Government are now nearly all vernacular schools, teaching, *in Sinhalese and Tamil only*, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history, with specific subjects (animal physiology, sanitation, agriculture, and domestic economy). The teaching of English schools aided by Government, but not wholly supported by Government, is on the following lines in high schools, the whole of the instruction being given in English: in English primary schools the subjects are taught up to the fifth standard bi-lingually—what is read or written in English

having to be translated into one of the vernacular languages, so that a native scholar may gain a full understanding of what is taught.

II. *Agricultural Teaching.*—(a) Generally, the elements of agriculture are taught as a specific subject in Government and aided schools from text-books.

(8) Five years ago a special school of agriculture, wholly maintained by the Government, was opened at Colombo, and the students undergo a two years' course of training somewhat on the lines of Cirencester.

After their training is completed, a certain number are paid by the Government, and are sent out as agricultural instructors into remote rural districts, where they lease land and cultivate it on improved systems, receiving half the profits of their crops themselves, the other half being divided amongst the labourers from the village where the cultivation is worked. By this means, what is learned in text-books at school is brought before the eyes of the villagers. I have not been long at work in this direction, as the experiment is new; but some good has been done already in the few years that have been devoted to it, especially as the crops raised by our instructors have generally been double, and often many fold, of the crops raised on primitive native systems; this provokes imitation. These agricultural instructors are moved about the country after raising a few crops, so as to bring their work before as many villages as possible.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In the Straits Settlements is a very fair system of general education, so far as males are concerned, though the education of females is still in a very backward state. The following memorandum, setting forth the present position of affairs, has been prepared for me by the Inspector of Schools, at the request of the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. :—

The inhabitants of the Straits Settlements consist of all nationalities, the three principal of whom are Chinese, Tamils from the coast of India, and Malays. The Government has established schools in which English is taught, and which can be attended by all nationalities, and schools for Malays in which Malay alone is taught. It also encourages, by results, grants depending on an annual examination, mission and other schools for all nationalities in which English is taught, and schools for Chinese and Tamils, in which the pupils are taught either their own language or their own language and English. The Government Malay schools are situated in the towns of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, and are also scattered throughout the country districts of the three settlements.

With the exception of Province Wellesley, in which there are some mission schools teaching English and Tamil for the large Tamil population in that province, most, if not all, the English schools are situated in the three towns of the Colony. In Malacca the Government has a high

school which gives instruction in all the standards of the Code, but in the other two settlements, the Government English schools are merely branch schools, the instruction given being of a very elementary character. The duty of providing a thorough education in English is left to the Raffles Institution, the Penang Free School, the American Mission Schools, the French and Portuguese Mission Schools, and other schools of a like character.

The attendance at present at these schools is as follows :—

Government English Schools.....	988
Government Malay Schools.....	6,572
Aided English and Vernacular Schools.....	2,904
Private Vernacular Schools.....	2,265

Owing to the large yearly immigration of adults, the proportion of children compared with the total population of the colony is exceptionally small.

The above remarks apply to the education of male children. Female education is still in a very backward state, as in most Eastern countries. A few schools for Malay girls have successfully been established by Government, and a certain number of female children are also educated by the Mission schools. The attendance at all these schools at present is about 1,560.

Agriculture is one of the extra subjects of the Code in which the pupils of the aided English schools can be presented for examination, a results grant being given for each pupil who passes in the subject. The course of study laid down in the Code is as follows :—

1. The Principles of Agriculture. By Wm. T. Lawrence. Part I.
2. The Principles of Agriculture. By Wm. T. Lawrence. Part II.

The "Principles of Agriculture" is now being translated into Malay, and as soon as published will be introduced into the Government Malay schools as a reading-book.

As regards the African continent, I propose to deal first with the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In this Colony the whole of the education is under the control of the Government with the exception of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, which was incorporated in 1878 and granted a Royal Charter in 1877, and a few private schools. The elementary and secondary education seems based on a very excellent system, the whole of the arrangements of which are regulated by the Education Manual, 1890, issued by the Department of Public Education.

From the various reports sent to me by the Government officials it appears that little is being done in the matter of technical education, except that an allowance of £15 per annum is made for such male aborigines who shall serve a four years' apprenticeship to certain trades.

In the first place, there are what are known as the private farm schools, of which in 1888 and 1889 there were 250, which had increased to 306 in the following year. At the end of 1889, 2,944 pupils were attending these schools, but they do not seem to have been altogether successful; the senior pupils, we are told in the last Report of the Superintendent-General of Education, are often removed to superior schools in the towns, whilst the exodus of many farmers to other localities, and sometimes the losses in consequence of drought, lead to the discontinuance of the services of teachers. To these schools have recently been added Circuit schools, to which teachers are supplied for given districts. Although these schools are thus held on farms, there is no evidence that any special agricultural education is given at them.

The Government, however, have three schools of agriculture, which are already doing very good service in various parts of the Colony. The first of these is situated at Stellenbosch, which has for the past two years been provided with a small farm, the larger portion of which is devoted to viticulture. To this branch of agriculture a good deal of attention is being bestowed, particularly with regard to the cultivation and grafting of American vines and other methods of combating the phylloxera. The Government have established here a good dairy, at which short courses of instruction are periodically given. These are well attended by the farmers' wives and daughters, but the courses for men are almost neglected. A Nursery of fruit-trees is also being established: the following is the course of instruction given:—

1. The Elements of Natural Science, in so far as they relate to Agriculture (excluding Chemistry) and the Professional subjects, viz.—Agriculture, including Stock Farming, Dairying and Diseases of Plants. By the Principal, F. Biersch.

2. Viticulture and Fruitculture. By Baron von Babo.

3. Chemistry (together with the students of the Victoria College). By Dr. R. Marloth.

4. Animal Anatomy and Physiology of the Domestic Animals, and the principal Diseases of our Stock. By Duncan Hutcheon, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

5. Tobacco Culture. By Dr. L. Simon, the Colonial Tobacco Expert.

6. Any subject of General Education can be attended at the Victoria College.

The tuition is supplemented by practical work and demonstrations in the experimental vineyard and wine store, in the experimental garden, in the nursery, and by a collection of models and diagrams of agricultural machinery, &c., as well as by instructive excursions. More time could

be devoted by the principal for the practical education of the pupils if he could be released from teaching the elementary sciences. There being no text-books on agriculture specially adapted to our climate and our circumstances of farming, the pupils get the essence of the subjects in the form of a dictation.

The other Schools of Agriculture are at Grahamstown and Somerset East, in which the instruction is of a similar character, though altered according to local needs. So far as these schools are concerned, the Hon. A. Fischer has the following to say in a recently issued Report :—

The number of pupils is slowly but steadily increasing, and I am quite convinced will continue to do so if the school is allowed to develop spontaneously, and to adjust itself more and more to local requirements. The three bursaries which, if sanctioned by Parliament, will be awarded in future at each of the agricultural schools to deserving students, being sons of poor farmers, will prove a step in the right direction. Most of the European States give a sound agricultural education to several hundred sons of farmers of the above-mentioned class annually, entirely at Government expense, the only conditions attached being the passing of a simple entrance examination, and the obligation to stay out the whole course, which extends over two or three years. A good deal of practical work is being done by the pupils at these schools, similarly as we have already begun to arrange at the Stellenbosch school, and I am very glad to hear from Mr. Biersch that the students evidently like it.

A good many who take an interest in the development of our Agricultural Schools seem, by their proposals, to confuse these schools with so-called Agricultural Colleges and Academies. Whilst almost each of the European countries have a dozen or more of the former, they rarely have more than one or two of the latter, and these are generally connected with the University. What, in my opinion, we require here at first are such Middle-Class Agricultural schools; whereas, if we begin at once by starting two Agricultural Colleges, with a large staff of professors, the result will be that these institutions, as they will not at the outset get a number of pupils proportionate to the great expenditure, will, in a short time, be abolished by Government or Parliament. I may also add that these middle-class schools are, in most countries, much more popular among the farmers than the real agricultural colleges. There are in Denmark, and many parts of Germany, agricultural schools with one scientist, and one agriculturist (the latter of whom manages the small farm connected with the school), carried on chiefly at the expense of what we call here the Divisional Council. Now these gentlemen would certainly not, year after year, bring up the money required for keeping these schools going, if their worth did not prove beneficial to the farming population.

If once then, by these middle-class agricultural schools, the prejudice is broken to some extent, a college for higher agricultural education might well be connected with one or other of these schools.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Here there is nothing in the shape of agricultural or technical teaching, all education being of a primary character. I am informed by the Administrator, Sir Sidney G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G., that "the Government Grant in aid for education for the whole territory is £800 per annum, out of which £20 is paid in aid of a school at Uprising, and £50 of a school at Keimoes in the district of Gordonia on the Orange River. It is proposed to establish Church of England Schools for boys and girls respectively at Vryburg, and to give some aid to a preparatory school for European children at Mafeking.

"Education for Europeans has hitherto been of an elementary character and confined to private efforts in this territory.

"It is proposed to afford some aid towards the establishment of farm schools on the system adopted in the Cape Colony.

"The education of natives is entirely in the hands of the missionaries of the L.M.S. at Kuruman and Taungs, and of the Wesleyan Mission at Mafeking.

"There is an English clergyman engaged in mission work at Phokwana. A great technical school on the model of the Lovedale Institute is much needed for the Bechuanas in the Protectorate, and it is hoped that the L.M.S. may be induced to undertake this work."

NATAL.

For this Colony the system of education has also been described for me in the following Memorandum by the Superintendent Inspector of Schools :—

Schools are established throughout the Colony for Europeans, Natives, and Indians. The system of education in the European schools is almost identical with that of England, and the furniture and apparatus are either obtained from England or are made on English models. The most approved English school-books are in use, and the standards of examination are but slightly modified from those of the English Code of 1890. The work of the secondary schools is based on the curriculum of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations. There are three Inspectors, one for European schools, one for Native schools, and one for Indian schools. European and Native schools are under the control of a Council of Education consisting of twelve members—two of whom are appointed from their special knowledge of the natives. Indian schools are managed by a Board of five members, two of whom must also be members of the Council of Education.

Schools are of three kinds—Government schools, Government-aided schools, and private schools. Schools are established and maintained entirely by Government in the two principal towns, and in selected centres of population. There are three Government schools in the capital, and three in the port—a high school for boys, a model primary school for girls, and a model primary school for boys. The Government schools in country districts have each accommodation for twenty boarders. The fee at the high schools is 10s. a month, and at the primary schools from 1s. to 5s. Boarders pay on an average £40 a year each.

Aided schools are subsidised on conditions very similar to those existing in England. The head teachers of the model schools must hold Privy Council certificates; those of all other schools must hold Colonial certificates. Payment for results is made at the rate of 2s. 6d. for each separate pass in English, writing, and arithmetic. This payment goes solely to the teachers, and it is made in addition to the fixed salaries in the Government schools and to the fixed grants given to the aided schools.

In all the Native schools industrial training—including house work, field work, and a knowledge of some trade—is compulsory. Agricultural teaching is only incidentally given in the European and Indian schools.

ZULULAND.

The general education in Zululand, having to be imparted to the natives, is necessarily of the most primary character, and it is given by the Missionaries, who are of different nationalities—English, German, and Norwegian. Of course, as it is carried on in connection with the Missionary work, there is no fixed standard or system. The natives are too backward to benefit much by agricultural teaching, and therefore there are no classes or schools for that purpose. Nevertheless, they are beginning to substitute the plough for the hand-hoe, with which the women cultivate the fields of maize, sweet potatoes, &c.; and may be expected to adopt more of the modern methods of cultivation, as they are brought prominently and continuously under their notice by European colonists.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

The general education and agricultural teaching in the Gold Coast Colony is admirably set out in a paper which has been prepared by order of His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G., and which I quote below. It will be observed that the number of pupils in the Schools is small in comparison to population and area of the Colony, which, however, was only constituted

such sixteen years ago. This is due to the difficulties which met the Government in proceeding with the matter of education. Since the passing of the Education Ordinance of 1887, great advance has been made, and progress is expected to be made rapid through the recent action of the Government in deciding to appoint a Director of Education, instead of an Inspector of Schools, who spent only a few weeks annually in examinations. A hope prevails that the two schools at Accra and Cape Coast, which are conducted by Native teachers under the special control of the Local Government, will then come under the charge of European schoolmasters, and thus be placed on an equal footing with the Basel and Wesleyan Mission Schools. It is satisfactory to find that the native mind is open to the advantages of education, to the rapid and immediate progress of which the Governor of the Colony looks with confidence. The Report says :—

The schools on the Gold Coast may conveniently be classified under two heads :—

- I. The Undenominational, and
- II. The Denominational.

The Undenominational schools, more generally designated "Government Schools," are those which are wholly supported by the Government out of the public funds of the Colony. Of these there are two—one at Accra and the other at Cape Coast—containing a total number of children varying from 966 to 1,000, including Christians, Mohammedans, and Heathens.

These schools are under the direct management of the Governor of the Colony: the Colonial Secretary and the District Commissioner in each place being his representatives on the spot.

The Denominational Schools are those which are established by the various religious bodies from Europe labouring in the Colony, viz. :—

The Basel Mission.

The Bremen Mission.

The Wesleyan Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

And other Methodists.

These number about four thousand. So that the total number of school children scattered over the Colony and Protectorate, extending over more than 88,000 square miles, is about five thousand, of whom the majority belong to the Basel Mission.

With the exception of a few High Class Schools, all the schools of the Colony are of an elementary character. Boarding schools are also to be found here and there, but in the majority of places the day school is the rule.

Since the passing of the Education Ordinance, 1882, any denominational school, on being allowed by the Board of Education, is entitled to

receive a grant-in-aid from the Government, in proportion to its actual efficiency and results as shown by the Inspector of Schools.

The Board of Education is the managing body of the denominational schools. It consists of the Governor and the Members of Council, together with such other members as his Excellency may nominate.

In order to compass the various points of interest involved in the educational systems in vogue in the Colony, it may be desirable to glance at the following particulars.

1. *Time.*—The school hours, as regulated for the Government schools, embrace the morning hours from 9 to 12 noon, and the afternoon hours from 2 to 4 daily—Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Holidays occur twice in the year, of four weeks' duration each time—June and December. The assisted schools generally adopt the same plan.

2. The school buildings in which school work is carried on are mostly of wooden construction or swish. The roofs are corrugated iron or shingle, or slate; and the floors are swish, or stone, or brick pavement. The Education Board require that each school building shall provide sufficient accommodation and plenty of ventilation for its pupils. School Apparatus: desks, blackboards, and maps; School Records: attendance registers, log-books, and cash-books; together with school books of various gradations, and all other requisites must be procured.

3. The teaching staff in each school consists of one, two, or three masters and mistresses, with as many pupil-teachers as the size and the number of its scholars may demand. These schools are superintended by a manager, who in some cases is a European, or by a managerial committee, composed of some of the leading members of the congregation who are interested in educational matters. Each teacher receiving assistance from the Government is required to hold a certificate of competency approved by the Board of Education.

4. The subjects taught in the various schools of the colony include the three R's, reading, writing, and arithmetic: beside geography, English grammar, and history. To these, Scripture and music (vocal, and in a few places instrumental) are added.

Direct religious teaching, though not insisted on in Government schools, is not excluded. Every facility is given for the acquisition of religious education along with secular learning in both places. In the denominational schools of the Missionary Societies religious instruction is the *sine quâ non*.

5. The books used for reading in the schools are changeable from time to time as the Board of Education or the Managerial Committees may direct; Blackie's series have sometimes been used, at other times Nelson's series, &c. It has been suggested that books treating on life in the Tropics would perhaps be more adapted to these schools.

In writing, Darnell's copy books, Bemrose's and Laurie's, &c., have been used. And in arithmetic, Colenso, Chambers, Barnard Smith, Hamblin, Smith, and Jones, &c., have been recommended and practised.

6. The mode of imparting instruction is catechetical, the monitorial system being generally adopted. In some of the schools the system is somewhat different. The lessons are first given by the teacher as in a lecture-room, and then the catechetical method follows to ensure the fullest understanding of the subject by the pupils.

7. While English is generally taught in the schools of the Colony, the vernacular is by no means neglected. In some schools lessons are given almost entirely in it, while in others it is made subservient to the purpose of rendering the subject taught more intelligible to the generality of scholars. The principal dialects spoken in the districts covered by the Gold Coast Schools are the Ga, the Fanti, the Tchi, and the Ewe, or language of the Awoonahs. The languages have nearly all been reduced to writing, through the indefatigable efforts of the Basel and the Wesleyan Mission Agents.

8. Departments.—In several of the districts of the Colony the schools are conducted in a mixed form; the result, as a rule, of force of circumstances. There are exceptions, however, *e.g.* in the Government schools at Accra, where there is a commodious school building, in the Roman Catholic schools at Elmina, in the Wesleyan Mission schools in some stations, and in the Basel Mission schools in most places. But as schools increase in prosperity as well as in efficiency this much-felt want of separate departments for the boys and the girls respectively will be supplied.

9. In some of the schools a system of payment for instruction is being gradually introduced, as well as of children purchasing their own books, as the benefits of education are beginning to be appreciated. It is, however, a slow work at present—education is not so highly valued as the authorities would wish. Thus “only 3 per cent. of the population of the places in which the Basel Mission is labouring are going to school and actually receive education. Of the number of children receiving instruction in Basel Mission schools 72½ per cent. are Christians, and 27½ are heathen children.” Still, compared with the state of things two decades ago, there is considerable progress—education is really advancing.

In the Government and the Roman Catholic schools no fees are charged, and so also in some of the new Methodist schools. The Germans charge any sum from 1*s.* to 5*s.* annually. And the Wesleyans charge variously, from 6*d.* to 8*s.* a quarter; or from 2*s.* to 12*s.* annually. It is to be hoped that with the increasing facilities afforded by Missionary Societies and the Government in the present day for the pursuit of knowledge, education will be more and more highly appreciated in the Gold Coast Colony as time rolls on.

10. Except in schools connected with the Basel Mission, agriculture has not been very generally taught in the Colony. One of the German missionaries, speaking of their own schools, says that “A number of children in the Basel Mission schools are practically taught in cultivating products, especially coffee. On all stations from Akwapem towards Okwawu there are coffee plantations connected with the Mission schools,

whilst such of cocoa are preparing. On the coast almost every schoolboy has his small plantation in which he grows cassada maize, ocro, sweet potatoes, ground nuts, &c. Experiments to grow other products have more or less failed because of irregularity of rainfall."

The importance of agricultural teaching, however, as well as of industrial training generally, such as carpentry, masonry, shoemaking, which the Basel Mission have paid some attention to, has often engaged the thoughts of all the educational agents who are at work in the Colony.

The Education Ordinance encourages "all manual labour," including any kind of handicraft, manufacturing process, or agricultural work, and, in the case of females, "household work."

The Government have taken the initiative by establishing a model farm at the Government Sanatorium at Albury, where there is a fertile soil capable of yielding any return, and placing it under a trained European curator, selected from the Kew Gardens in England.

Boys from the Government schools and elsewhere, willing to be taught agriculture, can there learn the proper cultivation of the ground, which will be a great boon to the Colony.

The Government have also decided to encourage handicraft trades by instituting a periodical exhibition of work, at which competitors producing the best specimens of articles manufactured may earn an ample reward. Industrial schools are also allowed a special grant. In the case of girls, a system has already been organised for holding needlework competition among the various schools of the Colony; and various prizes were last year carried off for plain needlework, dressmaking, crochet work, fancy work, and knitting, by the Government schools and those of the Missionary Societies.

Thus mental and bodily exercises will go hand in hand, both being necessary factors in the elevation of any people.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

With the exception of Missionary teaching, nothing has been done here in the way of education of any kind, though no doubt as it is opened out by the British East Africa Company it will sooner or later follow. Wherever the missionaries have established themselves a certain amount of European cultivation has been adopted, and no doubt this will prove of educational value to the natives.

MAURITIUS.

Education in this Colony is fully described in the following Memorandum prepared for His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., at my request, by the Acting Superintendent for Schools:—

Education in Mauritius embraces two separate departments: the Royal College for Secondary and the Schools Department for Primary Instruction. The former, which is secular, is under the management of a rector, with a staff of professors and masters, and is entirely supported by Government. The object of this institution is to provide for the youth of the Colony a superior course of classical and general education, and to prepare them for the matriculation and intermediate and B.A. examinations of the London University, to which it is affiliated. Attached to the institution are two scholarships of the annual value of £200, tenable for four years at some university or other educational institution in the British Empire. Primary instruction is imparted by means of two classes of schools: (1) Government schools, which are secular and entirely supported by Government, and may to some extent be assimilated to the Board Schools in England, afford instruction to children of all persuasions for the monthly fee of one shilling. There are seventy-one such schools throughout the Island, with an attendance of close upon 8,000 pupils. (2) The grant-in-aid schools, which are denominational, are practically supported by Government. Of these there are seventy-six, with an attendance about equal to that of the Government schools. In consideration of a liberal grant of about Rs. 80,000 a year, the managers of these schools, who are clergymen of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, are bound to train these pupils in elementary subjects in accordance with the programme laid down by Government. It can hardly be said that the system of education in force in Mauritius is adapted to encourage a better knowledge of agriculture. An attempt was made last year to start agricultural schools, and to introduce the study of the rudiments of the theory and practice of agriculture in a certain number of the primary schools in the rural districts, but the project fell through owing to want of funds.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Leaving Africa, and going to the great American continent, the first country of importance we have to deal with is the Dominion of Canada. I dealt, however, so fully with the capital educational system of that country in the paper which I had the honour of reading to this Institute in the month of April, 1889, that there is really but little left to be said on this occasion. The school system of Ontario is probably the finest in the world: whether we take its Universities, its Higher, its Secondary, or Primary Schools, or whether we take the Agricultural College at Guelph, or the Experimental Stations which the Government have established, we shall find a complete system of general and agricultural education that cannot be excelled. Since my paper was written two years ago, agricultural education has been much enriched by two agricultural works. The first of

these is a Public School text-book of agriculture¹ which has been prepared by President Mills and Professor Shaw of the Guelph College, and which has been authorised by the Minister of Education for Ontario. It is the most perfect and complete text-book of agriculture that I have as yet seen, and a book of a class that would prove useful even in this country. The second work is a very ably-written Handbook of Geology for the special use of Canadian students, the writer being Sir J. Wm. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of McGill University. In this, for the first time, the student of Canadian agriculture has a capitally written and sound guide to the various formations and soils of the Dominion.

In my visit to Canada in the autumn of last year, I found everywhere that not only were educational matters making great progress, so far as general instruction is concerned, but that technical and agricultural instruction was being rapidly pushed forward by the Central and Provincial Governments. Everything, however, has been done on the lines described by me in my former Paper.²

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Practically but little has been done here in the way of technical or agricultural education, although the Government from time to time issue reports which impart valuable knowledge, with regard to soils, crops, and animals, to the farmers of the Colony. There is also an Orphanage at St. John's, where the boys are instructed in various trades as well as agriculture.

WEST INDIES.

The schools in the Bahamas are of four classes. The first are Government Schools, established and maintained wholly at public expense, and controlled by a Board of Education, consisting of His Excellency the Governor, as President, and twelve members. The organisation, discipline, and course and methods of instruction are similar to those of the schools under the British and Foreign School Society, viz. reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, English history, geography and Scripture. To these have recently been added the use of the mariner's compass, and the

¹ *Public School Agriculture. The First Principles of Agriculture.* By James Mills, M.A., and Thomas Shaw. Toronto: The J. E. Mills Co.

² *Canadian Lands and their Development. Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute.* Vol. xx. p. 273.

finding of courses and distances on a chart of the Bahamas. In 1889 there were thirty-seven schools: the pupils on the registers in December 1889 numbered 5,221 (rather less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population, taken at 50,000), and the average daily attendance was 3154·8. The second class comprises Grant-in-aid Schools. Parents in certain localities agree with some resident to open a school for the benefit of their children, for whom fees are to be paid (1*d.* or 2*d.* a week). Grants of £10 to £15 per annum are paid to the teacher; books and materials, and, in some cases, aid in erecting and furnishing schoolrooms is given. The conditions under which this is done are that the schools are non-sectarian, and that the results are worth the outlay. In 1889 there were ten such schools; on registers in December 1889 there were 852 scholars (say $\frac{1}{8}$ of population); average daily attendance, 469. The third series are the Private Schools, which are thirty-five in number, with a register of 707 pupils. The fourth class consists of the Church of England Schools, which number 28 with 1,450 scholars. Agriculture is not taught in the Government, or any of the other, schools. The total public expenditure for education in 1889 was £3,685 10*s.* 5*d.*, which gives 12*s.* 1½*d.* for each child on the register, or £1 for each child in average attendance. This includes the Grant-in-aid Schools.

A similar state of things prevails in Barbados, where a very good system of primary education has been adopted. There is a Reformatory and Industrial School, where the boys are taught trades and agriculture, and to this is attached a small farm on which experiments are made, the results of which are of great value to the cultivators of the Colony. These chiefly relate to sugar cultivation and manufacture.

At Trinidad there is also a good system of general education, and to this has been added instruction on fruit and banana cultivation and trade, all the school teachers being also provided with various agricultural publications.

In the Leeward Islands no attempt has been made as yet to provide any special instruction, either in technical or agricultural education, but the subject of elementary education has been matter of discussion during the past year, two Bills on the subject having duly passed the Legislative Council. The first of these is to enforce elementary education, and is an important measure of forty clauses, together with a number of appendices, the Governor, Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G., having reserved his consent until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. The second Act is one to regulate the grant of aid to elementary schools, and to this the assent of

the Governor has been given. It gives power to the Governor to prepare a scheme whereby inspectors of elementary schools shall be appointed and grants given to such schools as are favourably reported upon.

The educational system of the Windward Islands is at the present time undergoing revision, but it may be said to be not differing greatly from that of the Colonies just mentioned. The Governor, Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., in his address to the Legislative Council on June 4 of last year, urged that a commencement should be made with regard to technical education, his scheme being described as follows :—

I conceive that if it be the duty of the State to provide, or to assist in providing, the means of teaching children to read, write, and cipher, it is not less incumbent on it to give facilities, so far as means will allow, for the acquirement of knowledge of trades such as carpentering, painting, and blacksmiths' work. In Grenada this appears especially necessary. There is a dearth of skilled artisans, as anybody who has had to do with the construction or maintenance of buildings can testify; and so far as I have been able to ascertain, the number of young artisans who show signs of becoming proficient in their calling is very small indeed. The disuse of the system of long apprenticeships has no doubt contributed to the present state of affairs; but although we may deplore the result, it is well understood that apprenticeship is distasteful to the people, and that there is no hope of its being generally resumed. The alternative is, the provision, in some form or other, of technical education. The establishment of a regular technical school would be beyond our means; but I believe a beginning may be made; and I propose to make the beginning, in the following manner :—The repair and maintenance of the public buildings is more than sufficient to employ the whole time of a skilled carpenter and painter, and of a small body of assistants. I propose to establish a regular carpenter's shop in the Government workyard, placing it in charge of a skilled carpenter and painter, who would be brought from England. The whole of the work in connection with the repair and maintenance of the public buildings would be done in the workshop.

I will now proceed to notice the several Colonies of the Australasian group.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

So far as this Colony is concerned, I am indebted to Lord Carrington, its late popular Governor, for a specially prepared minute, which describes fully the system of State education there adopted. I cannot do better than give it in full :—

Under an Act of the Legislature passed in 1880, New South Wales has a State system of education which is strictly non-sectarian, but the ordinary

school course prescribed includes general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology. Outside the ordinary school course, however, it is provided that special religious, or denominational, instruction, may be imparted in the schools, to the children of different religious denominations, by clergymen and other visiting teachers, during one hour of each school day. The education law is administered by a central government department under the direct control of a minister; and school buildings are erected, schools are established and maintained, and the whole administration is supported from funds annually appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of public instruction. A small rate of school fee is charged for all pupils whose parents are able to pay it, but the fees collected are paid into the consolidated revenue fund. The following are the classes of schools established for primary education:—

(a) *Public Schools*:—A public school, fully organised, may be established in any locality having a population sufficient to give an average attendance of 20 school pupils, or above.

(b) *Provisional Schools*:—A provisional school, not so fully organised as a public school, may be established in any locality where an average attendance of only from 12 to 20 pupils is obtainable.

(c) *Half-time Schools*:—Two half-time schools, to be taught by one teacher, may be established wherever 20 children or more can be gathered in two groups of not less than 10 children in each group.

(d) *House-to-house Schools*:—A house-to-house school may be established for the children of isolated families, an itinerant teacher being employed for a certain number of teaching stations forming one school.

(e) *Evening Public Schools*:—An evening public school may be established in any locality for the instruction of residents who may not have received the advantages of primary education.

In these schools the main object is to afford the best primary instruction to all children, without sectarian or class distinction; and among the more advanced pupils in the schools such primary instruction is supplemented by elementary lessons in the higher branches of education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Superior Schools, and High Schools.—Any public school which has an attendance sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who are properly prepared to receive lessons in the higher branches of education, may be declared a superior school; and the course of instruction for the highest class of a superior school is made to coincide, generally, with the subjects annually prescribed for the junior and senior public examinations of the Sydney University. In the principal centres of population public high schools for boys and public high schools for girls may also be established; and for these schools the course of instruction is of such a character as to complete the public school curriculum or to prepare students for the university. To deserving students, a certain number of scholarships and bursaries, securing free education for three

years at public high schools, are open to competition annually; and for further competition among advanced State-school students—whose parents may be unable to pay for their university education—ten university bursaries, tenable for three years, are annually available.

School age, and Compulsory School Attendance.—Children from four years of age upwards attend schools, but the age during which school attendance is compulsory is from six to fourteen years. The law makes it obligatory upon the parents or guardians of all children between six and fourteen years (unless just cause of exemption can be shown) to cause such children to attend school for a period of not less than seventy days in each half year; and this obligation may be enforced on parents and guardians by fine or imprisonment. The following are held to be just causes of exemption from school attendance:—That the child is otherwise efficiently instructed; that he is unable to attend school through sickness or other unavoidable cause; that there is no State school within two miles of the child's residence; or that the child has been already educated up to the required standard.

Teachers.—The teaching staff employed consists of principal teachers, assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers; and as a general rule no person can be permanently appointed as teacher, or assistant, unless he has undergone a course of training and been subsequently examined and classified. Separate training colleges for the education of male and female teachers are established; and these colleges are connected with the Sydney University. Pupil-teachers serve four years as apprentices in schools under properly qualified teachers, and then compete for the privilege of becoming students in the training college, and matriculating at the Sydney University. Those who fail to gain admission to the training college are eligible after examination for employment as junior assistant-teachers, or as teachers in charge of small schools. The training college course generally extends over two years, but some students leave after one year, while a few of those most advanced are allowed to remain three years. At the end of their course all students are examined for classification as teachers. During their training college course the students are specially educated and trained as teachers, and each year they also attend the university lectures and examinations—those remaining for the three years' course taking the final examination for the B.A. degree. The students leaving after a course of one year or two years may subsequently attend the university evening lectures of the second and third years; and eventually, as they become qualified, they may also proceed to examination for the B.A. degree. The public schools are classified according to the number of pupils attending them; and the higher-classed teachers are appointed to the charge of the larger, or higher-classed, schools—their salaries being regulated by the class of their school.

Technical Education.—The course of instruction prescribed for primary schools includes preliminary lessons bearing on agriculture and other technical subjects; and workshops for manual training are established in

connection with the training colleges and some of the larger primary schools. School lessons on tree planting are also given, and a school arbour day is held annually to promote among pupils an interest in the work in connection with the beautifying of school grounds. An itinerant lecturer on garden and farm work, bee-keeping, &c., is also employed to visit the more important schools. A branch of the Education Department is separately organised under the direct control of the Minister to carry on a complete system of scientific and technical instruction among young people who have left the ordinary public schools; and the funds for the support of this work are specially voted by Parliament. A central technical college and technical workshops are established in Sydney, and branch institutions are opened in various centres of population throughout the colony.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

All the schools established under the Public Instruction Act are regularly supervised and inspected by a competent staff of inspectors, and reports thereon are furnished to the Minister. The inspectorial staff consists of a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, nine District-Inspectors, and twenty-six Inspectors acting under the District-Inspectors. A small staff of school-attendance officers is also employed under the District-Inspectors.

Although the above Report gives a capital picture of work done, it by no means includes the whole that has been accomplished. There is no country from which more able publications connected with agriculture are continually being issued. The Government publish an "Official Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales," in which all the best advice from different parts of the country is being continuously collected and distributed. As has been the case in Canada, it has also issued a capital "Handbook of Australian Agriculture Practice" for use in the Public Schools, and in many other ways is continually helping the farmer with the best knowledge obtainable as to the latest results of scientific research in every part of the world.

VICTORIA.

In this Colony the whole system of education is exceptionally complete, and is entirely under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. At the recent Melbourne Exhibition the Government had a section showing the entire school system of the Colony, which called forth the warmest praise from the various foreign delegates.

Technical and agricultural education forms special features of the general education of the country, so that every scholar going through

the course or elementary instruction has at the same time a certain amount of knowledge of these subjects.

There have also been established two Agricultural Colleges, the first at Dookie, having been opened in 1886, while the second one, at Longerenong, was opened on March 4, 1889. The great feature of these Colleges is that the instruction is free, the only fee charged being one of £25 per annum for maintenance. The course of studies comprise chemistry, botany, entomology, geology, advanced English to the understanding of technical expressions, arithmetic, mensuration, surveying, book-keeping, practical work on the farms, instruction in field operations, the use of farm implements and machinery, and the management of stock. Each student, on admission, has to be over the age of fourteen. Diplomas are given in different degrees, according to the proficiency of the students.

The professor at the College at Dookie is Mr. William Brown, so well known in connection with his work at the Guelph College in Ontario; and under his able direction the College has come to be one of the best in existence.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In this Colony, which possesses no less than 914,780 square miles, every attempt has been made to train successful farmers and good workmen in the various trades. The general education of the Colony really dates back to 1852, when a Central Board of Education, consisting of seven members, appointed by the Governor, was established, in order "to introduce and maintain good secular instruction based on the Christian religion, apart from all controversial and theological differences." This work was really supplementary to local effort. The whole system was found not suitable to the requirements of the Colony, and in 1875 a fresh Education Act was passed, this being followed by an amending Act in 1878, which transferred the whole matter of education to a distinct minister under the Crown. The education under this code has been very successful, one of its provisions being the training of teachers at a Central Institution at Adelaide, at which, up to 1887, some 400 persons had passed. So far as technical education is concerned, that matter was at that time under consideration, and a move is being made towards the establishment of a proper scheme.

The University of Adelaide, founded in 1872 by the generosity of Sir Walter Watson Hughes, and afterwards further endowed by other public-spirited colonists, may also be noticed, as well as the fact that

schools of painting and design exist, these latter not only having about 150 students, but also large artisan evening classes, who receive instruction in practical drawing, and machine and building construction.

Turning to agricultural education, this Colony is quite abreast of the times, possessing as it does a very capital Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Roseworthy. The history of the establishment of this College is very interesting, as is shown by the following account given in "*The Handbook of South Australia*":—

In order to bring about an improvement in the modes of agriculture pursued in the Colony, the Parliament, in October 1879, passed the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable steps should be taken to establish a school of agriculture; and also, as a necessary appendage thereto, and within a convenient distance from the city, an experimental farm; and to appoint an experienced and skilful professor of agriculture for the purpose of encouraging a more rational mode of farming than at present obtains in South Australia."

To secure the services of a thoroughly competent, practical, and scientific agriculturist, the Parliament voted the liberal salary of £800 per annum, and the Agent-General for the colony in London was intrusted with the duty of selecting a gentleman possessed of the necessary qualifications.

Applications for the office were invited in the leading English journals, and, after consulting those best qualified to give advice in the matter, the Agent-General selected Professor J. D. Custance, formerly professor of agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and afterwards professor of agriculture to the Imperial Government of Japan, to fill the office. Professor Custance arrived in the colony in July 1881, and was shortly afterwards authorised to procure offers of sites suitable for the purpose required. Eventually a farm containing 828 acres, situated near Roseworthy, a distance of thirty-one miles from Adelaide, was secured at a cost of £4,518.

In order to afford young men who desired to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits a course of instruction in agriculture and subjects connected therewith, the Parliament in 1881 approved of the erection of a college capable of accommodating forty students. The college, which was erected at a cost of £9,121 (including fittings and furniture), and of which Professor Custance was appointed principal, was opened on February 8, 1885. The course of instruction included practical agriculture, chemistry, botany, geology, surveying, levelling, mensuration, bookkeeping, entomology, and veterinary.

In December 1886 ten students who had completed their two years' course obtained their diplomas; sixteen are attending at the present time.

Farmers, in common with others, have felt the pressure of a succession of bad seasons, and have in consequence, notwithstanding the moderate fee charged—£50 per annum—been unable to afford their sons the benefits which the college holds out to them. It is hoped, however, that with a return of more favourable seasons the capacity of the college will be fully tested. Although the building as at present constructed presents a finished appearance, the original design provided for an additional wing, and such will doubtless be added when it is required.

It is impossible to estimate the extent to which the agricultural industry of the colony has been benefited by the experiments already conducted on the farm and the teaching imparted in the college; but there is reason to believe that in some parts of the colony at least a very marked improvement has taken place on the systems of farming hitherto pursued—that agriculturists have experienced the advantage of deep cultivation and a rotation of crops, as compared with the practice of ploughing the same land year after year to a depth of only three or four inches and sowing the same kind of grain. Reforms of all kinds are proverbially of slow growth, and in no department of human activity more so than in agriculture.

The Roseworthy Experimental Farm is composed of inferior land, and has a rainfall considerably less than many other parts of the province, but, notwithstanding these serious disadvantages, the yield of wheat per acre has, so Professor Custance has stated, been three times as great as the average of the whole colony—a fact which speaks volumes in favour of scientific agriculture, and which farmers would do well to lay to heart.

By "The Agricultural College Endowment Act, 1886," provision is made for setting apart 50,000 acres of Crown lands for the support of the college.

So far as the College itself is concerned, and the work it has done, details are given in the annexed description of a visit paid by a special reporter of the "*Australasian*," and reported in that journal on May 31 last:—

The Roseworthy Agricultural College of South Australia is in many respects an institution highly creditable to the Colony. During the few years of its existence it has had many difficulties to overcome and some serious misfortunes to sustain; but already some valuable work has been done, and now a career of great usefulness has been fairly entered upon. The college is situated about three miles from the Roseworthy railway station, a point thirty-five miles from Adelaide on the line which runs from the city through Gawler and Kapunda to Morgan on the Murray River. The climate is dry, and the soil of the college farm is poor, and these facts have been made use of by the critics of the institution; but, so far from being objectionable, such circumstances tell in favour of the site chosen. For show purposes a moist climate and a rich soil would no doubt have been better; but those who would have an ornamental farm and college

under such circumstances fail to grasp the real objects of a school of agriculture. It would, no doubt, have been better to have had the college close to a railway station, so that farmers could have more easily visited the institution; but a richer soil and a more copious rainfall could not have rendered the experiments more useful to the South Australian farmers, nor could they have added value to the training of the students. It seems rather that the conditions of climate and soil under which the work of the college is carried on gives it a special value which would be wanting in a more favourable situation.

The college building is large, substantial, and ornamental. It is a handsome stone structure, two stories high, and providing large rooms for lectures, study, laboratory work, and other requirements of a college, the building costing £6,000. Neither of the agricultural colleges of Victoria can boast such a building; and while a less expensive structure would have served the purpose, one cannot regret that the Government acted so generously in providing accommodation which, after all, is not more than such an important institution ought to possess. Less to be commended was the action of the Government in purchasing the land for the college and farm at a cost of £6 6s. per acre in a colony possessing such a large area of public territory. The result of purchasing the land and erecting a fine building was naturally a deficiency of funds for other purposes. The farm buildings for some years were very inferior, and otherwise the operations of the institution have been hampered on account of the heavy initial expenditure. However, the farm buildings are now provided on a fairly liberal scale, and the Government gives the college a generous support, the mistakes of the past are being forgotten, and the prospects of the future are cheering.

The course of study at Roseworthy is calculated to turn out students with a creditable knowledge of practical and scientific agriculture. Under the accomplished principal, Professor Lowrie, the course includes a study of those branches of science which are connected with agriculture, and by being required to take part in farm work, the students are made acquainted with the practical bearings of the subject. The college has been unfortunate in having had several changes in the position of principal since its commencement. The first principal did not occupy the position long enough to establish a permanent system, while his successor, who was in ill health at the time of his appointment, was not benefited by the change, and only lived for a short time. So many changes at the commencement of its career could not fail to retard the progress of the college, but under Professor Lowrie a well-organised plan has been fairly established. The course is a two-years' one; and students failing to obtain a diploma may remain a third year. Students are admitted at 14 years of age, and they are required to take part in farm work. At first students could enter under two different systems, viz. one in which farm work had to be done, and another in which farm work was not required. This plan was unsatisfactory, and it has been done away with.

It made an invidious distinction between students, and created a wrong impression in regard to the object of the farm work. Professor Lowrie recognises the importance of elevating the practical department of agricultural education, and this could not be done under a system which admitted a class of students who, by paying a premium, could escape the duties connected with practical agriculture. The Victorian colleges of agriculture have made a special feature of the practical element, and in this respect they are still in advance of Roseworthy. They are not equal to Roseworthy in chemical laboratory work, which is of great importance, and they would do well to imitate the South Australian college in this respect, but they excel in making practical farm work a leading feature of the educational course. At Roseworthy only eight hours work per week is insisted upon, or less than half the time required at Dookie or Longerenong. It is well, however, that so important a principle as that of making farm work part of the educational course is prominently recognised, for the neglect of it has been fatal to many agricultural colleges in different parts of the world.

The farm is about 800 acres in extent, an area scarcely large enough where the soil and climate are unfavourable to vegetation, and in a colony possessing so large an interest in the keeping of live-stock. The South Australian mallee, which extends from the Murray River to the fringes of the Gawler district, is met with at Roseworthy, and fully half of the college land was covered originally with mallee scrub. The South Australian mallee land is inferior to the soil of the Victorian mallee. The soil is lighter, and its subsoil is a porous limestone rock. In a dry climate such a soil is poor indeed, and the portion of mallee land included in the Roseworthy Experimental Farm is a fair sample of the inferior South Australian mallee. The portion of the farm which is not mallee is a little better, but still a rather poor sandy loam. Upon such a farm not much showing off can be done, but as thousands of farmers in the colony are occupying such soil, the lessons taught by experiments are specially valuable. The climate is a dry one; sometimes the rainfall for the year is not more than 12 ins., and the average is about 15 ins. or 16 ins. Here is a climate much drier than that of Dookie, and even possessing a smaller rainfall than Longerenong in the Wimmera district, while taking the character of the soil into account the difficulties in the way of agriculture are greater than in the Victorian mallee north of Dimboola or Wycheproof. Gawler and other southern districts of South Australia enjoy from 8 ins. to 5 ins. more rain, but the inland areas of the colony have to do with an average of about 12 ins. It is apparent that the college was wanted in a dry climate, and that the experiments are calculated to confer a great benefit upon the farmers of the colony. The farm is not well stocked with the various breeds of cattle and sheep, but this defect is being gradually remedied. The experimental plots are numerous and the information thus afforded is exceedingly valuable, while Professor Lowrie contrives to give lectures to farmers, and otherwise interest the agriculturists in the experimental

work of the college. Some details of the experimental work of the farm and college will be given in another report.

Beyond the establishment of the agricultural college above referred to, little had hitherto been done in South Australia; but it has now been decided to offer yearly, for competition in the public schools, six agricultural scholarships of the value of 80*l.* each, tenable for two years at the Agricultural College. The Government also propose to establish experimental blocks in different localities for instruction in agriculture, and these blocks are to be placed under the care of an intelligent farmer in the district, who will be supervised by the Professor of Agriculture.

QUEENSLAND.

In this Colony also there is a first-class system of education, extending from the Primary to that of the University, but little seems to have been done in connection with either technical or agricultural education. The system adopted generally follows to a large extent that which prevails in this country.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The education in this Colony is directed by a Central Board, assisted by District Boards in the various centres of population, under the statute known as the Elementary Education Act of 1871. This does good work amongst the children, who can annually compete for two scholarships in a higher school, the latter having been established under a special Act, and endowed out of the general revenue of the State. At the higher school there is a yearly University Exhibition of £100, tenable for three years, open to boys whose parents reside in the Colony. In the scheme of education here agriculture is not included.¹

TASMANIA.

In this Colony a primary education is controlled by the Education Department of the State, and seems to be very effectually organised. The higher education is controlled by a university recently inaugurated, the first report of which has not yet been

¹ A very complete description of the entire educational systems of the Australasian Colonies, written in each case by the Ministers of Education, will be found in vol. ii. of Hayter's *Victorian Year Book*, pp. 473-482, which can be obtained in this country of Messrs. Trübner & Co., of Ludgate Hill, E.C.

published. There are numerous schools for secondary and higher education, some of which are mainly supported by private endowments. These are not directly aided by the State, but exhibitions are annually offered for competition, in order to encourage continuance at school. There is no agricultural teaching properly so called, but the teachers in State schools are encouraged to do what they can to excite an interest in the subject, and to give the elder scholars some general information on the principles and practice of modern agriculture.

Although nothing has been here established in connection with agricultural education, the subject is being strongly discussed, and at the recent meeting of the Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Association, under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Robert G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B., papers were read strongly urging not only that an educational farm should be established, but that they should have also a State Department of Agriculture. There seems every likelihood, from the sympathetic manner in which these proposals were received, that it will not be long before these matters will be accomplished.

NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand the education of the country is under the control of a Minister of Education, helped by local School Committees, and all children between the ages of seven and thirteen are compelled to attend the schools. In Standards Four, Five, and Six elementary Science is taught under a scheme by which the subject extends over a three-years' course of lectures, but it is provided that "if agricultural chemistry be efficiently taught no other elementary science shall be required in these Standards." The school-books in these Standards include "The Principles of Agriculture" (Blackie's), Johnson's "Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry," and Professor Tanner's "Alphabet of Agriculture," "First Principles," and "Further Steps"; so that agriculture is thus grafted into the elementary teaching of the Colony.

Under the provision of a resolution of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, in 1872, one thousand acres of land were set apart for the endowment of a college of agriculture for the Colony, and in 1878 the Board of Agriculture purchased 215 acres of land at Lincoln, on which they established such a college, and subsequently further land was added, making a farm of 662 acres in all. The College was opened in 1880 with sixteen students, but it does not

seem to have been the success which was anticipated, and in 1888 the Governor appointed a Commission to investigate the subject, the report of which was on the whole favourable to the College, though suggesting certain alterations in its management. These were, that fees should be reduced, and, further, that scholarships available at the Institution should be established by the Government in connection with the State Schools. The "*Canterbury Times*" gives the following history of this College, and of the results of this Commission, which will be read with interest in connection with this subject :—

The School of Agriculture at Lincoln, notwithstanding the handsome endowments, has not by any means proved a success, and as it appeared to be going from bad to worse, the Government, in October 1888, appointed a Royal Commission to inquire whether it is so managed as to answer to the fullest extent the purposes for which it was established, and "generally to make recommendations regarding the future good government of the institution." The Commission reported in February last year, and the report, with the evidence attached, was presented to both Houses by command of his Excellency. The school was founded in 1872, 100,000 acres of purely pastoral land having been, on the resolution of the Provincial Council of Canterbury, reserved as an endowment, but it was not until 1880 that the buildings were completed and opened for students. The intention was, as is evident from the proceedings in the Council, to provide education for the sons of farmers, to teach them an advanced system of farming, and fit them to competently undertake the management of farms; further, it was designed that a system of experiments should be carried on for the instruction of the farming community generally. In these objects the school has admittedly failed; students of the desired class have not been attracted; the experiments have been few, and the results not made public; whilst there has been, year after year, notwithstanding the high fees, a very considerable excess of expenditure over income.

The Commissioners appear to have gone very thoroughly into the investigations, and they unreservedly condemn the management, vested, as this is, in the Governors of the Canterbury College—a board elected by the graduates of the university, and extremely unlikely to comprise members who have any knowledge whatever of agriculture, practical or scientific. A change in the managing body, they consider, is urgently desirable, and express regret that the institution was not placed under a board of agriculture, as contemplated, when the endowment was made. They recommend that the necessary legislation should be obtained to vest the management in such a board, which, so long as there is not a Minister for Agriculture, should work in connection with the Crown Lands Department. Attention is directed to the constitution of the Council of Agricultural Education in Victoria, which consists of eleven members, three of whom are trustees for agricultural college lands, the Secretary of

Agriculture, two appointed by the Governor in Council and five elected by agricultural societies. A perusal of the accounts of the endowments shows, the Commissioners state, that large sums have been diverted to the purpose of the Canterbury College, which they consider to "be clearly a violation of the trust," and that "steps ought to be taken to have the money refunded with interest." In regard to the finance proper of the school, it appears that, "allowing liberally for the cost of permanent improvements and charges for purely educational purposes, giving credit for the estimated value of the stock, implements, and growing crops, and charging a fair rent and a reasonable amount for management," the account shows a deficit of £5,824 for the ten years from the date of the purchase of the farm to December 31, 1888. The Commissioners consider this to be a most unsatisfactory state of things, and that the farm should have been made to pay expenses and a reasonable amount for rent and management. It seems right, however, to note that a large amount has been expended on permanent improvements. The Commissioners were somewhat surprised to find that, whilst the endowment account shows a credit balance of £52,700, which is producing interest averaging a little under 6 per cent., the building account exhibits a debit balance of £28,089, upon which interest at 9 per cent. is being paid, resulting in a loss to the institution of about £350 a year!—a very stupid arrangement which, however, can only be set right by legislation.

As regards the progress of the institution, the following facts are set forth in the report:—In 1880 the school was opened with 16 students; in 1881 the number was 41; in 1882, 38; in 1884, when the fees were raised from £40 a year to £45, and the course of instruction altered from three years to two, 36. In 1885 the fees were further raised to £65, and the attendance next year fell off to 19. In the second term of 1888 there were only 16. Regret is expressed that "so few students should be availing themselves of the advantages to be derived from an institution of this character." The Commissioners state that their inspection of the farm leads to the conclusion that it is suitable for the purpose, offering ample facilities for experiments, illustrating the rotation suitable for a variety of soils. They remark unfavourably as to the absence of neatness and order, "especially as regards the approaches to the college, the orchard fences and gateways, and general surroundings." They notice, further, the absence of sufficient typical breeds of sheep and cattle, which they consider necessary for the better instruction of students. Still graver, however, are the defects pointed out in the conduct of the institution. "Little or no attempt has been made to carry on the kind of work incidental to the teaching of scientific farming." No experimental work has been undertaken. There has been no instruction in forestry, scientific and practical gardening, or practical pomology, although there is an excellent and well-arranged orchard. Little, again, has been done in the matter of initiating students in the purchase and sale of live stock, or in scientific dairying. "The science of veterinary surgery is worthy of more attention

than it now receives. The reason assigned by the director for the partial neglect of the above-named important branches of agricultural education was the want of sufficient funds for the purpose."

In addition to the entire reconstitution of the Board of Management, the Commissioners recommend that a great reduction should be made in the fees, which they are of opinion could be effected by adopting a different system of boarding the students; also that scholarships should be instituted, tenable at the school. With the increased number of students, the institution being placed within the reach of all classes of the community, a reorganisation of the teaching staff and general supervision they think would be necessary. In conclusion they "submit that the School of Agriculture at Lincoln, if managed on the lines indicated, would soon be rendered of inestimable value to the whole colony."

III.—CONCLUSION.

I have now come to the conclusion of a most satisfactory story of work actually accomplished in our Colonies. From it you will see that everywhere a good sound primary education follows our flag. That at least is something on which we may pride ourselves. In nearly every case also some attempt is being made to give agricultural and technical education suited to the needs of the Colonies—Canada and Australasia leading the van. What seems to be needed is that an attempt should be made to secure some sort of unity of action among English-speaking peoples in this matter. Whether this would be best accomplished by our newly-appointed Minister of Agriculture drawing up a scheme for this country, and its being recommended for general adoption in our Colonies, I cannot say, but if this were done many of its best points would have to be first borrowed from the Colonies themselves. The time has, however, arrived for some such action, and I trust that this discussion here to-night will help on this work, and so draw together in closer harmony of thought and action all the peoples of our great United Empire.

Shall we not be one race, shaping and welding the nation ?

We should join in our might, make firm our great federation ;
Shoulder to shoulder arrayed, hearts open to hearts, hands to hands

DISCUSSION.

SIR MALCOLM FRASER, K.C.M.G.: Representing as I do the youngest of our self-governing Colonies—Western Australia, which has within this last month only possessed Responsible Government—I rise to take part in this discussion with diffidence. In some councils the opinion of the youngest member is taken first, and that, I suppose, is the reason I have been first called upon. I think we, the Fellows of this Institute here present, ought to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Moore for his thoughtful paper, first on account of its usefulness to the old Colonists; for, though they may be familiar with what has been done in their particular Colony, the paper puts clearly before them the action taken by the various Colonies of the Empire generally in the important matter of agricultural and technical education. Old Colonists like myself—I speak as an Australasian of thirty-five years' standing—may, I think, be proud, considering the hard pioneering work that has to be done in the establishment of a Colony, that men of thoughtful minds and leisure have been able to do so much for the improvement of the art and science of agricultural and other technical arts. Apart from that, however, the paper may be distinctly useful in indicating to those who are about to leave the Mother Country the exact condition of affairs in the Colonies, and for that reason, too, I hope the paper will have a large circulation in this country. On every side we notice evidences of the improvement upon what was done in former days. In many parts the soil was robbed of its richness by the wanton practice of the farmers of those days cropping the ground with corn year after year and reaping for a time good crops; but anyone who will take a ride over some of these old agricultural areas will see the sad condition to which they have been reduced. However, now the whole of Australia practically has awakened to the importance of educating the people in the cultivation of the land, I venture to say with pride, speaking as a Colonist, that I think Great Britain herself may take a lesson from what the Australasian Colonies have done in this matter. Even the Colony I have recently left—and which has, as I have remarked, only just been granted self-government—this Colony, following the example of Victoria, has some time since appointed a commission of inquiry, with Mr. Venn, one of the new Ministers, as President, and I have little doubt the result will probably be that even in the young Colony a model farm and a school of agriculture will be established; and on the motion of Mr. Randell, a distinguished member of the

Legislature, a committee has been appointed to inquire how far it is practicable to combine with the elementary education every child is compelled by the statute law to acquire, some instruction of a technical character. In conclusion, I may add that I believe this paper will make a valuable addition to the admirable series annually issued by the Royal Colonial Institute, and will be particularly useful to those who are thinking of emigrating to the Colonies.

Sir PHILIP MAGNUS: I feel I have very little right to address this audience, for I know nothing of the Colonies except what I have been able to learn from books, and I regret to state that I am very ignorant indeed on the subject of agricultural education. It is quite true I have had some experience with regard to technical education, and this experience has had something to do with the Colonies. I was a member of the Commission to which Mr. Moore has referred, and which some few years ago had the advantage of visiting the principal European countries with a view to inquiring into the provision they made for technical and agricultural education. Most of the members of the Commission, however, knew very little more about agricultural education than I did myself, and we were obliged to appoint an assistant commissioner, Mr. Jenkins, who did that part of the work extremely well. I had the great advantage of visiting one of the schools mentioned by Mr. Moore—that on the Lindescher Platz in Zurich. We were particularly struck with the great benefit which the Swiss children, and I may say the German children also, enjoyed—but to a greater extent the Swiss—in having always at their disposition a museum well fitted with objects which enabled them to obtain a practical knowledge of the various subjects which ought to enter into an elementary education. I have been very much interested in Mr. Moore's paper, for not only does he give a great deal of information which must be useful to anyone who has had anything to do with technical education, but he states very accurately the leading principles which ought to govern all who are entrusted with the organisation of schemes for such education. Mr. Moore has very well said there are three grades in such education—the acquisition of science or theory, the application of the science, and, thirdly, the practice. It is as well we should know at once that schooling can assist us in only two of these grades—that schooling can help us to acquire knowledge and to apply that knowledge to the business of life, but the practice itself must be learned in the shop, the factory, the farm, or the commercial office. As regards agricultural education, I notice that Mr. Moore is of opinion that advantage would arise if agricultural

classes of an advanced character were added to the subjects taught in our various secondary or grammar schools. It may interest this audience to know that in Italy there exists a system of secondary schools in which there are separate departments adapted to the industries of the district, and that in many of these schools there are agricultural departments, and to some of these farms are attached. One such central school exists in every Italian district, and these are fed by schools of the lower grade, called technical schools, which are of course much more numerous. I myself have visited two or three of the schools to which farms are attached, and was very pleased with the practical instruction given. I was interested to notice that some of the faults and many of the good qualities in our school system are repeated in the Colonies. Strange to find, the system of payment by results, about which so much not altogether of a favourable character has been lately published, exists in Natal. I could not help envying one or two of the Colonies in possessing a Minister of Instruction and a well-organised system of education, which I cannot say is yet the case in this country. Mr. Moore accurately said that primary education underlies the whole system of technical instruction, and it is satisfactory therefore to note the great improvement made in our own country by the recent Code, which will no doubt in time exert its influence on the educational system of our Colonies. There is one other point to which I should like to refer, and that is the aspiration which breathes through the whole paper, and which finds a place in the peroration, that an attempt should be made to secure some unity of action among English-speaking peoples in this matter. It may interest you to know that some attempt has already been made in that direction. The City and Guilds of London Institute, with which for many years I have been associated, and which I venture to think was the pioneer of technical education in this country, has organised classes in technical subjects throughout the length and breadth of the land, and annually holds examinations, many of them of a practical character, in various trades and occupations. That system of examination is at present adopted almost in its entirety in New South Wales, and in the next six or seven weeks examinations will be held in Sydney and in various other districts of the Colony, all the arrangements for which will have been made in London, and the practical work done by artisan candidates in several districts of New South Wales will be sent to London for inspection and examination, on the results of which certificates will be awarded by the City and Guilds Institute, in London. I see no reason why what

has been done in New South Wales should not be repeated in other Colonies, and then something like an organised system would be carried into effect. I will only add that I have been much gratified to hear of the efforts now being made in Sydney to establish a Technical College on a very extensive scale, the plans for which I have had the privilege of seeing. In conclusion, I desire to impress all persons charged with the organisation of technical education that no amount of lecture teaching can by itself be of real service to the technical student. He must be brought face to face with actual things. His instruction must be given in the workshop, on the farm, or in the laboratory. If those principles were carried out in the Colonies, as they are being gradually carried out here, I believe English-speaking peoples will have a system of technical and agricultural education which will compare favourably with that formed in any European country.

Mr. W. SENIOR : In his paper, Mr. Moore was good enough to say that he aimed at presenting us with a "basis for discussion." Just as it takes two people to make a quarrel, so there are two essentials for a discussion. Mr. Moore began by considering what a really efficient agricultural and technical education should be, and I ask leave to pass over that part of the discourse, for I am not qualified to deal with it. The paper was full of carefully arranged information, which we shall all find very serviceable for reference in days to come. Nevertheless it was to a great extent strong meat for men, and I must confess (and probably at the same time speak on behalf of some others present) that milk for babes delicately administered with an elementary spoon would have been more in our way. As to what is being done in the British Colonies in this matter of agricultural education, I think I may say without egotism that I do not feel so much out of my depth. I had the pleasure of living in the Colony of Queensland for some years, and they were years of such delight, and my memory of life there is so pleasant, that I should consider myself most ungrateful if I did not say all I could about the condition of things there. I am not, as Mr. Moore will perfectly understand, accusing him of slighting my favourite Colony, but I ask permission to supplement what he has said by a few observations culled from personal experience. I dare say there is no technical college in Queensland yet. I am not certain there is even a school exclusively devoted to agriculture. But I do know that the Government has left no stone unturned to diffuse practical agricultural education among the adults and children of the Colony. It does this by means of blue-books of various kinds, which are disseminated far

and near, and by grants of various descriptions for the encouragement of agriculture. Mr. Moore, like myself, is a journalist, and I dare say he has heard of an eminent tradesman of the olden times who had one simple faith—"There is nothing like leather." I do not care very much about colleges and technical schools so long as we have the Press (to which he and I belong) as schoolmaster. If any one supposes that our English agricultural papers are the best in the world, let me tell him he is very much mistaken. To my knowledge there are papers in Victoria, in New South Wales, and other Colonies, as in Queensland, than which there are none better in the world as sound agricultural teachers. They are more like magazines than newspapers, and are widely disseminated amongst men in the bush, who look upon them as a kind of second Bible, and I should not be surprised to learn that they are a great deal more read than the Bible. They contain really excellent agricultural information and do an immense amount of good. No doubt Mr. Moore in his editorial capacity gets contributions by which his waste-paper basket is often benefited—very clever and very eloquent, but lacking the essential of being written by men who understand what they are writing about. To get up a fine frenzy about the merits of shorthorns as against Herefords, or to devote a lifetime to the production of a mammoth mangold that shall beat any ever produced is not necessarily agriculture. These men in Queensland and the other Colonies, who write about agriculture, have had their information as it were burnt into them in the fire of experience. They are the pioneers who have borne the heat and burden of the day and have had to battle at first hand with the wild wilderness of nature, so that what they write is well worth reading. Do not conclude, then, that because there are no technical or agricultural schools in Queensland the schoolmaster is not abroad in the shape of an excellent Press. Also do not forget to give the Government credit for all that a Government, in a young Colony of vast extent, can do in the way I have mentioned. Mr. Moore goes on to make an appeal for a uniform system for the whole of the English-speaking Empire. That is a grand scheme, and precisely the thing at which I suppose we ought to aim. But we have been to-night taken all over an Empire upon which the sunset drum never ceases to beat, and which offers to the farmer every variation of climate. In good time our clever agriculturists will perhaps manage to produce a scheme applicable to them all, from the Arctic to the tropical zones, but meanwhile this diversity will require deep consideration. To go back for a moment to Queensland, I may remark that it is not yet certain

what line of agriculture will pay best in that vast area. They do grow wheat on the Darling Downs, but it is not a wheat country. Sugar-growing might be always a magnificent industry, but the Government have been compelled to discourage the use of Kanakas, Chinamen, and the like, who—and I hope I shall offend no one by saying it—are the only persons fitted to do out-plantation work in Northern Queensland. They say the white men can do it. Of course they can; but even the meanest of the white population should never be asked to do it. Their energies might be more profitably employed. At any rate, I am convinced that the richest agricultural districts of Queensland will never bring forth their full increase, so as to do justice to the Colonies and the colonists, until some other than white labour is employed. I am sure we are all indebted to Mr. Moore for his valuable paper, and even if we should differ from one another as to the precise kind of education to be given and the manner in which a general scheme can be made to fit the various climates, yet we shall all be only too glad to aid in any and every way those men who—to borrow the old-fashioned language which modern art cannot beautify—make the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Mr. E. M. JAMES, M.R.C.S.: A Victorian colonist of some thirty-seven years' standing, I have in my professional capacity seen a great deal of the country. I have gone through parts without a road, and where there was nothing but forest or plain. I have seen the agriculturist go into the depths of those forests where stout hearts might shrink when they saw the work before them. The agriculturist, without much knowledge of the district, has taken up so many acres of land, and when he got there he would find he had to clear it. In clearing this land he would very frequently spend almost the whole of his strength and his money. I mention this to show that the agriculturist has not only to be a farmer and know how to till the ground, but he must also be a woodman; he must make his own implements, and he must live upon the roughest. When, probably, he had got to the very end of his tether as regarded money and food, he would find he had gone through the summer and that he had to pass through a winter before he could expect any result. I mention these things to show that these men—many of whom, I am glad to think, have succeeded—would have had their labours very much mitigated and their hardships reduced had they known where best to go and how best to set to work. Some might go into the plain country in the spring, where all looked green and beautiful, and think that any-

where would do ; but six weeks after the place might be as bare as Piccadilly. The experiences of these pioneers are very valuable, and the question is—how are they to be kept and transmitted ? While Mr. Moore was reading his paper, the thought occurred to me—why should we not try, not only in England but in the entire British Empire, the boarding out of youngsters ? If you were to give them some technical knowledge and send them out to the Colonies under the boarding-out system, I do not think you would in any way offend the colonists ; although, I must tell you, they are most averse to receiving the refuse of any nation, and I cannot blame them for it. It occurs to me that under the plan I have suggested many young people now in rags and tatters in this gigantic population might be turned into men and women of a character that the colonists would appreciate.

Mr. ALEXANDER BEGG: I may mention that I have been a settler in Canada for many years—over a quarter of a century—and I am at present more especially connected with British Columbia as Colonisation Commissioner. The climate is moderate and even delightful, especially towards the sea coast, but of course there is a difference as you get towards the mountain ranges. The country has been described by many excellent writers and by various governors since the railway was opened, and now the province is becoming better known. In reference to agricultural and technical education, British Columbia and the rest of Canada deserve, I think, the high estimation in which they are held in this respect. In the Dominion of Canada generally the education is to a great extent carried on systematically, and experimental farms have been established from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which is the more necessary on account of the difference of climate in this immense territory. The Ontario College is an excellent institution, and well deserves the praise which has been bestowed on it. I am well acquainted with Professor Brown ; he is a very able man, and no wonder the Australian institution prospers under his charge. In British Columbia there is no college of agriculture yet, but there is an experimental farm. The schools there are under a Minister of Education, and are absolutely free to the people. Great pains are taken to give a good education, and even the Indians are included in the system. I think I am justified in saying that the present Minister of Agriculture has it in his mind to establish the Department of Agriculture on a better footing than it is at present, so that the Province shall not be behind the other Provinces in this important matter, and I may add that when I return I shall be encouraged to

press the matter from the point of view advocated by the lecturer who has so ably handled the subject in connection with the various Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire.

Mr. J. MARTIN: My interest in this subject arises from the fact that I am chairman of the West Australian Land Co., which has just constructed the Great Southern Railway, placing Perth in communication with King George's Sound, which railway has opened up a vast territory hitherto practically unknown. The Company have as a subsidy 8,000,000 acres of selected land along its railway; therefore we are greatly interested in agriculture and doing our best to get the land settled. Western Australia has at present no agricultural college, but, in order to expedite the settlement of lands and in order to meet that deficiency, I am engaged on a scheme for the establishment of a training farm, which will be in a small way a training college also. The agricultural colleges in Great Britain have no means of placing their students on Colonial farms, so my Company proposes to work in union with them, taking charge of the students on arrival at the Colony, giving them one or more years practical training on Colonial soil and in a Colonial climate before placing them on selected farms where they will have the benefit of the Company's farm manager for advice and assistance, a fee being charged sufficient only to repay the actual cost of food, &c. It is assumed by us that the scientific education will be acquired at home. We have set aside a large tract of land in a good district for the purpose, and I hope that in two or three months we shall be able to commence the experiment, as I am now engaged upon a pamphlet or prospectus describing our proposals. For the purpose of acquiring information, I have been twice through Western Australia and have also made a tour in the eastern Colonies. I visited the Roseworthy College, South Australia, referred to by Mr. Moore, and made the acquaintance of Professor Lowrie, and also of Professor Brown, of the Victorian College at Longerenong, and received very valuable advice from those gentlemen. This scheme seems to me to supply such a great want that I am very much in hopes in a short time a stream of youthful settlers will set in in our direction. If we succeed with the farm I have mentioned, we have it in contemplation to start another farm for a lower grade, getting small farmers and farm labourers to come out with their families, and finding them employment in clearing the ground and preparing small homesteads, giving them food, wages, &c., and then starting them on their own farms. Whilst in Australia I was very much struck with the rough kind of farming which prevailed in many districts, showing how much in-

struction is needed. I went through the German districts, and found that the two principal crops were wheat and grapes. The wheat averaged in good years six or seven bushels an acre. I asked one or two how many years they had had the land in cultivation, and one of them astonished me by saying that he had grown wheat on the same paddock for nearly thirty years in succession—without rest, without manure, and, as I ascertained, with very shallow ploughing ! In Western Australia the soil is virgin, and I find our settlers are reaping about thirty bushels, and that fruit of all kinds grows very profusely. Every week we are selling a number of farms ; last year (our first year) we settled sixty-four farms along our line of railway. If we can keep on at that rate we shall very soon add considerably to the population of Western Australia. It is stated that the aboriginal races will not settle down, but last week's mail brought us the news that a half-caste aboriginal, having made money at Kungawing, desired to settle down, and had purchased from our Company a farm of 800 acres. It will be very interesting to follow that man's future career.

The CHAIRMAN : With reference to the concluding remarks of the last speaker, I could heartily wish it had fallen to the lot of the learned Professor of my name, instead of to the General, to address you now, and to bring the evening's proceedings to a close. He would, doubtless, have spoken to you on the subject before us to far better purpose than his soldier namesake. I will, however, undertake on the part of the meeting, and on my own, to congratulate Mr. Moore on the valuable discussion he has elicited. The merits of the paper to which we have listened with such interest have been very considerable, and every one who has addressed us since has added materially to its store of information. I do not think we have often had matter of more importance to the Empire at large better put before us or spoken to. Will not the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, and their friends present to-night, and more especially those who, like myself, have spent many years under the flag in our Colonies, agree with me that it is a pride and a privilege to hear, as we have done from such sources as Mr. Moore has quoted, of the progress of agricultural and technical education in those great possessions ? When we consider how the Colonies of England have already been prospered by the spread of such beneficent education, we can better bring home to ourselves what is yet to be done at home and abroad by a wise and persevering development of such teaching by their respective governments ; and assuredly we at home in this matter, as in others too, may

learn much from the healthy example set us, as we have heard this evening, by our great dependencies across the seas. For my part, I could not, I confess, hear this paper without an ever-present sense and consciousness of how sadly tardy we in these islands have been in adopting measures previously and very successfully at work in our Colonies. And as regards, with all her faults, my own dear native land, I can never cease to lament how neglectful we have too long been to train and to encourage the great industrial resources of Ireland, and in not having been much earlier in the field to foster them by means of those schools and colleges which we have heard so much of to-night as adopted by so many of her sons in other lands. May it be given us under a Minister of Agriculture, and under inspiration of the paper and discussion we have now had, to rise more and more to the level of our great responsibility—as well to these little island homes of ours in Great Britain and Ireland as to the vast empire beyond, which at once owns and loves their sway. I beg again to convey our thankfulness to Mr. Moore for his opportune and important paper.

Mr. MOORE: This is the second occasion on which my small efforts have been kindly received by the members of this Institute. There seems but little to say by way of reply on this discussion. If my paper had brought us nothing more than the speech of Sir Philip Magnus, I should have been well satisfied. Mr. Senior seems to have imagined that in advocating a united system for the English-speaking race I meant the same teaching in each place. What I rather meant was that we should adopt a somewhat similar plan to that adopted in France, where, both as regards France and her colonies, the system is worked by a central authority in Paris, the government providing the teaching staff and the staff for carrying out the experimental work, and giving assistance on the same plan in every part of the Empire. What I meant was that assistance should be given on some plan applicable to the whole of our colonies and dependencies. Before I sit down, I have to ask you to give a very hearty vote of thanks to General Lowry: you all know how admirably he has presided. We all regret the absence of Sir Alexander Galt, but I am sure a better substitute could not have been found.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Institute was held at Princes Hall, Piccadilly, on Monday, January 26, 1891, the 108rd anniversary of European settlement in Australia. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c., President of the Institute, presided.

Conspicuous among the decorations of the platform was the Australian wattle blossom, bouquets of which were carried by many of those present.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were confirmed.

The PRESIDENT: It affords me great pleasure, as President of the Royal Colonial Institute, to take the Chair on this occasion, and to introduce to you my noble friend Lord Carrington, who has recently returned from being Governor of New South Wales, and I have little doubt you will listen with great interest and pleasure to the Paper he is about to read to you.

Lord CARRINGTON then read his Paper on

AUSTRALIA AS I SAW IT.

It would perhaps be hardly possible for any man to presume to address so representative and distinguished a gathering as this without a certain amount of diffidence, and it seemed at first a very open question whether I could accept the courteous invitation of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute; but when your Royal Highness honoured me with the intimation that if a paper was read you would consent to preside, and when out of compliment to the Australias you selected January 26, the anniversary day of New South Wales, it was impossible for me to hesitate for one instant. The suggested title, "Australia as I saw it," only indicates my individual opinions, and I propose this evening to give in as plain terms as possible my impressions of that portion of Australia—New South Wales—in which it was my good fortune for five happy years to represent Her Majesty the Queen. It must, of course, be distinctly understood that these impressions are mine and mine alone. I have no wish to cram others with my own opinions, but only to explain very simply the impressions that have forced themselves upon me

during my stay in the midst of a most favoured portion of the British Empire.

Five years ago I landed in Sydney with my wife and my children, hardly knowing a single soul by sight in the whole country.

My great desire was to be free from prejudice and open to impressions. The impressions and ideas brought back from New South Wales may be common to myself and to others. In my opinion others do share them, but I will not venture to say so, because the first thing that a Governor hears when he arrives is that Governors must form the worst opinions on every subject, because they carry their atmosphere about with them everywhere, and are even supposed sometimes to convey in the same train the flags and decorations with which they are to be welcomed the next morning.

However, I am not now the mouthpiece of others, and though I will not pose as an "isolated original," I repeat again that you must take me as only speaking for myself, and telling you my own ideas. It is only the experience of five years; many of those present have known New South Wales much longer, and can probably give you better information. Some of you may not agree with me, and some may, perhaps, think my words too confident. If that is so, be pleased to excuse me for that, and let me excuse myself on the principle that "The power of conversion is inherent in sharply-defined doctrines," and that plain speaking comes naturally to most men.

I will now at once begin the subject on which I have to say a few words, and give you my text, taken from a speech by H.R.H. the President at a meeting of this Institute:—

"We are, in fact, a vast English nation, and we should take great care not to allow those who have gone forth from among us to imagine that they have in the slightest degree ceased to belong to the same community as ourselves."

I trust that his Royal Highness will not think that he is going to be brought into the difficulties of controversy. These words of his express, better than it ever has been expressed, an opinion common to every subject of the Queen. They are words which should be remembered and cherished by us all, and handed down to our children's children.

But how the question is to be worked out is another story. A short while ago English Englishmen were carried away by the notion of Imperial Federation. It was a beautiful and a suggestive proposal, and wise men hoped that, though it might be an ideal, it was not a fancy. Nobody quite seemed to understand how it was to

be done, but they said it must be done, because they expected it might be done. There were suggestions of an Imperial Council to decide great issues and of a Commercial Union or Zollverein between England and her Colonies. Now it is beginning to be seen that there are some difficulties in the way. If an Imperial Council is constituted, will the Colonies agree to be involved in European wars, and pay their share, or are we going to give them representation, and thus take away the power at present centred in the Parliament of the United Kingdom without any compensatory taxation? How many of Her Majesty's subjects are to be represented upon this Council, and how shall the Franchise be determined? Is India to be admitted, or to have the door shut in her face for ever? If the door is not to be closed, and if population can be the only test, are we to look forward to endless entanglement in practical difficulties brought upon us according to the discretion of Asiatic races? The doctor, without consulting the patient as to his symptoms, or looking at any books on the subject, concocted a pill, and seems to have told the patient to swallow it, saying: "There's plenty of gilt on it; I don't know what it contains, or what it will do, or how it will work, but it looks nice. Be quick and take it."

Still, there remains the broad fact that we are people of the same community. Those words, "the same community," form, as it were, the base from which inquirers must start. The outline of the contract lies before us. How is it to be filled up in this and in future generations?

The strength of the broad fact that we are people of the same community is brought home to an Australian Governor almost at once. There are people of the same kindred,¹ speaking the same language, following the same laws, accustomed to the same habits, and with whom, as with ourselves, attachment to a Parliamentary Government has become a part of the national policy.

Nevertheless, it was also noticeable that great differences existed. A scattered population, according to European notions, in a vast country; a small proportion of that population settled upon the soil; freedom of mind and habits nurtured by more air, more sun, more space; influence centred in Sydney and in other of the larger towns, but not in the thinly-peopled country districts—all are striking features of New South Wales. The most salient feature of all was the power of growing and conscious strength.

It is almost needless to ask whether we wish to hold this splendid country with us. We are *eager* to keep and aid it. How and by what means the end can be gained is a question which is only to be

solved by time, by circumstances, by the current of external and internal events.

Let us first consider this growing strength to which allusion has been made, and then deal with its results. Do you suppose for one single instant that this great country of Australia is going to remain as she is, with a population of four and three-quarter millions, or 1·4 to the square mile? It has been lately calculated that Continental Europe supports now 156 persons per square mile, including all kinds of land. Australasia is said to have 1,167,000 square miles of fertile land, excluding poorer grass runs. If this be so, Australasia can support more than 182 millions of people, and if her present rate of increase, estimated at thirty per cent. in ten years, should continue, in less than ninety years her population will be as large as the population of Great Britain at the present time.

Statistics after dinner are as odious as a corked bottle of claret, but I am obliged to ask you to swallow a little more.

Since 1861 the people of New South Wales have nearly quadrupled, and they really are increasing as fast as they can, as the facts that the average number during the last ten years has been four-and-a-half children per woman—married women—and that one mother in every 116 gives birth to twins, may serve to prove.

The country is five times the size of England, and with a population no denser than that of France could support forty-eight millions of people.

Coal-fields have been found to exist over an area of 25,000 square miles, as against about 4,000 square miles for the coal-fields of Great Britain.

In 1889 the value of wool exported exceeded ten-and-a-half millions, the value of gold was nearly three-and-a-quarter millions, and it is said that, though the nominal trade between Great Britain and New South Wales amounted in 1889 to the large sum of nearly seventeen-and-three-quarter millions out of a total Australasian trade of 146 millions, it is probable that the actual value of this trade was considerably more than twenty-five millions.

In 1881 it was estimated that, according to population, the external trade of the Colony was upwards of three times that of Canada, nearly five times that of France, nearly eight times that of the United States, more than sixteen times that of Austria, and more than twenty-five times that of Russia, and its average already nearly double that of the Mother Country.

It would be easy to go on giving statistics till twelve o'clock, but

what has been here merely glanced at must be taken as a suggestion of the vast capability of this country.

In my farewell speech last October, I was able to state that the revenue receipts of New South Wales in 1885 were seven-and-a-half millions; this year they are over nine millions. Five years ago 18,000 people were employed in mining, and the value of the output was two-and-a-half millions. This year we have 28,000 miners, with an output of nearly four-and-a-half millions. The total trade was forty-and-a-half millions, it is now forty-six-and-a-quarter millions. In shipping the total tonnage was four-and-one-eighth million tons; in 1890 it was five-and-a-quarter million tons; and while cattle have only increased half-a-million head, sheep have increased from thirty-seven to fifty millions, half of the whole number in the Australasian Colonies.

Further, the Colony has taken the great step of improving internal communications by means of a penny postage, in spite of the vast distances to be traversed. I can only hope that, when our postal conventions with other countries will admit, the present rate of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ may be further reduced to a penny.

Now let us consider the result of this rapidly-growing strength. It is tempting to use the words of Henry James, the famous American, when describing Hawthorne: "A large juvenility is stamped upon the face of things, and in the vividness of the present the past, which died so young and had time to produce so little, attracts but little attention."

Men have been so occupied with "the vividness of the present," with the importance of their own individual affairs, that public opinion has not become so "crystallised," or so keen and sharp, as in the Mother Country. But within the last ten years public opinion has been advancing, like everything else, by leaps and bounds, and is rapidly becoming a very strong "juvenile" indeed, with a will of its own, and the Australian will is a question which has to be faced.

In old days there was a maxim, "Spare the rod, spoil the child." The world has given that maxim up as essentially bad for our homes, for our public schools, and for our army. Well, my suggestion is, apply the latter principle to its full extent to Australia, tend her with love and kindness, draw her to you, let her feel respect for you, but leave her to find out her own way as far as possible. Don't let us have the French system of making the school walk two and two with the master's eye upon them. They will do much better by themselves; even if they do sometimes have a little quarrel among themselves, they will be all the better friends after. But suspicion

begets distrust, birching begets recklessness and finally contempt, breach of promise destroys all feeling of reliance. Who can be pleased at seeing sentences like this in an organ of public opinion? —*Brisbane Courier*, May 2, 1886: "The unpleasant experiences of Colonial diplomacy have, almost without exception, originated in the crass incapacity of the Colonial Office to recognise that the Australia of to-day is not the shackled infant of pre-representative self-government." And again: "The main points of divergence between Australia and England so far have been revolt against the drastic dragooning of the gold-fields Government sought to be enforced in 1854; the continuance of the transportation system; the refusal of the Victorian Government to permit the landing of Irish informers; the exclusion of Chinese; the annexation of New Guinea; the approbation of Imperial representatives; and the right of vetoing the legislation affirmed by Parliamentary representatives." I think that this system should pass away like "the old colonial school—hard livers for the most part, somewhat reckless as a rule," of whom the Australian poet of rider and horse, Adam Lindsay Gordon, tells, though the dash and the courage remain and men can still say:—

'Tis merry 'mid the blackwood, when we spy the station roofs,
To wheel the wild scrub cattle at the yard,
With a running fire of stockwhips and a fiery run of hoofs—
Oh! the hardest day is never then too hard.

The idea of the people seems to be, "Hurrah for the sovereignty of the Queen—God bless her! but be pleased not to put it in force 'to cripple the free expansion of Australian self-governing institutions.'"

What is to be done with the idea? Follow it up, tend it in the direction of maintaining love and respect for the old Mother Country without any restraint by the proverbial apron-strings.

If it is often difficult under the modifying circumstances of the moment to understand great political questions in perfect clearness, the general effect and tendency may be frequently understood by an unprejudiced observer. The idea of Nationalism—a very different thing from Separation—is strongly growing and increasing in Australia, and the course of history, as usual, will probably be closely connected with ideas.

For a long time the idea has been but vague and floating in the minds of men, but it has been strengthened by various events—pressure from without as in the Chinese question, relations with the Mother Country as in the case of New Guinea—and every year adds

to its power. Evidence of the extent to which the idea of Nationalism is obtaining influence in Australia may be gathered from the occurrences of recent years. Let me emphasise my position by facts—by brief allusion to a difficulty solely caused by independent action during the recent disturbance with regard to the Chinese question—a question which is practically an illustration of the points which I am trying to lay before you, viz. (1) That Australia is determined to be British. (2) That she does not desire interference with her internal affairs. (3) That a national feeling is arising in Australia, influenced by pressure from without, the policy of the Mother Country, and the varying action of different Colonies. (4) That the independent action of the different Colonies, without union amongst themselves, must create difficulties.

In the early part of 1888 a strong feeling again burst forth throughout the whole country that the introduction of Chinese to Australia was assuming such dimensions as to become a menace to the well-being of the people. On March 31, 1888, I forwarded a telegram, at Sir Henry Parkes's request, in which the state of feeling was called to the attention of the Secretary of State. On April 14 he replied: "Matter under consideration." On the same date an answer was sent: "Telegram of April 14 received with satisfaction." On April 25 I sailed for Norfolk Island, with Lady Carrington, on board H.M.S. *Nelson*, through the kindness of Admiral Fairfax, and returned on May 16, to find the city in a state of some excitement at the arrival of several ships with 200 or 300 Chinamen on board. No steps had been taken by the Imperial Government, and the delay was wrongly attributed to indifference and want of interest. On Thursday, the 17th, the situation was considered so serious that a Chinese Restriction Bill was passed through all its stages in one night and sent to the Legislative Council. Sir Henry Parkes, in moving the second reading, went so far as to say: "A few more masterly displays of indifference like this on the part of the Secretary of State would do more than much more serious occurrences to sap the loyalty of the Colonies. We began to feel we were treated in an unworthy manner." Although the public refused to be convinced, individually I knew the Home Government would stand by Australia, as they always have done, as soon as they understood what Australia really wished to have, and I awaited an explanation. It was given on June 8 by Lord Knutsford in the House of Lords. He denied that the Imperial Government had displayed any dilatoriness in dealing with communications from Australia on the subject of Chinese emigration and explained why

nothing was done. "In fact," as Lord Knutsford justly observed, "at the end of April we received a telegram from the Governor of one of the Australian Colonies, asking us not to take any decision with respect to negotiations with the Chinese Government until we should have received despatches which had been forwarded. I mention this to show that during April there was no delay on the part of the Government, and no disinclination to act." Lord Knutsford thus clearly shows that the English Government were anxious to do all that they could, and the deadlock caused by a telegram of which Australia was ignorant was removed as speedily as possible.

Such a difficulty as this would not perhaps occur again. The mere increase of railways makes it more easy for Governors and leading politicians to exchange views, and there is union springing up between the Colonies. Events are all tending towards an Australian Federation, and Australian public men have already taken steps to mould the idea into reality. Australian Nationalism has received its latest development in the scheme of Sir Henry Parkes, and on March 2, 1891, the leading statesmen will meet at Sydney in Convention, sent by their own Parliaments, to consider for themselves how this great scheme can be carried into effect.

Sir Henry Parkes, in a letter to me, says: "All the Australian Colonies, with the exception of Western Australia, have appointed their delegates, in all thirty-five, a list of whom I enclose. New Zealand will, I believe, send three, and if Western Australia sends the same number as the other Australias the Convention will consist of forty-five members, all presumably chosen for their public standing and ability. The list includes thirteen or fourteen Premiers and ex-Premiers. Altogether, apart from the great object of its meeting, it will be the most eminent gathering ever held in Australia." Sir Henry Parkes himself, the pioneer of this great movement, will, I hope, be chosen to preside over the Convention.

In speaking of Sir Henry Parkes, one of the most eminent statesmen who have ever served Her Majesty, I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgments to him of the kindness and constitutional support which I have invariably received at his hands. He combines courage with eloquence, can speak like a statesman, and work like a slave. He is a man, as it were, born to lead and shape the destinies of a growing country, and to fight the battle of a good cause, fighting often so hard that a spectator might scarcely guess the kindness of heart and affection which he can show to those whom he counts as his friends.

If the tendency of Australia towards Nationalism makes her more confident in her strength and more alive to her interests, it need not diminish or impair by one jot or one tittle the loyalty of Australia to England. Australia knows the value of the connection, and will not lightly cast it aside; and England by common sense should be able to influence the national feeling in her favour, and not to irritate it against her. If I should seem to contend that the part of England in the matter is small and insignificant, I answer that it is, but that the size is not a measure of the importance. Australia has been doing her share by commencing to work out her federation. Once accomplish that, and the task of the Mother Country should become even more easy. There would be little practical work for the Mother Country to do, but Australia would always desire to maintain the connection. To begin with, the question of pocket-money cannot be dismissed as of *no* importance. The largest proportion of the trade of Australia is with Great Britain. The largest proportion of the public debt of Australia is due to Great Britain, and if a split occurred Colonial bonds would fall in London, and money would not be lent on such favourable terms. Australia receives the benefit of an English Foreign Office and an English Consular System. Apart from a point of such immediate practical importance, Australia would remember that she is in the closest alliance with the only country in the world which, while she assists her Colonies to protect themselves, has never asked, and never will ask, from them for a man or for a shilling for her own defence. The Australians know that the Mother Country would look upon a descent on the Australian shores in the same way as they would upon a landing in Hampshire or in Kent; that she would no more tolerate a hostile foreign flag flying within the three-mile range before Sydney than in Southampton Water; and that, backed by her, they need never fear any attack upon those liberties which their fathers have handed down as a sacred trust for all time. England, they know, will not be deterred from protecting them at the dictation of any imperial council or on the demand of any other Colony. They would, for instance, never refuse aid to Australia because Canada did not see the absolute necessity of it. And in the same way, though it is outside the bounds of possibility that England and the United States should seriously quarrel over the right to secure a lady's sealskin jacket or a piece of boiled cod, yet, if the necessity arose, England would not wait for the consent of the Australasian group before she despatched the cruisers flying the white flag into the Bay of Fundy or the Behring Sea.

But, though neither England nor Australia will suffer dictation, both can exercise tact and common sense, not qualities to be despised in the world. Very small questions are frequently very important—just as, when a man educates a child, he generally pays attention to the dotting of the i's and the crossing of the t's, or they will never be dotted or crossed hereafter :—

A pebble in the streamlet scant
May turn the course of many a river ;
A dewdrop on the baby plant
May warp the giant oak for ever.

Though my general argument is that England should leave Australia to herself, yet there are various matters on which small discrepancies exist, which can and should be remedied either by the English Government, or by the bodies of Englishmen with whom the power may rest, in order that Australians may feel that they are of the same community with ourselves.

A few instances in support of my argument may not be out of place.

In regard to the matter of distinctions—the opening up of the same road to successful men throughout the community—why should not a Colonial judge figure among the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ? Strong objections have been made to any creation of Colonial Peers on the ground that it would tend towards absenteeism, a great evil in any country ; but why should not the honours of the Peerage be given to the Chief Justices of Colonies, not necessarily as Hereditary Peers, but Life Peers ?—a position which they could hold without necessarily being dragged from their judicial chairs to sit in the House of Lords, but which yet would give to them, if they visited London, an opportunity of meeting their brethren of the Bench and the Peers of England upon an equal footing. Our own House of Lords would be invigorated by such an addition. Why should English Peers, baronets, and knights, travelling in the Colonies, be addressed by their titles, and gentlemen who are invariably in Australia written to and alluded to as holding the distinction of Honourable be debarred in every other part of the world from the use of such a title ? Why should not some due rank in our tables of precedence be granted to the Viceroy of India and Ireland, to the Governor-General of Canada, and to Colonial Governors during their term of office, ex-colonial Bishops and Judges, and other men who serve Her Majesty long and faithfully in distant portions of our community ? And why should not

some of the statesmen who advise Her Majesty in respect to the welfare of millions of her subjects, and of vast lands to which her sovereignty extends, be considered worthy of becoming Privy Counsellors to the Queen?

In Algiers there used to be a Foreign Legion set apart and exclusive—not French, not Algerian; neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. Are we not making a Foreign Legion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George? Why should not an Australian who has obtained sufficient fame in his own country, a portion of our community, though not within fifty miles of London, be entitled to aspire to admission into a Colonial division of the Order of the Bath, and, if he comes to England, find men wearing the same kind of Order here, as a reward for good work done in this part of the community? It would, in reality, only be altering the colour of a ribbon, and yet tend to greater unity.

It is possible that many more suggestions might be made upon the same lines, and if some openings were made, it might be that others would be desired. All the better: it would be evidence that the right road was being taken, and it cannot do us any harm, and may do a lot of good, if a trial is made with a few of such pebbles or dewdrops, which may aid to turn the minds of those who are moulding Australian Nationalism into certain belief and remembrance, whether they be men who have emigrated from the Mother Country or new generations growing up who have never seen the Mother Country, that we and they are of the same community. Our Colonies naturally wish to have due measure dealt out to them as members of the same community, without stoppages, on the same principle which leads workmen to object to a Truck system.

A step which cannot be too highly praised has already been taken in respect to a profession which is necessarily jealous of extending its privileges to incapable men.

The College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons in England admit men who have studied in many of the Colonial Universities, including those of Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney, to present themselves for their diplomas exactly as if they had carried out the necessary curriculum of studies in England. If they pass they are then entitled to be registered by the General Medical Council, and have all the privileges of English medical men. I believe it is correct to say that the trust thus reposed in the Colonies has borne good fruit, and that the men who have availed themselves of this permission have as a rule proved themselves to be good men and well and thoroughly educated.

Again, by the Medical Act of 1886, a person showing to the satisfaction of the Registrar of the General Council that he holds some recognised Colonial medical diploma granted to him in a British possession to which the Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in such British possession, shall, on application and payment of a fee not exceeding £5, be entitled, *without examination* in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a Colonial practitioner in the United Kingdom. A recognised Colonial medical diploma is stated to be such medical diploma as may be recognised for the time being by the General Council as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite professional knowledge.

The Act applies to any British possession which in the opinion of Her Majesty, as shown in an Order in Council, affords to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession as to Her Majesty may seem just.

Applications have been made under this Act from Ceylon, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Victoria, but not as yet from South Australia. Colonists should recognise that they have to take the first step in the matter, with every prospect of success.

This Act appears to me to be in itself strong evidence of the high standard attained by our Colonists in the matter of education. That is a subject so important that a few words, even if digressive, may be given to it. It is very interesting to see how strong a desire exists in our young Colonies to educate well and thoroughly. The University of Sydney has large private endowments, five faculties of arts, law, medicine, science, and engineering complete; and five colleges—the Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Anglican, a Women's College in the course of formation, and a College for the training of public-school teachers—affiliated to it, as well as a hospital, which is part of the University Medical School.

Primary education is compulsory to the age of thirteen, and is entirely in the hands of the State. The secondary schools are both public and private. The best youths are drafted from the primary to the secondary schools, and thence to the University, where they are educated free, and given a maintenance of £50 a year. Primary and secondary education is practically free, and the maxim "Give every man his chance" is literally fulfilled. At the same time, in the Medical Schools of the University of Sydney at least, an effort has been made, which might reasonably be commended to the notice of our own public schools and universities, to minimise the

evil of the "cramming" and "examination system," that bugbear of English parents, who often see the chances of a son's career depending on good health during one particular week, or keeping cool in the presence of an examiner whom he has never seen before, and instinctively regards with the same dread as a child has for the bogie man.

This danger is corrected in the University by allowing the results of the class examinations, which are compulsory and are conducted during the course by the teacher alone, to be taken into account in the degree examinations; by an interval of two years between the first and second examinations; and while enforcing in every subject a practical or *viva voce* examination after the written paper, making the teacher in every way co-ordinate with the associate examiner. There is no separate examination for honours. Honours depend on the high excellence of the student throughout his whole career.

Passing from medicine I may, perhaps, venture to make a suggestion with reference to another profession. It is, perhaps, a dangerous thing for a layman to advise as counsel, but I will follow the advice of a celebrated lawyer to a young barrister as to the correct way of writing an opinion: "My advice is this in legal form—Be short, be decided, and, if you can, be accurate."

I am of opinion that since an Act was passed sixty-seven years ago (8 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 41, s. 80), enabling a judge of any Colonial possession to be appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, an Australian judge can still be eligible for such an appointment, in spite of the fact that no Colonial judge has ever been appointed.

If it is suggested that judges cannot be eligible unless appointed by Ministers of Her Majesty, I answer that they are appointed by Ministers of Her Majesty. Lawsuits frequently arise which involve a consideration of Colonial land laws, and which Colonial judges are peculiarly fitted to decide from their acquaintance with the land legislation of the Colonies, and with the circumstances of Australian life.

I am also strongly of opinion that it would be advisable to have reciprocity between England and the Colonies in respect to practising at the bar.

(Signed)

CARRINGTON.

It may be as well that in general consultation I should point out that there are some difficulties. The Inns of Court would not like to forego fees, but they are very rich, and the incursion would be very small. The Colonists, I admit, ought to begin by giving facilities to each other. There is reciprocity between New Zealand and South Australia, but a New Zealand barrister cannot practise in New South Wales, Victoria, or Queensland, unless he has been admitted in New Zealand as a barrister only, and not also as a solicitor; and a New Zealand solicitor cannot, by reason of not having served articles, be admitted to practise in New South Wales, Victoria, or Queensland. It is doubtful, even if articles have been served, whether he would be admitted without serving further articles and passing examinations. There are various other angularities which should be looked to and knocked away.

Further extensions again might reasonably be made towards allowing investment of trust funds in Colonial securities. No portion of the public debt of New South Wales is due to war charges, and very little to works of an entirely unproductive character. Sir Saul Samuel, our Agent-General, says that the asset represented by railways alone is of a value quite equal to the whole debt of the Colony. The railways are now managed by a Commission quite independent of political influence, three Commissioners being appointed for the purpose, who are removable only by vote of both Houses of Parliament. This is a guarantee that, as far as possible, they will be worked with a due regard to the public interest; in addition to which no lines can be constructed until they have passed the inquiry of a Standing Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament appointed for the purpose. There are now 2,182 miles of railways constructed at a cost of about £31,000,000, and yielding, after paying the working expenses, about 8½ per cent. per annum. In the absence of navigable rivers, a network of railways over the Colony is absolutely necessary for the settlement of people on the lands of this grand country. The expenditure on these works has been the means of providing homes for many thousands of the surplus population of the Mother Country, and of promoting the large trade which exists between this country and the Colony. It has been, and is, the policy of the Government to construct these railways more for the purpose of settling a population upon the lands of the country than to make profit out of them, beyond providing for the payment of the interest upon the capital borrowed for their construction. Were these railways worked by a private Company instead of by a Government they doubtless would be made to give

a larger return without imposing excessive charges for carriage. After all, what is this debt? It is indeed small compared with the vast wealth of the Colony. Some of the Railway Companies in England, having a length of lines less than those of New South Wales, have a larger capital and are indebted to a much greater extent than the Australian Colonies together; and yet we do not hear any talk about the Railway Companies here over-borrowing. Every shilling expended in the construction of railways and other public works of a reproductive character in our Colonies is a boon to the people of England, as well as an advantage to the Colonist.

The revenue of New South Wales is now nine millions and a half; about £9 per head for every man, woman, and child in the Colony, and yet the taxation is small as compared with other countries. In 1870, New South Wales loans were floated in England, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., and were then sold at a discount. Now the rate is three and a half per cent., and the loans are sold at a premium, which shows the confidence that investors have in this class of security. In my opinion there is not the slightest danger of Colonial Ministers in the future asking the English public to lend them money unless they see their way clearly to meet their engagements. It is their pride to maintain securities in a good position, and they exercise as much care in the matter as the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to Consols.

It may be asked what should be the position of the Governors of the Colonies? There seems to be an impression in England that the Governor is only a mere figure-head and has got very little work to do. But beyond any mere ornamental functions a Governor may have and has opportunity for much, and often difficult, work. In fact, I can hardly conceive a greater compliment to a man and to his wife than to be selected and sent out to one of the great English-speaking and self-governing communities, especially at the present time to Australia, when the people seem to be entering upon a new era of national life.

In my opinion a Governor should be the messenger of peace and goodwill, and while loyal to the strict letter of the Constitution, he should be in touch and harmony with the national aspirations and the national rights of that particular Colony in which he has the high distinction to represent Her Majesty the Queen.

His duties are not merely nominal. To quote Sir Henry Parkes's words: "Those who think that the representative of sovereignty in Australia has very little to do only betray their want of penetration in regard to what men have to do who deal with the great public

affairs." And as far as I can judge, Sir Henry Parkes exactly hit off true Australian feeling with regard to the Queen's representatives when he wrote: "One of the uppermost thoughts of the Colonist, whatever his rank in society, is of the importance of everything belonging to his Colony, including his own position in life and his relations to the head of the Government, whom he prefers to regard as the representative of his Sovereign rather than as Governor. He is sensitive to a fault of any manifestation of English feeling which may seem to belittle the conditions of his existence as a subject of the Queen in a remote part of the Empire. In numberless cases this deep-rooted sentiment exists in rough practical minds which are quite unconscious of it, though it manifests itself to all around them on the faintest provocation. With regard to the Governor, as a rule he receives an amount of dutiful attention which the same man would not have received in any other capacity. For the time being he is felt to be the essential and the highest part of the fabric of law and order. No name is above his—and his name is a symbol of respect for authority, and of loyalty to the Throne and the Empire. The people of one Colony cherish this sentiment towards the Governor of every other Colony. The people of New South Wales would feel acutely any slight or supposed slight offered to their Governor in Victoria, and in like manner the people in Victoria would feel any supposed indignity of a like nature in New South Wales." These are the words of Sir Henry Parkes, who has been acquainted with many Governors.

As to the courtesy shown to a Governor when he is visiting other Colonies, I have had practical experience. On visiting Sir William Robinson during the Exhibition at Adelaide in South Australia, I was received at a luncheon given by the members of the Ministry to me, as the representative of the Queen, at which all the members of both Houses were present. Again, before leaving New South Wales I was invited to a banquet given in the Queen's Hall, Melbourne, by Sir James MacBain, President of the Legislative Council, and by Sir Matthew Davies, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to meet all the leading citizens of Victoria, and in the same way I was most kindly received in every part of New Zealand, Tasmania, and in Brisbane, the capital of Queensland. Personally I have not found "that the great contexture of the mysterious whole is held together by letters of office and instructions and suspending clauses," any more than the dignity of a Governor is enhanced by being helped first to soup at his own table. It seems to me, now, that the time is gone past when a Governor in the Colonies or in

India is supposed to be a man with a mission to entertain globe-trotters, though there appears still to be an impression among some people in England that Government House is the only safe home-stead. A Governor should understand from the first that he has a duty to perform to the whole of the people. His life is not to be one of narrow seclusion, punctuated by a few State functions. He ought to do his best to enter heartily into the life of the country. In addition to his political duties he should try as far as lies in his power to encourage art and literature, and to try to understand and aid the industries of the country. There is one duty of a specially grave character which few Governors are so fortunate as to escape—the terrible responsibility of having to decide as final arbitrator in cases where the question of life or death is involved. As the law now stands under our Constitution, a Governor, much as he may desire it, can in no way relieve himself of the responsibility of saying whether or not the prerogative of mercy may be exercised. Should the Governor have fair and reasonable grounds for believing that the extreme sentence of the law should not be carried out, notwithstanding the strongly expressed opinion of the Court, notwithstanding the advice given him by the Executive Council, it would be, beyond all doubt, his duty to interfere, and by the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown to save the life of a prisoner. Ministers, in such a case, of course, would have a right to resign, and their resignations would be accepted. What effect this resignation might have on the position of the person administering the government this is not the time nor place to discuss, but one thing is certain—the prisoner's life would be spared.

On the Governor alone does the terrible responsibility rest. The prerogative of mercy which belongs to the Sovereign, and which during the present reign has been delegated to the Home Secretary in England, is vested solely and absolutely in him. His decision is irrevocable, and it is against all precedent for the Secretary of State to express any opinion on such matters.

Sir, the strong feeling of loyalty to the Crown and to your dynasty is powerful in Australia, in the nations, in classes, and in individuals. I know some people fear that the Colonies only seek to obtain from us advantage: that when they can afford to cut the cable the knife will speedily be opened. I knew some people fear that this feeling of nationhood or patriotism must develop dislike to the old country. How do these fears accord with the kindly and generous feeling always shown to officers and men of Her Majesty's Navy by all classes, with the last two expressions of public feeling

in Australia? Six years ago England was engaged in a tribal war, and New South Wales suddenly volunteered to send troops to her assistance. The war itself was unpopular, the offer was illegal; some people in Australia went so far as to call it ridiculous; and there certainly was no crisis which necessitated sending 800 men to the assistance of a nation which, besides owning the mightiest navy ever known, has 140,000 regular troops, a large army reserve, 180,000 militia and yeomanry, and 250,000 volunteers, a country which could in case of real necessity put a million fighting men (many of whom had gone through the ranks) in six weeks into the field. It was in reality what is so well described in an article of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, as an "impulsive interference in the struggles of the Empire." Whatever objection the offer might be open to on the score of illegality or absence of impelling need, England took it in the spirit in which it was made; and such was the feeling aroused that a refusal would have meant the downfall of the Government of the day; and now that William Bede Dalley, the gifted Irish Australian, who struck the sympathetic chord, has gone from us, Englishmen have erected a memorial to his memory close to the resting-places of Wellington and of Nelson, in the crypt of the great cathedral which stands in the midst of the greatest city which the world has ever seen.

Again, the news came out that the dock labourers in London had struck for a small advance. It was feared that, eventually, 250,000 men might be thrown out of work. Taking four to a family, this means a population nearly equal to that of New South Wales. Again, suddenly, there burst out another "impulsive interference with the struggles of the Empire," and £24,000 was at once subscribed.

It was not a question of Socialism or of class antagonism that moved Australia; it was simply an honest outburst of sympathy and pity for starving men, women, and children of *their own race* struggling for bare existence. And this pity and this practical sympathy, in Australia as well as in England, gave these poor creatures courage in their trouble, and, no doubt, saved scenes of rioting, disorder, and violence.

A few days later the telegraph brought the news that a former Prime Minister of England had used these words: "The issue of this strike is pregnant with hope for the future improved condition of all classes of labour." Was not the reflection that this young nation had in a great measure contributed to so splendid a result worthy of being a source of pride to them as Australians? It is work such as this which lays deep and broad the foundation of that

national pride which springs from one's country's good deeds, and which enables us to rise high above all the arguments of Separatists and Imperialists. An old Colonial Governor—Sir John Young—hoped that when separation came it would be a peaceful one. I hope and I believe that it will never come at all. Canada is Canadian born, and remains loyal to the Crown, Australia will become Australian born, and that is no reason why she should not remain loyal to the Crown.

The Constitution Acts, as I understand them, were intended to give, and did give, the right of self-government as freely and as fully as in England; and during the last quarter of a century the Australian Colonies have settled down into regularly constituted communities, and have acquired all the sense of confidence in their power to manage for themselves. They consider that the age of tutelage is over. They will not admit for a moment that they are not as fully politically educated as the average English voter, and they ask that they should be under no more restraint or control by the Governor, as to purely local affairs, than the people of England are by the Crown. If they were placed under such restraint they would feel that they are more limited in their local self-government than their brethren are at home.

And this semi-independent connection puzzles some people, who think it cannot possibly last. A well-known American writer and lecturer, lately on tour through Australia, has stated his opinion that "Australian loyalty to the Crown is not worth sixpence." Is he quite certain that he has grasped the significance of the word as we understand it? If it means a belief that the best form of government is a semi-absolute sovereignty, either by Prince or by President, with an irresponsible and irremovable Cabinet; if it means that the world can best be governed by Kings and by Statesmen, and not by the people themselves; if it means belief in the Divine right of Kings (and, as in England, the necessity for a State Church),—he may be right. It may not be worth sixpence. But if the word "loyalty" has, as I believe it has, a far finer and purer significance; if loyalty to the Queen means, not only our devotion to the illustrious lady who so worthily wears the Crown, but also respect for law and order, liberty and justice; if it means, while we boast and glory of our common origin, that also we rely on our collective individuality, which is our common strength, with the knowledge that "where England extends her sceptre she also pledges the defence of her sword;"—then, as surely as to-morrow the sun will rise on the earth, so will the Great British Confedera-

tion, which is already three times as large as Europe, and which three times over exceeds the United States of Northern America in bulk, revenue, and population, remain one—united, loyal, and invincible—for all time.

General Sir HENRY NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. : I have the greatest pleasure in fulfilling the duty which has been assigned to me, which is to move a vote of thanks to Lord Carrington for the paper he has just read to us. In Lord Carrington's presence I feel that my language must be restrained ; but this I will say—that you must recollect that what you have just heard is the experience of one who has spent several years in Australia, who identified himself with the people, and who left amid the general regrets, not only of New South Wales, but, I may say, of the whole of Australia. It certainly has never fallen to my lot to witness a more touching and impressive scene than the farewell banquet given to Lord Carrington in the magnificent Centennial Hall at Sydney at the end of last October—a banquet which was given by all classes of the community, from the sturdy labourer who earns his living by the strength of his arm to the leaders of the Opposition of the Ministry of New South Wales. Those who gave the banquet, and the hundreds of ladies who graced the galleries round the hall, alike showed the affection they felt towards Lord Carrington and towards Lady Carrington, who had so well aided all his endeavours to fulfil his high position as the representative of her Majesty in New South Wales. It must be recollected that this was only one of several banquets given to Lord Carrington, among which one of the most remarkable was that given in his honour by the heads of the two Houses of Parliament of Victoria, with which Colony he had officially no connection, but which desired to show appreciation of his services as Governor of the neighbouring province. Lord Carrington, aided, as I have said, by Lady Carrington, did much to cement the feeling of loyalty to the Crown which exists in Australia, to increase the attachment to the Mother Country, and to make Australians even more proud of the achievements of our forefathers—our common ancestors. Lord Carrington is one of what I may call a band of Governors who are still young enough to do good public service in this country, and who, from their position, will probably be able to exercise considerable influence in shaping the policy of the Mother Country towards the Colonies, and they will be always actuated by a kindly feeling to the Colonies. I venture to

look upon this as a great advantage, both to the Colonies and to the Mother Country. Lord Carrington's views may, I feel sure be accepted with the greatest possible confidence. He made himself well acquainted with the feelings of the people of New South Wales. I have heard the remark made that Governors cannot know much about the people they govern; but I cannot accept that dictum. It seems to me that a Governor who has his heart in his work, as Lord Carrington had, must know a very great deal about the wishes, the feelings, and the aspirations of the people; for he is constantly in communication, personal and confidential communication, with the ministers of the day and more or less with the leaders of the different political parties; he sees a great many people and converses with them at Government House, and he makes tours through the whole of his territory, and thus knows many persons who live at a distance from the capital. He learns, too, a great deal of the various phases of public feeling through the Press. Lord Carrington has gone through all these experiences. I may say that, speaking generally, I am in accord with what he has said, and that you will do well, at all events, carefully to weigh it. Before I conclude I should like, as one who has been a soldier most of his life, to say a word about the defensive forces of Australia. You have there what is now almost an army of very efficient material. The men are of fine physique, very zealous, very loyal, and I am quite convinced that this force will have to be taken into account alike by those who wish well to England and those who wish her ill, and this army is certain to increase as well as to improve in efficiency. In conclusion, I ask you to accept the motion which I have the honour to propose.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B. : It is with great pleasure I second the resolution proposed by Sir Henry Norman. The paper read by Lord Carrington is one of deep interest to me as representative in this country of New South Wales; and I am certain the people of the Colony will be most gratified when they read in the Sydney papers to-morrow morning that Lord Carrington, although absent, has not forgotten them, and that he has taken the earliest opportunity to show that he takes a deep interest in all that concerns New South Wales. Lord Carrington has achieved a great success as the representative of her Majesty in that Colony. He has not only succeeded as an able administrator, but he and Lady Carrington have won, in an eminent degree, the love and affection of the people. Whilst they sympathised with the people in their troubles, on the other hand they entered heartily into their pleasures. The Colonists

are thoroughly English and love sport, and they had in their Governor a thorough sportsman. No matter what the troubles of the people were, Lord and Lady Carrington were always ready to show their sympathy with them. On the occasion of two terrible colliery accidents, when men were entombed with slight hope of their release, Lord Carrington was on the spot encouraging, by his presence, the men who were engaged in the attempt to rescue their fellow-workmen from almost certain death. Again, when a serious flood occurred in the Colony, which inundated the town of Bourke, so as to place the whole township almost under water, Lord and Lady Carrington left Sydney for the scene of the catastrophe, a distance of nearly seven hundred miles, and on their arrival at Bourke Lord Carrington stimulated the men in every way within his power to renewed exertions to dam back the water which was rapidly overflowing the banks of the river, threatening the whole town with destruction. Lady Carrington at the same time did her best to encourage and cheer in their trouble the women and children who had been compelled to leave their homes and take temporary refuge on the higher land. With these generous impulses, it is not surprising that Lord and Lady Carrington should have endeared themselves to the people of the Colony. This is not an occasion to discuss the interesting paper which has been read to us, but I may be permitted to say that I cordially concur in the views expressed by Lord Carrington. He has spoken of the loyalty of the people of the Colony. I can only repeat what I have before said, that the Colonists are far more demonstrative in their loyalty than are the people of the Mother Country. On the birthdays of our beloved Queen and of our Royal President, the Colonists give themselves up to rejoicing, making those anniversaries complete holidays. I will not detain you any longer, but must again express my thanks to Lord Carrington for his most interesting and able paper.

The PRESIDENT: My task is a very easy one. I have to put before you the motion proposed by Sir Henry Norman and seconded by Sir Saul Samuel, that a vote of thanks be given to the reader of the paper. I feel sure this will be received with acclamation.

The motion was cordially approved, and Lord Carrington bowed his acknowledgments.

Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G. (Secretary of State for the Colonies): I do not rise for the purpose of discussing the very able paper to which we have just listened, but I must protest against one thing, and that was the emphasis which the noble lord gave to the paragraph from the *Brisbane Courier*, attacking the Secretary

of State for the Colonies, and which he twice read out. (Laughter.) Very few words are necessary to commend to you the vote entrusted to me, viz. a vote of thanks to his Royal Highness for presiding this evening. Perhaps no one is in a better position than the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being to observe and appreciate the interest and sympathy which his Royal Highness has invariably taken in Colonial affairs. Nor has his Royal Highness contented himself with a mere expression of these feelings. He has by his good work given to them, if I may say so, "a local habitation and a name." This you know from his work in connection with the Imperial Institute, the creation of which, as well as the building up and organisation of which are due to him. The interest and great success of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition were mainly due to his watchful attention even to minor details; and again there is his work in connection with this Royal Colonial Institute. I may also remind you that his Royal Highness accepted the honorary presidency of the successful exhibition in Victoria, and he attended—which honorary presidents seldom do—every important meeting of the committee sitting in this country to look after the interests of that exhibition. It is a great matter of satisfaction to me personally that his Royal Highness Prince George has been allowed by his Royal Highness to open to-morrow the exhibition in Jamaica—an exhibition which I hope and believe will be a great success, and one which will tend largely to promote the interests of our West Indian Colonies. I could say more, but I do not think his Royal Highness would desire to hear more, and I certainly have said more than enough to justify, if any justification were needed, your unanimous assent to this vote. I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to his Royal Highness for presiding this evening.

Earl GRANVILLE, K.G. (a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute): It is not only a great honour, but it is a great pleasure to me to second this resolution. And I feel the pleasure is not altogether taken away by the insinuation that I am tarred with the same brush—though not to the same extent—as my noble friend Lord Knutsford—(laughter)—who admits having some connection with the Colonial Office. I have really little to add to what has been said in support of this resolution. I am not quite sure that his Royal Highness would contradict me when I say I think it would be possible somewhat to exaggerate the self-sacrifice which his Royal Highness has undergone in being here to-day. We know the Prince of Wales's public spirit and intelligence; we know that he has visited most of the important dependencies of the Crown;

that he possesses a memory which never forgets those whom he has seen, or the things he has seen or those which he has heard ; and we all must acknowledge the dignity, energy, and simplicity with which he has thrown himself into those peculiar duties which fall to his lot. If that is the case with regard to the interest and the pleasure which he feels in matters connected with the great dependencies of the Empire, I think that must be especially the case on this occasion. His Royal Highness, like ourselves, is present to welcome Lord Carrington. His Royal Highness, was, I believe, one of those who strongly encouraged one who is his personal friend to undertake the great responsibility attaching to the representative of the Sovereign in a distant Colony, and therefore I feel that his Royal Highness must in an especial degree feel pleased at being present on this occasion. Be that as it may, it does not affect our sense of the geniality with which his Royal Highness comes forward on all these occasions, and of which he has given some proof this evening.

The vote was carried with great enthusiasm.

The PRESIDENT: The excessively kind manner in which Lord Knutsford and Lord Granville have brought forward this vote of thanks has deeply touched me, and I have also to return you my very sincere thanks for the manner in which you have so kindly received it. We have heard an interesting paper to-night, and we have since heard remarks from four distinguished gentlemen, and is difficult for me therefore to add much to what they have said. But I am glad to have an opportunity, first of all, of welcoming an old friend of nearly forty years' standing back from the government of one of our most important Colonies, and at the same time of congratulating him on the great success that has attended his five years' administration of that Colony. In the address which he has given us there is much interesting matter. There may be points open to controversy, but it would be wrong, and unnecessary, for me to touch upon them. I think we have this evening heard a good account of that Colony. We know the great interest that Lord Carrington has taken in it, how he has identified himself with its people and with its institutions, and now he has brought home to us the welcome intelligence that the important Colony is still in touch with us, retaining its loyalty to the Crown and to the Mother Country. Long may that feeling, ladies and gentlemen, exist ! Though we wish our Colonial possessions to be independent and free, we are proud to think that they have not forgotten whence they came, nor that the interests of those great Colonies are entirely one with those of Great Britain.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 10, 1891.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. (a Vice-President of the Institute), presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 31 Fellows had been elected, viz., 19 Resident and 12 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

William Herbert Anderson, Major F. W. Benson (17th Lancers), Edwin Booth, William C. Cooper, Ernest R. Debenham, Harold W. Fairfax, John A. Ferguson, David George, Captain George N. Hector, R.N.R., E. Lytton Hitchins, James R. Laing, Jun., Alfred M. Nicholls, Charles H. Sippe, Arthur W. Sutton, Leonard Sutton, Patrick G. Spence, Edward Stanford, Jun., Alexander Tillie, Alfred Wood.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Henry Dyke Acland (New Zealand), Albert E. Colebrook (Victoria), George Hedden (Victoria), Dr. George Hurst (New South Wales), Herbert St. Clair Jones (Jamaica), Frank M. Mackwood (Ceylon), John McIlwraith (Victoria), Joseph Meston, C.E. (Trinidad), D. W. Harvey Patterson (Victoria), G. H. Royce (New South Wales), Dr. John H. Saunders (Victoria), Walter S. Howard Smith (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure you will agree with me that Lord Aberdeen has done very well in visiting Canada, and that, as the next best thing, he has done well in coming here and reporting himself to the Royal Colonial Institute. Nowadays everybody who crosses the Atlantic does visit Canada. In old days it was by no means the case. I remember over and over again—even at the time I was there—being very indignant with some eminent Englishmen who went to many parts of the States and did not cross the northern frontier line at all. I remember remonstrating with one or two of these gentlemen, and getting answers to the effect that they had so much to see in the States that they had no time to visit Canada. All that is very much changed now. One eminent

Englishman who had been guilty of this crime, and with whom I remonstrated, was good enough to write me a very long letter saying he was so certain that it was Canada's ultimate destiny to become annexed to the United States that it was hardly worth while in the brief time at his disposal to do anything more than study the great organisation into which Canada was to be absorbed. The truth is, in the old days people got so well dined and wined when they went to New York and the States by our good friends there, that they lost all consciousness of patriotism, and they seemed to think that the narrower patriotism of Englishmen should be laid aside, with other ancient prejudices, when they had crossed the water. That is all changed now, and nobody is satisfied unless he not only sees the old provinces of the Dominion, but crosses the prairie country and visits the shores of the Pacific. This Lord Aberdeen has done. He comes to speak to you of Canada with fresh knowledge, and I am sure you will give him your best attention.

The EARL of ABERDEEN then read the following Paper on—

CANADA.

After receiving from the Royal Colonial Institute the honour of an invitation to read a paper relating to Canada, I endeavoured to devise a title which would in some way indicate by what method, or from what aspect, I would endeavour to treat so great a subject. But no happy thought or inspiration coming to my aid, I resorted to the adoption of the most simple and comprehensive designation possible, so allowing my paper to tell its own tale as to method as well as matter. But I must confess also that as the inevitable day which in November seemed so delightfully distant has drawn near I have become increasingly conscious of the arduous and responsible nature of the task which was, perhaps, rashly undertaken. It is no light matter to offer to such an audience as this, representing the great centre and headquarters of Colonial correspondence and experience in this country—it is no light matter to offer remarks upon a Colonial subject.

And I confess I feel at the present moment specially qualified to enter into what must be the emotions of a divinity student, or young minister, when, as is sometimes the case, he is called upon to deliver a specimen address in the presence of his reverend seniors in the ministry. And doubtless you will remember, what I am not likely to forget, that on one such occasion, when a young preacher asked

one of his older brethren which passage in his discourse was considered the best, the reply was, "Well, I thought the best was the passage *from the pulpit to the vestry.*"

But fortunately the best judges are often the most generous critics—and I may here say that my object will be to interest rather than to enlighten—and the chief point of interest at which I shall aim will be the presentation of some of the impressions which may be formed on the mind of a traveller who at this present epoch makes a trip through Canada. In short, to give in somewhat extended form a reply to the inquiry which may possibly have been addressed more than once to such traveller, viz. "What do you think of our country?"

In these days any description of a visit to lands beyond the Atlantic need not include allusions to the passage across that ocean, for it has now become so well traversed a highway that the older captains are supposed to recognise even individual big waves as familiar acquaintances which wink at them as they pass. But I may mention that in the case of the tour which provides the material for this paper our study and impressions of Canada and the Canadians commenced almost before we were out of sight of British shores, owing to our good fortune in finding as fellow passengers such well-known and valued members of the Canadian community as Sir John and Lady Thompson, Sir Alexander Campbell, Senator Botsford, Mr. Sandford Fleming, and others. In such good company we reached the port of destination.

The emigrant to the new world of Canada usually makes acquaintance with it first in what is really an Old World city, full of associations and traces of the past, combined with natural features of a most striking and beautiful sort. Many have been the descriptions and pictures of that far-famed and grandly situated town on which the admiring gaze of so many arriving voyagers has been fixed; but as a writer of to-day says, "No words could ever describe Quebec; and moreover it exercises a curious fascination on the visitor. It transports him to the past whether he wills it or not. The sentiment of the place dominates him, and it is the only town which I have seen which I can imagine as imposing on her children the same strange potent spell which binds the Scottish folk to their ancient and romantic capital 'Auld Reekie.'"

I turn to the more prosaic but also more practical topic of the present arrangements and accommodation for the reception of emigrants arriving at Quebec. The Dominion Government and the

railway companies have shown themselves alive to the importance of this matter. As one of the emigration agents remarks in his report, "first impressions count for a great deal, especially with immigrants in a new country; and in the majority of cases they are either favourably or unfavourably impressed by the reception which they experience on landing." Briefly the arrangements for creating this favourable impression include a fine building which the Dominion Government erected a few years ago, known as the Immigration Hall, containing ample accommodation for shelter, rest, and the purchase of provisions for large numbers of immigrants; while the Canadian Pacific Railway have recently erected a wharf about 800 feet long, a large baggage-shed, &c., near to which the train is drawn up. This is frequently a special train, composed of colonist sleeping cars. Four hundred passengers with their baggage are sufficient for one train, so that frequently two trains are required for the immigrants from a single vessel.

Having spoken thus of the arrangements for the commencement of the land journey, it is only right to give a further statement from the report of the agent whom I have already quoted. He says: "All the immigrants whom I interviewed on the subject of accommodation and treatment while on board ship stated that they had been well treated as to accommodation, food, &c., and that the officers and men were at all times courteous and obliging, doing all in their power to make things as pleasant and agreeable as possible during the voyage." This is highly creditable to those who organise and those who carry out these arrangements; but it also, I venture to think, reflects credit on the poorer class of the emigrants themselves, as illustrating their patience and readiness to put up with inconvenience, because, even under the improved arrangements, the steerage of a vessel, especially in rough weather, must be anything but an elysium; and the same might be said of the four, five, or six days' journey by rail in even a superior colonist car.

I shall have something to say further on about emigrants and those who are most likely to find good openings for success; meanwhile I will just mention that the number of persons arriving in Canada by the St. Lawrence route in 1889 was about 27,000, 22,000 landing at Quebec and the remainder at Montreal, of which total about 3,000 were cabin passengers and the remainder steerage.

This shows a diminution from the numbers of preceding years, but there is a consensus of opinion that the decrease in numbers was more than counterbalanced by the improvement in the style and quality of the immigrants.

Turning now to the impressions likely to be formed on the mind of the visitor to Quebec and the surrounding territory, it may safely be said that he will not be long there without being struck by the quiet, thrifty, and peaceable manners and disposition of the inhabitants. This disposition, coupled with the loyalty and attachment of the French population to the British throne and connection, is a striking illustration of the results arising from an enlightened and liberal extension of rights and privileges in all matters of local government, and the institutions, language, and traditions of any particular race.

With regard to the product of the land we do not find in this part of Canada heavy grain crops. For these we must turn further south and west. The traveller who wishes to get a good idea of the general progress and attainments of agricultural enterprise in the Dominion will do well to take advantage of, among other sources of information, an opportunity of visiting some of the agricultural shows or fairs, as they are called, which are held in the various centres every autumn. Of these that of Toronto, representing as it does especially the garden province, Ontario, is the most extensive and important. This great fair, which I had the advantage of attending last September, continues for a week. A vast quantity of live stock and of Canadian natural products are exhibited, and the show is visited by an immense concourse of people. If many of these are attracted by the various sights and amusements which are displayed, as much as by the agricultural and industrial exhibits, it is none the less creditable to all concerned that such complete order and quietness prevail. There may be some room for discussion as to how far this is secured and promoted by a regulation of the managing committee which excludes the sale of intoxicants within the Exhibition grounds; but to my mind the very existence of such a provision is a very indication of the quality of the public opinion which supports the executive of a great undertaking in the adoption of such a rule, which in some other countries, where it is probably much more needed, would no doubt be unfairly attacked as puritanical and oppressive.

With regard to the impressions likely to be formed in the mind of the visitor by the various exhibits of live and other stock, and also by the admirable display of agricultural machinery, I must be content with the general statement that no one could fail to be struck by the practical tokens which are there manifested of the resources of the country and the energetic skill of the people. A further word or two may, however, be permitted as to one specially im-

portant section, that of horses. I was delighted to see some excellent individual specimens, not only Canadian-bred but a number of splendid Clydesdales and also some Shire horses which had just arrived from this country for breeding purposes. The progeny of such animals will, it may confidently be predicted, not only be of immediate benefit in improving the Canadian stock, but may quickly develop and extend an export trade in horses, especially to Great Britain. For such development there is certainly great scope and great need. Canada might, for example, provide many of the horses required for the British Army. There is an impression that the representatives of the War Office have for the present discontinued the purchase of horses in Canada out of deference to the jealousy of British agriculturists. There may be something in this, for that British agriculturists are sensitive no one can deny. But I think it may also be admitted that at any rate until recently the farmers of Canada have not paid very special attention to the breeding of that stamp of horse most eligible for military purposes, and indeed for the British market generally. Thus it may be noted that Colonel Ravenhill, of the Royal Artillery, visited the Dominion in 1886 for the purpose of buying horses for the British Government; and although he travelled more than 14,000 miles and inspected more than 7,000 horses he eventually purchased only eighty-three, and this was not due to the prices asked—for these Colonel Ravenhill considered reasonable and moderate. The disproportion between the number inspected and those selected naturally occasioned some comment, and the Dominion Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Carling, with characteristic promptitude and foresight, applied to Colonel Ravenhill and his colleagues for a report, which with other papers on the same subject were duly published "in view of the interest and importance of the information contained in them in relation to horse breeding in Canada, and particularly with a view to building up an important export trade for the Dominion." But I must not dwell upon the contents of this publication beyond stating that it indicates and explains the points in which many Canadian-bred horses had been found wanting.

Meanwhile it is highly satisfactory to find that the attention directed to the matter has created a stimulus in the Canadian horse-rearing business, especially in the richly pastured ranches of Alberta. The time is only now arriving when the results of the new departure in the horse business can begin to be observable; but it may confidently be predicted that in a short time a supply of horses far superior to that of four years ago will be found ready for the market

which will certainly be available both for army requirements and for general purposes.

I have dwelt thus for a moment upon this branch of trade, not from failing to recognise the importance of other far greater and established subjects of commerce, but because of the interest and significance attaching to the initiation or development of any new industry in a young country. When it is remembered that previous to 1872 scarcely a pound of beef (other than a certain quantity salted) was brought either alive or dead from Canada to Great Britain, some idea will be formed of the rapidity and vastness which may characterise the advance of a particular branch of trade between these countries. At the same time it may be assumed that the department of food supply will generally exceed all others in magnitude and continuity.

As to the dimensions of the export trade of Canada in cattle I need only remark that the number in 1889 was over 85,000, being larger than that of any previous year. It is also noticeable that the corresponding export from Canada to the United States has been much smaller. Thus in the year ending June 1889 only 37,360 cattle were sent into that country from the Dominion, and the disproportion in value is still greater, the reason being that, as a rule, a superior class of animal is shipped to Great Britain, while all sorts and conditions are disposed of across the frontier. The number of sheep, however, sent into the United States from Canada was far larger than that exported to Great Britain.

Any allusion to the United States in connection with a topic of this kind irresistibly suggests a reference to the now historical McKinley Tariff.

Certainly the visitor to Canada during the autumn of last year found himself there during an exceptionally interesting and eventful period, with opportunities of observing at first hand the various currents of controversy and opinion which had been aroused. If I may record my own impression, I would say that during the months which followed the passing of the McKinley Bill there was traceable a very marked and steady advance from the natural perturbation and anxiety created in the minds of many Canadians by the first announcement of that policy to an increasingly firm and hopeful attitude, based on such considerations as the fresh openings and channels which might be found for the trade and resources of their country. In fact, there was once more an exemplification and proof of courageous self-reliance on the part of the Canadian people. Nor was this attitude dependent on mere sentiment or unreason-

ing determination, for the research and inquiry as to new trade openings, which were prompted by the prospect of an emergency, have certainly brought into fresh prominence the opportunities which exist for such developments. And this applies especially to certain food products, the export of which from Canada to Britain might be almost indefinitely increased. I am aware that some people have poked fun at the idea of such "minor products" being treated as a serious element in the commercial prosperity of a great country. Well, there is an old northern saying that "mony a mickle makes a muckle." An egg is in itself a small matter, but when you come to deal with millions of dozens (more than 14 million dozen were exported from Canada in '89), the significance of the article is apparent. Nor need it be supposed that eggs imported to this country from Canada must be relegated entirely to the despised class of "shop eggs." No doubt the article is a ticklish one because it lends itself to deception, and a single lapse may spoil the reputation of a whole province. A school boy was once asked, "What is the gender of 'egg'?" "Please, sir, you don't know till it's hatched." And the same uncertainty attaches to the *age* of the unopened egg. An old neighbour of mine in Scotland used to collect eggs at 6d. a dozen during the plentiful season and store them up for a few months. Then at a period of scarcity and high prices she would take them in small instalments to various merchants as new laid eggs at 1s. 6d. per dozen. But she is beginning to be found out!

I turn for a moment to another "minor" farm product, viz. butter, which might be exported with great advantage from Canada to this country. This is illustrated by the case of Denmark. Eight or ten years ago Danish butter was almost nowhere in the English market, but in 1888 the value of the butter exported from Denmark to Great Britain was £3,600,000. This is an evident and direct result of dairy education and diligent attention to the best methods of dairying; it may also, I believe, be in no small measure due to the co-operative system under which many of the Danish creameries are worked.

But explain it as we may, the undoubted fact of the present dimensions of the Danish butter trade seems to indicate that the Canadian farmers have in this matter been allowing the grass to grow under their feet. It should, however, at the same time be borne in mind that the Canadian exports of cheese have been increasingly large, more than 88 millions of pounds weight having been exported in 1889, of which quantity more than 74 million pounds came to the United Kingdom. In fact, the attention given

to cheese-making since the establishment of cheese factories has been mentioned as an explanation of the low average of the quantity and quality of Canadian butter ; but unquestionably there is plenty of room and scope in that country for the making and exporting of large quantities of first-class butter as well as cheese.

Just a word or two about another agricultural product, viz. barley. For the growing of this many parts of Canada are singularly well adapted. The annual crop is estimated at about 28 million bushels, and most of this quantity has hitherto gone to the United States for brewing purposes. But, apart from the obstacle of the recently high duty placed on barley by the United States Government, it is observable that the Americans are paying more attention to the production of barley in their own country, and are also using, it is said, substitutes for malt in the manufacture of beer. It is to England, therefore, that Canada should look for a fresh market for this grain. But the description of barley hitherto grown and supplied to the United States has been chiefly that known as six-rowed, whereas the sort demanded by English maltsters is the two-rowed barley. The full results, therefore, of the experiments now being made in the growth of two-rowed barley will be awaited with the utmost interest.

Such are a few of the prospective openings for fresh commercial enterprise on the part of Canada, to which might, of course, be added many of large significance, such as those in connection with the developing trade across the Pacific Ocean and also with the West Indies, in regard to which Canada, as illustrated by the part she is taking in the Jamaica Exhibition, is fully on the alert.

But I have purposely selected examples from agricultural products because the number of persons engaged in agriculture in Canada far exceeds the number dependent on other industries, and also because the trade of Great Britain and Ireland is, as everybody knows, the largest in the world, Germany and France taking the second and third places, and the United States coming next. Whatever, therefore, may be the future commercial relations between Canada and the United States, the trade with this country will always be of immense importance, and any influences which may have led to increased attention being given to that trade will not have been otherwise than beneficial.

But what are to be the future relations between Canada and the United States ? It is the vast interest and importance of that question which will cause the present political campaign in Canada to be watched with earnest attention by this country. The recent

intelligence of an immediate appeal to the Dominion electors and the announcement of the chief feature of the policy on which they will have to record their votes came somewhat as a surprise ; but it must be remembered that the old reciprocity of 1854 which it is now proposed to restore, with any necessary modifications, was annulled after the American War, not by Canada, who wished to renew it, but by the United States, who refused to do so owing, it was supposed, to a feeling of irritation at that time against Britain on account of the Alabama case and other matters. Since then both Liberal and Conservative Canadian Governments (the former having been in office from 1874 to 1878) have from time to time attempted to negotiate an arrangement of the same sort. Again, so recently as on the occasion of the Fisheries Conference at Washington in 1888 it was understood that the Canadian Government suggested a form of reciprocity as one of the bases of agreement, though without result. During the past few months, however, other negotiations have apparently paved the way for an understanding on this point ; nor must we overlook the influence of the very remarkable results of the recent American elections, when the tariff legislation was of course the most prominent question before the voters. As to the presentation of this question to the people of Canada, it must be noted above all that it is not *unrestricted* reciprocity that is proposed by the Government. There lies the distinction, and a most vital distinction it is. There is no need for us to regard as disloyal those who advocate unrestricted reciprocity or complete commercial union between Canada and the United States, for among the supporters of that policy are men of unimpeachable integrity as well as great ability. But the point is raised as to whether, if Canada does not desire to become merged in the United States (and I believe the leaders of the present Opposition in Canada disclaim any idea of annexation), it would not be running too grave a risk to enter into an arrangement which might at any time enable the power at the other end of the rope to pull Canada into a position which by a hostile tariff would inevitably result in the breakage of the present connection with the Mother Country, and consequent probable amalgamation with the United States. There are some people who regard this as the manifest destiny of Canada. I protest against such an assumption. Just as Canada has a history, so has she also a destiny of her own. And surely no epoch in her career could be more inopportune than the present for even the suggestion of anything that would divert her from the working out of her own career and the consummation of her own destiny. It is

not yet many years since the freshly opening prospects of Canada drew forth from the most eloquent of her many distinguished Governors such inspiring words as these, uttered by Lord Dufferin at the then infant city of Winnipeg :—

“ It was here that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learnt, as by an unexpected revelation, that her historical territories of the Canadas, her eastern seabords of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, her Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn lands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half-a-dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and antechambers to that till then undreamt-of Dominion whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetical of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer. It was here that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and prelude to her future exertions and expanding destinies, she took a fresh departure, received the afflatus of a more imperial inspiration, and felt herself no longer a mere settler along the banks of a single river, but the owner of half a continent, and in the magnitude of her possessions, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might the peer of any power of the earth.”

And Canada is only now beginning to enter into the full fruition of the great Confederation of 1867, which was itself in no small measure promoted and attained as a result of the difficulties connected with the export trade and other matters which Canada had to grapple with at that time. Without confederation it is doubtful if the Canadian Pacific Railway would now be an accomplished fact—that great achievement, with all its potent influence, not only in development of resources, but in uniting and consolidating the various parts of the Dominion ; aye, and not of the Dominion only, but of the whole vast fabric of the British Empire. That is a rich theme which has been fully dealt with by Sir George Baden-Powell in his able lecture before the London Chamber of Commerce this very afternoon.

Then there are the opening prospects of the new swift steamship lines, not only from the western parts of Canada to China, Japan, and it is to be hoped eventually to Australia, but also an improved direct service between this country and Halifax or Quebec.

But I refrain from enlarging upon this part of the subject lest I should seem to be inflicting upon you a very inadequate digest of what we have all had an opportunity of reading in the newspapers during the last few days.

Meanwhile our fellow subjects and fellow citizens in Canada will observe, not without satisfaction, the ever-increasing interest with which their affairs are watched and discussed in this country. It would be absurd to suppose that this interest is based upon mere selfish interests. It proceeds rather from an increased acquaintance with our Colonies which has led to an intelligent sympathy, an intelligent appreciation, and a just pride concerning what those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh have done, are doing, and will yet do. To my mind the solid loyalty of the Canadians and their attachment to the British name and connection is all the more admirable in view of the fact, which I think must be admitted, that there has not always been in former years on the part of Great Britain a sufficiently plain indication of appreciation of the Colonies.

But during the past twenty years there has been a distinct mending process, which is now advancing more rapidly than ever. We at least know more of the geography of our Colonies. We do not so often hear remarks, like one which I heard quoted lately, of a person who, when asked if he had any relations in Canada, replied that he had a cousin who he thought had a ranch in Winnipeg. But even this was better than the Continental paper which related (alluding probably to the new railway bridge at Montreal) that a bridge was to be erected, one end of which was to be in the State of Maine and the other in British Columbia.

Still there is room for much more instruction about the Colonies, and happily there is now no end of literature upon the subject, and of this the latest addition as regards Canada may be found in two little volumes on the history and geography of Canada by Mr. Greswell. These excellently written and useful books are published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, most appropriately in accordance, as a writer in last week's *Canadian Gazette* justly remarks, with the long course of services which the Institute has rendered both to the Colonies and Great Britain.

Canada has contended against and overcome many an obstacle, and the process will continue. She has a race difficulty. So has the United States. Let us hope that it may be said of the latter, what may, I believe, be certainly said of that in Canada, that it is a diminishing difficulty. I allude of course to the French element. And in justification of the opinion of many of the most far-seeing Canadians, that it will not eventually interfere with the success of the country, let me quote some noble words spoken so recently as 1889 by M. Laurier:—

“ If there are any amongst my fellow countrymen who have ever

dreamed of closing themselves into a small community of Frenchmen on the banks of the St. Lawrence I am not one of them. It would be an act of black ingratitude if, after we had sought from Britain the privileges and rights of British subjects, we were now to reject the responsibilities of subjects; if, having sought the protection of Britain to grow strong, we were when strong enough to attempt to stab the friendly hand and to refuse to cast in our lot with those who are fellow countrymen of ours, and whose birthright we claim as our inheritance. When confederation was established it was not intended that it should be based upon the humiliation of any one race, that any one should give up its characteristics; but it was expected that, though every nationality might retain its individuality, yet that all would be actuated by one aspiration and would endeavour to form one nation."

Yes, Canada is not only a British Colony, she is, as Principal Grant of Kingston has expressed it, a British nationality, and she will not sell her birthright for a mess of pottage. And in conclusion what are the classes of persons who are likely to benefit themselves and Canada by making it their home? Fortunately it is not now necessary to dwell upon the absolute necessity of most careful selection in the matter of emigration. All the Canadian agents of that department testify to the improvement in this direction. Canada need not fear that there will in future be any attempt to tranship failure and incompetency to her shores as a means of getting rid of these commodities. It is becoming understood that not only willingness but ability to work is indispensable. And it would be unpardonable if we in Britain were to allow any deteriorating elements of population to be exported to those lands of our fellow subjects where the best material is most needed.

But let me guard against a misapprehension. I do not believe because, for instance, children have been left destitute or forsaken that they will after proper care and training in this country be, on account of their first condition, ineligible for the Colonies. Let me quote some statements which I heard confirmed when I was in Canada as to the operations of one well-known institution. During the period from January to the end of October last no fewer than 1,046 requests were received at the Toronto Home in writing from farmers asking for boys to be apprenticed to farming work. Only 301 could be sent. And a similar demand came to other branches of the institution. Of course even among trained and tested children there may be occasional failures, but in the case of this institution, which is Dr. Barnardo's, the failures have not

reached 2 per cent. of the whole number placed out. Similar are the results of the operations of other societies, such as the Self-Help Emigration Society and many others, owing to the care and experience which are now brought into operation. And what applies to children may in no small measure apply to adults, though they may have been unfortunate after the necessary process of testing and selection has been thoroughly secured.

As to the openings for young women eligible for domestic service, there is, of course, a great demand for such in Canada ; but, as Lord Lorne said in his " Canadian Pictures " in 1885, those who wish to become teachers &c. had best stay at home. When, further, it is asked if educated young men will find scope there it cannot be said that, so far as regards the professions and clerkships, there is room. It could hardly be otherwise with the splendid facilities for education which are provided in Canada. But in farming, where the opening does exist, there is now so much occasion and scope for the application of science that a man, especially one whose tastes are in the direction of natural history and natural science rather than the arts, need not regard his educational training, especially the training of a public school, as wasted, if he decides to resort to Canada. Doubtless he will find it necessary to exert himself, and there will be need of patience and perseverance, and moral backbone, but in the very exercise of these qualities he will be braced and invigorated. He will only be following in the steps of those brave pioneer settlers who have laid the foundations of a vast and splendid natural structure. For it is not only because her territory is so immense and her resources so vast and so various that we look with such confidence to the future of Canada—it is because also her people are imbued with a firm and splendid spirit of self-reliance, with a determination that liberty and good government shall prevail, and that they will do their part in promoting the welfare and prosperity of their land, which, so long as this disposition and purpose prevail, is surely destined to a grand and glorious future.

" I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of Nations yet to be ;
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."

DISCUSSION.

Sir GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, K.C.M.G., M.P.: In obedience to orders I willingly open the discussion, but I am sure I should have the sympathy of this great and representative audience in this grave difficulty—there cannot be discussion unless there is difference, and I am in the awkward position of being unable to differ from any one single statement in the extremely able and interesting address to which we have just had the pleasure of listening. Lord Aberdeen told us of the preacher whose best passage was said to be his “passage” from the pulpit to the vestry, but I feel certain I am interpreting rightly the feeling of this meeting when I say that the passage from the desk to his chair at the conclusion of his address was the most painful and regrettable passage in connection with the address. Lord Aberdeen had the advantage during his visit of personal experience of an unusual kind. We all know the remark of the cantankerous lawyer—all lawyers are not cantankerous—that the worst of personal experiences was that, in the language of the law, nothing personal could be real. But I am confident you will all agree—especially those who understand Canada—that the personal experiences of Lord Aberdeen are extremely real, and I may say this—I was in Canada myself at the time—that not only Lord Aberdeen, but Lady Aberdeen also took especial and almost unprecedented pains to become acquainted with life and opinion in Canada by, for a time at all events, starting a home of their own in or near Hamilton, thereby acquiring a very familiar acquaintance with Canadian life. I think, therefore, that unique value attaches to Lord Aberdeen’s paper if only on that account. Undesignedly, Lord Aberdeen has brought before us the great subject of Canada at a moment when the eyes of all good citizens of this Empire are turned to that country to see which way the pending elections will go. I must confess for myself, from what I have heard and know concerning both parties in Canada, that I do not believe for one moment that either party is disloyal to the Imperial unity. I know that the head of one great party has issued a manifesto, which is to my mind one of the finest productions in the English language, describing what should be the feelings of every citizen in our great Empire, and I venture to say that the political opponents of Sir John Macdonald will one and all only regret that they cannot put into such fine language the sentiments which, I am sure, animate them of loyalty to the British Empire. The remarkable point is that both sides are putting in the forefront of their political programme the attaining of further outlets

for the trade of Canada, and as to that I am sure the people of the old country are only too anxious and eager to extend to Canada what I may call the right hand of trade fellowship. It is a matter which is coming before the British public every day with increasing force. They desire that the facilities for intercourse should be increased—that any barriers—customs tariffs, shipping dues, or anything which interferes with trade—should be done away with, or at all events mitigated in their severity as far as possible. Lord Aberdeen has spoken of the present position of Canada and of her prospective growth. He said that at all events in the French portion of Canada the growth would be exceedingly fast, because—I think he said—the families there averaged forty-three! I cannot vouch for the accuracy of that statement, but this I may say, that the French Canadians are a peculiarly hard-working and thrifty people, for whom I have a great affection, and that in my opinion they do and will work to profit one of the finest portions of the great Empire to which we belong. I would wish to recall this fact—which is often forgotten—that already Canada does more than half its external trade with countries other than the United States. We often see references to the McKinley tariff and its effect on the trade with Canada, as though the trade with the United States was the great and only salvation of Canada. Now, £19,970,000 is the value of the trade with the United States, while the value of the Canadian trade with other countries is £20,890,000. It should also be remembered that along the great land frontier, extending over 3,000 miles, there must be a great deal of intercourse that goes to swell the trade with the United States, but which is not strictly in the character of international commerce. One other point. I have recently had the opportunity of reviewing the figures of our timber trade, which is a large trade, and I found, to my surprise, that we take from Canada in bulk of timber six times as much as we take from all the rest of America put together. I also found that that trade involves five times as much tonnage of shipping being employed as that of the rest of America in the timber trade. Lord Aberdeen has referred to the fact that reciprocity is no new move in Canada. It is not brought forward, as I saw stated in a very able article in the *Times*, for the first time this year. In 1854 a reciprocity treaty was made with the United States, and was denounced in 1866; but let me call attention to this fact, which was, I believe, first mooted by Mr. Colmer, that the abrogation of reciprocity in that year found Canada more than ever determined on a union of her provinces, and what I hope and

believe is this—that all this present talk of reciprocity, as in the previous case it confirmed the union among her own provinces, so in this latter it will lead to closer union with the Empire. If we in England exert ourselves and show we are ready to extend to Canada the right hand of trade fellowship, I believe that, as reciprocity with the United States in years gone by promoted the union of her own provinces, so the present movement will end in a greater union with the Mother Country. Looking at that map (Mercator's Projection) I could almost find fault with the Royal Colonial Institute. By itself it indicates, no doubt, that Canada is a most important country, but I think you ought to have alongside of it always another map, which should place Australia, perhaps, in the centre instead of Great Britain, in order that we might realise how close Canada is to China, Japan, and Australia. You will understand from this remark what I mean, and what I hope will soon be the fact—the establishment of mail routes through Canada to the Far East. It is called the Far East in England because we are accustomed to travel by the Mediterranean and the tropics by Singapore to China and Japan. If, however, we go the other way we cross the Atlantic in five days in large and comfortable steamers; in another five days we cross the great Canadian continent by a railway perfectly equipped, and then we find ourselves—steaming steadily across the North Pacific—within 5,000 miles of China and Japan. This route will, I am convinced, soon be developed, and will greatly assist the commerce with Canada. It will, I believe, not only develop the commerce between Canada and Australia, but will foster the growth of this great conviction—that as England has in a century girdled the world with prosperous settlements, so now she is ready to support the patriotic enterprise of Canadians and Australians in establishing a great Empire route of ocean steamers. The noble Chairman has spoken of the hospitality of the United States. I have been to the States and to Canada, and have been “dined and wined” in both countries, although I decline to confess whether, in the Chairman's words, I lost consciousness or not (laughter); but this I will say, that I have never lost, and never shall lose, my consciousness and appreciation not only of the hospitality of Canadians, but of their sterling good qualities. Nurtured among the snows of North America, the Canadians are, I believe, destined to infuse horse-like vigour into the whole continent. I will only add, in conclusion, that I believe Canada will never lose consciousness of the services rendered her, and that no services has she

cause to regard with more satisfaction than the advocacy of eminent men like Lord Aberdeen.

Major W. CLARK (Winnipeg) : I have been for the past ten years a resident in Canada—Winnipeg is my home—and I have had the privilege for some years of going backwards and forwards between this country and Canada on Dominion Government work, which has necessitated a more than ordinary study of the different provinces of the Dominion. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, I have travelled through every province, and I am therefore able to thank Lord Aberdeen for the true and kind words he has spoken. I confess I would have liked Lord Aberdeen to continue his journey on paper a little further West, but his utterances have been on broad lines, and he could not afford to discourse, for example, on the magnitude of the North-West or its possibilities ; neither could he find time to take in the prospective developments of British Columbia. When I went to Winnipeg in the winter of 1879-80, there was no railway across Red River, and the North-West was practically unknown. For years after there was no idea of exporting from that country. In fact, so lately as 1883 it was necessary for me to go into the State of Minnesota, on behalf of the Manitoba Provincial Government, to purchase seed grain for the settlers, while just previous to that we had to import flour for the needs of the population. That was seven years ago. To-day I see in the *Canadian Gazette* that the President of the Winnipeg Produce Exchange estimates last year's crop of grain in the Canadian North-West at thirty million bushels, half of which was available for export. Lord Dufferin prophesied, and his prophecy has certainly proved a correct one. What will be the future, measured by the past, it were difficult to say ; but if the other provinces supply horses, cattle, eggs, and cheese, as Lord Aberdeen has pointed out, we may fairly believe that the Canadian North-West will be the principal granary of the British Empire. Going further west, we find on the shores of the Pacific a country that is to all intents and purposes simply a duplicate of this island of Great Britain. There, in a concentrated way, you have all the variety you possess in Great Britain. In Canada itself things are laid out wholesale, so to speak—enormous tracts of forest and vast ranges of mineral-bearing rock and prairie. In British Columbia you have cultivated land, forests, and minerals—for there is coal, iron, and the precious metals—all within reasonable reach and touch of one another, while the climate is a counterpart of the climate of this island. I have no doubt myself that the development of this region, consequent on the opening of the railway and of the

mail-routes to which Sir George Baden-Powell has alluded, will be more wonderful than anything that has taken place in any other part of Canada. Some enterprises have been begun there and are going on satisfactorily, such as farming, saw-milling, and mining, but there is one industry that is practically untouched, and that will probably be one of the most prominent sources of wealth to the country—that is, the fisheries of British Columbia. On the Atlantic sea-board there are some sixty-eight thousand men employed in the deep-sea fisheries, while on the coasts of British Columbia, which are admittedly as prolific as those of the Atlantic, there is practically no deep-sea fishing at all. The only organised industry of this kind is the salmon fishing, which employs a good many men, and is an enterprise confined to the rivers—probably not more than six hundred or eight hundred are engaged in deep-sea work, while on the Atlantic sea-board, as I have said, some sixty-eight thousand men are employed. We may reasonably expect that this source of wealth will be tapped in the near future, and will make a tremendous addition to the revenues of Canada. In connection with this matter, I am pleased to understand that efforts are being made to transfer to British Columbia a number of fishermen from the congested districts round the Scotch coast. It seems the most profitable way, probably, of solving the difficulty here and of at the same time aiding Canada to develop her latent resources. Another point of interest to those concerned in Imperial defence, and in protecting the points of arrival and departure on our ocean highways, is that a large number of fishermen around the coast of Scotland are Naval Reserve men. If, for example, under the scheme under consideration at the present time, only one member of each family proposed to be sent to British Columbia is a member of the Royal Naval Reserve, we should have in the neighbourhood of Esquimaux a brigade of at least a thousand trained men when that scheme is completed—a matter, I think, of no small importance in connection with Imperial defence. In conclusion, as one who has made Canada the land of his adoption, I beg to thank Lord Aberdeen for the kind words he has uttered concerning us.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR H. GORDON, G.C.M.G.: On the American continent time flies fast. Cities are built, railroads are extended, forests are felled, agriculture spreads with a rapidity unknown to us in the more slow-going countries of Europe. As a quarter of a century, which is no inconsiderable period even with us in the Old World, has passed since I had any official connection with British North America, I should have thought I was entirely out of the run-

ning for saying anything here to-night. But, as I suppose, if one of our ancestors of the reign of Queen Anne (which I take to be about a parallel distance from us here as thirty years is in Canada) were with us to-night, though he could tell us nothing of what is going on in the Victorian era, he would express his pleasure at what he heard of it; so, having lived once in Canada for some years, I may be allowed to share the sentiments of those who live there now in thanking Lord Aberdeen for the interesting paper he has given us. I believe no one who has lived any length of time in the Dominion of Canada can fail to love it. It is a country full of attractions to those who are fortunate enough to live in it. What struck me most in what I have heard this evening, not only from my noble relative, but from the most interesting and lucidly conveyed statement of Major Clark, and what I think would strike other old fogies who were officials in Canada before the days of Confederation, is the number of new industries that have been mentioned. That is a great sign the country is alive and going forward. You, my lord, have been good enough to say that I was in Canada, or, at least, in the British provinces at the time of the Confederation, and had some slight hand in bringing about its consummation. I confess that at that time, although I looked on the confederation of these provinces as a great and a good work, I was not entirely without misgiving as to the manner in which its practical operation might be felt in some parts of the Dominion; I am bound to say that all those apprehensions have been entirely and fortunately disappointed. I think the history of the Dominion is one of which the authors of the scheme may well be proud. I know no Government which has worked with more success or with less friction—none which has left the rights of the individual more free and untouched and yet has preserved the essentials of a strong and real Government. No doubt, in some respects, the Dominion has been fortunate. It has been fortunate in the succession of those who have presided as Governors-General. It has been fortunate in the spirit which has animated both the political parties which divide the country. It has been fortunate, too—I may be permitted to say so, as being wholly independent of parties in Canada—in some of the statesmen of Canada who have assisted in the working of that Government. It is thirty years since I first went there, but even before that time my old friend—one of the most eminent men who has been Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head—told me he had a very remarkable man as his Prime Minister. Well: that man is Prime Minister still! Just fancy! At the time when Louis Napoleon was Emperor of

the French, when Bismarck had not been heard of, when Italy was not united, when Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister of England, Sir John A. Macdonald was Prime Minister of Canada; and now, after an interval of more than thirty years, though not without intervals—generally short ones—he is still at the head of the Government. That shows a great deal. It shows not only that the man is a remarkable man, but what are the self-restraints and governing instincts of the people who have chosen to entrust their destinies to his guidance. And now, my Lord Marquis, I have done your bidding, and as I have only obeyed your commands I owe no apology to the meeting. It is for you to apologise to it for having subjected it to the infliction of a speech certainly conveying no information, and which must, I fear, be admitted to be only an objectless and fruitless waste of its time.

The Right Hon. Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B.: I presume the noble Chairman has called upon me because a few days ago I made a communication to a public journal with reference to an experiment in colonisation in Canada. The subject of colonisation is now very much under public consideration, and I thought any experience of a practical nature should be made public for general information. I regret that my story was in some sense the story of a failure, but I desire to say that the causes of that failure were not in any sense connected with the want of resources and openings in Canada for emigrants from this country. Our failure was due to the nature of the agreements made—agreements which can easily be remedied now we have had experience, and the failure was still more due to the want of adequate personal supervision. I am glad to say that all the persons who were emigrated under the auspices of the company with which I am connected have found in Canada a home in which they are prosperous, that every person who was sent out is now in profitable employment, and that, in short, he has no cause to regret his journey from the old country to the new. I feel deeply impressed with the necessity of effective personal supervision in order to secure success in colonisation. I have this afternoon been in communication with a gentleman well known in connection with successful colonisations—Mr. Arnold White. With his assistance I mean to make another effort, and I have no doubt that, with more experience and the good advice of Mr. White, I shall be able to make a communication of a more satisfactory nature than the one I have recently addressed to the columns of the *Times*. I should like to refer in a sentence to what fell from Sir George Baden-Powell as to the desirability—nay, the necessity—of establishing a

thorough communication from this country to Australia by the Canadian Pacific route. I am glad to be able to say that steps of a practical nature are now being taken with a view to carrying out at an early day the grand scheme shadowed forth by Sir George Baden-Powell, and I hope that at the proper time the Imperial Government will look with favour on the undertaking and grant us some assistance.

Mr. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G.: The gratitude which Canadians will feel for Lord Aberdeen's excellent paper—which I could wish had been a little longer—will not be in any way lessened by the fact that the chair is occupied by the Marquis of Lorne, who, during his official connection with the country, endeared himself to all Canadians. There is only one point in the paper to which I would specially refer, and that rather by way of amplification than criticism. The noble lord mentions that the number of emigrants proceeding to Canada by the St. Lawrence route in 1889 was 27,000. As it might appear that that is the actual extent of the emigration to Canada, I may be allowed to explain that there are other routes by which emigrants travel, notably by way of the United States; and as a matter of fact, the total number of settlers in the year mentioned is given in the official reports of the Minister of Agriculture as being between 70,000 and 80,000—that is, after deducting the number of passengers who travelled through Canada on their way to the Western States. Although the country is much better known now than was the case some years ago, there is still a good deal of misapprehension prevalent as to its extent, its resources, and its climate, and Canadians like nothing better than to be visited by men "of light and leading," especially when, as in Lord Aberdeen's case, they give the public the benefit of their impressions on their return. Canadians have one weakness, or perhaps it should be described as a source of strength—that is, that they are proud of and enthusiastic about their country, and I think most of the people who have been there will feel they are quite justified in that feeling. Every one who visits the country brings away the pleasantest recollections, and most of the visitors, I believe, go back again. I hope we may expect another visit from the noble lord before long, because I see he has purchased a property in the country, and I am sure when he returns he will receive a warm welcome. The progress which Canada has made in the last ten or fifteen years is not always realised in this country. So recently as ten years ago the eastern part of Canada was practically separated from the west. There was no communication

except through the States, but now we find all the provinces bound together by that great means of civilisation and progress—the railway. And I should like to mention that the policy which led to the construction of the great line had in view not only that result, but something equally important, and that was the making of Canada as important a Power on the Pacific as she has always been on the Atlantic. It is only natural that the completion of the railway should not have been allowed to end that great work. Before its completion arrangements were made for steamship communication between China, Japan, and British Columbia, while to-day—very appropriately in view of this meeting—the first steamer of the new service left Liverpool for the East to inaugurate that new service, which will be superior to anything which has ever been seen in that part of the Pacific. I may say that the fast steamers on this service are to be built under Admiralty supervision, and that they are subsidised by the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Again, the Canadians have expressed themselves willing to subsidise a service between British Columbia and Australia, and have taken the keenest possible interest also in the cable communication between those two countries. If Australia will only second the efforts we are making, we shall before long have both steamship and cable communication between Canada and Australia, which will not only connect them, but extend their trading facilities and complete the British line of communication round the world; for in Australia, China, and Japan they will be in connection with other lines of steamers plying to Europe by the Cape or the Suez Canal. I believe, for these reasons, that the progress of Canada will be greater in the future than in the past, and it is not going to be interrupted by McKinley tariffs or anything of that sort. In her desire to open up new markets, Canada has promised a large subsidy towards the establishment of a very fast line of steamers across the Atlantic between Great Britain and Canada; and already lines of steamers subsidised by the Canadian Government are plying regularly between the maritime provinces and the West Indies, by which means and by the excellent representation of Canada at the Jamaica Exhibition we hope the trade with these important Colonies will be largely increased. The great want of Canada at the present time is population. In Great Britain and other countries the congestion of population is giving rise to social questions of the gravest import. In Canada the population is still a small one. It numbers at the present time, I suppose from five to six millions at the outside, and yet we have

hundreds of millions of acres of the most fertile lands in the world simply waiting for people to cultivate them. In the past, no doubt, Canada has been somewhat overshadowed in the race for immigrants by her big neighbour to the south, but I believe that emigrants from this country will find in Canada all the advantages which the United States can offer, together with the inestimable benefit of still being under the British flag. It will be remembered that certain tenant-farmer delegates were invited by the Canadian Government to visit that country last autumn, and I do not think I am divulging any secret when I say that their reports, most of which have now been written, are of an extremely favourable nature. The Government is offering considerable bonuses to actual settlers on land in the Manitoba North-West and British Columbia, and it is hoped by these means to increase the number of agricultural settlers who now annually make their way to Canada. It only remains to say to those people for whom Canada offers so many advantages, that they will find a warm welcome in the Dominion, no matter to what part they may go. They will not be strangers. They will find there—what is not perhaps fully realised—the same language, the same laws, the same customs, and above all, notwithstanding anything that has been said, the same loyalty that exists in the Mother Country. There is no doubt whatever as to the loyalty of Canadians. It has been more than once stated that no candidate would be elected to the Dominion House of Commons who was known to advocate annexation to the United States, and people have gone so far as to say that no man would be elected as village policeman who held such views. I firmly believe that Canada will remain, as she is now, one of the great bulwarks of the British Empire. I cannot see that any other result is possible when we consider that the French Canadians are among the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects, and that, in addition, the remaining part of the population is largely composed of descendants of those grand men who, after the Declaration of Independence of the United States, removed to Canada rather than give up their allegiance to the British Crown.

The Rev. GEORGE HILL, D.C.L., Nova Scotia: Born in Canada and resident there sixty years, I have heard with great delight the sentiments which have been expressed with regard to Canadian loyalty. I believe I echo the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the people when I say that they cherish the deepest loyalty to the Sovereign of these realms, and would be ready, as Englishmen always are, to lay down their lives in defence of the Crown and

country. It is too late now to attempt to discuss the paper, but there is one point to which I may allude, viz. the produce of the country. His lordship, with admirable terseness and accuracy, has mentioned several of the products, but there is one to which I would like to call special attention as interesting the maritime provinces, and that is fruit. I verily believe that in no country in the world do they raise better apples and pears than in Nova Scotia. In the spring I have ridden through miles of apple blossom, and in the autumn through miles of these same orchards glowing with magnificent fruit. These apples are so mixed up with our neighbours' that they generally pass as American. Now, we as a people do not like to be called Americans. We are Americans just as Englishmen are Europeans, and not more so. We like our national title, and so with regard to our apples. I do wish that those who take any interest in Canada would, when they are invited to purchase American apples, inquire whether they are not Canadian; for by so doing you would spread their reputation and add to our sources of revenue.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: Before the discussion is brought to a close, may I be allowed to point out, for the sake of accuracy, that Sir George Baden-Powell, in the course of his very excellent speech, twice mentioned that the Reciprocity Treaty of "1854" between Canada and the United States was abrogated in "1886"? That, of course, was a slip, the real date being "1856." Then with regard to *our* map—"Mercator's Projection"—I feel somewhat sensitive on that score, because in the early days of the Institute I had a personal responsibility in the matter. Of course the map is now rather behind the age, but still it serves to fulfil its intended object of giving a rough idea of the extent and vastness of the British Colonial Empire on the surface of the globe. I hope that one of these days we shall be able to hang on the walls also a map more like what we should perhaps desire to see. I cannot forbear taking this opportunity of saying with what interest I have listened to the very valuable address delivered by the noble Earl. And in regard to the reference which was made in the discussion which followed the subject of fruit-growing, I may say that none of you can fail to remember the magnificent exhibition of Canadian fruit products at South Kensington some few years ago at the Colonial Exhibition. It impressed me very much indeed. There were no fewer than 1,000 different specimens of Canadian apples shown on that occasion. On this point I entirely agree with the reverend gentleman who has just spoken, that over and over again

these apples are designated American by fruiterers in England, when, as a matter of fact, they are not so. It is only just to Canada the fact should be known, and recognised by the trade.

The CHAIRMAN: You will all echo the sentiments which have been expressed by Sir Frederick Young and others with regard to the paper which Lord Aberdeen has read. The paper referred to the great natural resources of Canada, and touched also on the rather burning question of tariff arrangements. In speaking of the Colonies we must always remember that they have not got into our delightful way of positively liking to pay income-tax. An Englishman would hardly know himself unless he could anathematise all human beings who do not call themselves free-traders, and who do not pay income-tax. The Colonies do not quite see matters in the same light. I do not know that these tariffs, even the McKinley tariff, are always so formidable as they appear on paper. I remember some time ago hearing of an American customs officer who, after having performed his duty very diligently along part of the frontier, went and asked to have something added to his salary. He was coolly refused, and when he asked why, the answer was that he had been doing the very thing the Government did not wish him to do, viz., keeping the Customs line too strictly. I believe, in spite of tariff arrangements, that the sentiment which unites Canada to the Mother Country will always survive. It will survive partly, at all events, because every child throughout that vast territory reads in his school primers of the wars fought by his fathers to preserve the connection and uphold the Union Jack, and if you want the best form of Imperial Federation, I hope you will always look to your school primers on historical subjects. We value the connection, because we are proud of our sons, and believe they will stand by us whenever we find ourselves, as the saying is, in a hole. But there is no doubt that these questions of tariffs are not quite understood in England. As soon as we hear of the raising of rates against British commerce we are rather apt to think the act is unfriendly. There is no doubt that the first effect is to raise round that country what old John Bright used to call a Chinese wall; but there are other considerations which will overleap that barrier in the case of a country having great natural resources like Canada, because our countrymen will always look to the vast resources to be developed, and will remember that the more they are developed by his own capital being lent to them, the more ultimately will come back to his pocket; and I do not think, in the case of those countries having great natural resources, we need make ourselves uncomfortable because they wish to go in for a

little protection. It is a very good thing when Englishmen of eminence go and make themselves acquainted with the Colonies, and show them that they are apt to look not only at the interests of England, but at the interests of the Empire as a whole; and although it may be some time before our Colonies are directly represented in the Government organisation here—although the time will come, I hope, when they will be represented by some machinery that I need not now specialise,—in the meantime a very good precursor of that representation is to be found in men like Lord Aberdeen, who may in the House of Lords represent those Colonies and those Colonists whom they have visited. I beg to move a vote of thanks to Lord Aberdeen for his paper.

The motion was passed with acclamation.

The EARL of ABERDEEN: I am very grateful for your cordial acceptance of this most kindly proposed vote. I feel very conscious of many omissions in my paper—in fact, I may say, after having trespassed on your patience for fifty minutes, I felt I had hardly touched on the fringe of the subject. I would have liked to speak of my experience of what may be called the social life of Canada. Sir George Baden-Powell alluded to the fact that we established ourselves for a time in one of the Canadian cities, and I could tell a tale of the kindness, the hospitality, and the geniality of our neighbours, which was typical of our experience all through Canada. I would like to inform Major Clark that we did penetrate to British Columbia, and that we were much impressed with the wonderful resources, and the amazingly fine scenery of that region. Indeed, in the words of Emerson, in reference to another celebrated locality, I may say that it “came up to the brag.” Sir Arthur Gordon said no one who had lived in Canada could help loving it. Our short experience leads us to the same conclusion; and in reference to him I can assure him that though, as he said, many years have elapsed since he was Governor of New Brunswick, and although since then he has had the great distinction of governing four or five other Colonies, he is not forgotten in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Hill spoke of the fruit of Canada. We saw a good deal of Canadian fruit, and in regard to Canadian grapes I can assure you there is no need to qualify their praise in the same way that the Scotchman was compelled to qualify the praise of the grapes of his native country. He praised the Scotch grapes, and when at length he was rather driven into a corner by opposing argument, he said—“I must premeese I like them soor.” I may say, in conclusion, that I endeavoured to treat the whole subject from a general and, so to speak, Dominion

point of view, rather than from the standpoint of personal experiences. It is now my privilege to become the mouthpiece and representative of this assembly, and to propose a cordial vote of thanks to the noble Marquis for presiding. I was delighted when I heard he was to preside, and no one can feel more indebted to him than I do. It is needless to say that in Canada the names of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne are still fragrant, and that they are remembered there with affection and admiration and gratitude. We all know the eminent services the noble Marquis has since that time rendered in this country to the Colonies, and I am sure you will all cordially join in this vote of thanks.

The vote having been passed, the meeting separated.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-third Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, February 24, 1891.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., presided, and said: I have been very unexpectedly called upon to preside, owing to the regrettable absence of Viscount Bury, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Albemarle. It would, I am sure, have been particularly agreeable to the Council and the Fellows had his Lordship—who was the first President of this Institute—been able to be with us on the present occasion. I have, therefore, been requested by my colleagues to take his place.

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting, and also the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman nominated Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., on behalf of the Council, and Mr. Henry G. Slade on behalf of the Fellows, scrutineers of the ballot for the election of the Council.

The Annual Report, which had previously been circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council have the pleasure to present to the Fellows their Twenty-third Annual Report, which affords gratifying indications of uninterrupted progress.

The Honorary Treasurer's Accounts are appended, and on comparing them with former statements it will be seen that the annual income shown therein has only been exceeded during one corresponding period, viz., in 1889, which was altogether an exceptional year, inasmuch as the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Institute was then celebrated, and attracted a more than usual amount of attention to its aims and objects.

During the past year 105 Resident and 195 Non-Resident Fellows were elected, or 300 in all, being the largest addition during recent years, with the exception of 1889. The total number on December 31 was 3,667, of whom 1,927 were Resident, 2,392 Non-Resident, and 8 Honorary Fellows. The total number of Fellows who compounded for their Annual Subscriptions up to that date, and thus qualified as life-members, was 784.

The Institute has to deplore the death of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., one of the original founders, who, as President, Vice-President, and Chairman of the Council, rendered invaluable aid in overcoming the difficulties with which it had to cope in the earlier part of its career, and whose influence was largely instrumental in directing public attention to the great national importance of its work, thus contributing to its establishment on a sound and permanent basis; of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., one of the original Vice-Presidents of the Institute, and a consistent supporter of its objects; and of Mr. Gisborne Molineux, who, as a member of the Council from the year 1871 up to the time of his last illness, took a prominent part in the management of the Institute, and continuously gave his services as an Honorary Auditor since its foundation in 1868. The removal by death of the following Fellows is also recorded with deep regret:— John A'Deane (New Zealand); Edward G. Banner; Arthur C. S. Barkly, C.M.G. (the last British Governor of Heligoland); George Blaine (Cape Colony); Henry Broadhurst (Sierra Leone); the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon (a Vice-President from the foundation of the Institute to 1880); Major C. Carpenter, R.A.; Alfred Chetham-Strode (New Zealand); Dr. S. J. Cole (Gold Coast Colony); Sur. Joao Andrada Corvo; the Rev. J. C. Coyte (Cape Colony); J. D. Crum-Ewing; George Cumming; F. E. Dampier (British Guiana); H. W. Danby (Victoria); W. J. Dangar (New South Wales); E. H. Davenport; P. Stevenson Davis (Victoria); J. F. Debot (Spanish Honduras); C. S. De Joux (Mauritius); Capt. W. Kay Dow (Transvaal); F. H. Dutton (South Australia); Major C. V. Eccles; W. T. Elliott (Queensland); Charles Fabien (Trinidad); C. M. Fisher (Victoria); J. H. Gay-Roberts (Natal); Edward George (Hong Kong); James Grant (Tasmania); Thomas Grant (India); H. C. Haarhoff (Cape Colony); G. W. E. Hitchcock (Cape Colony); Frank Hood (Lagos); Samuel Keefer, C.E. (Canada); Samuel V. Kemp; General Sir J. Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B. (a member of the Council from January 1885 to June 1886); John Macpherson (Victoria); John McConnell (British Guiana); William Martin; Stephen Mason; Hon. Mr. Justice C. S. Mein (Queensland); J. M. Metzger (Sierra Leone); Hugh Muir; T. Lee Mullins; Thomas O'Grady (Victoria); W. Wreford Paddon (Cape Colony); Myles Patterson (Victoria); F. W. Paul (New Zealand); Edward Pharazyn (New Zealand); J. J. Phelps (Tasmania); Dr. J. H. Poland (Queensland); W. Agnew Pope; Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft, C.M.G. (Ceylon); Andrew Robertson (Canada); Reginald

Ross (British Honduras); Walter Searle (Cape Colony); T. H. Spilsbury (Gambia); J. W. Standing (British Honduras); P. G. Vanderbyl; George Vane, C.M.G. (Ceylon); William Walker (a member of the Council from the foundation of the Institute to May 1889); Hon. James White, M.L.C. (New South Wales); James T. White (Ceylon).

Vacancies on the Council have arisen since the last Annual Meeting through the deaths of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., and the Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Gisborne Molineux, Councillor, and the resignation of Mr. John Dennistoun Wood, Councillor; the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Sir William Mackinnon, Bart., C.I.E., have been appointed Vice-Presidents, and Lieut.-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr. John Paterson, Councillors, *ad interim* and subject to confirmation by the Fellows. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—Vice-Presidents: H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G., the Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., the Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., and the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery. Councillors: Mr. F. H. Dangar, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Mr. J. R. Mosse, and Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.

It has been the practice of recent years to pay off considerable amounts beyond the stipulated half-yearly payments in reduction of the loan raised for purchasing the freehold of the Institute site. In 1888 £1,201. 15s. 7d. was so applied; in 1889 £1,414. 19s. 10d.; in 1890 £1,666. 0s. 9d.; and for 1891 no less a sum than £1,961. 12s. 5d. will be set apart. The effect of this operation will be to accelerate by a further period of three years the repayment of the entire loan, which will thus be extinguished not later than July 1, 1914, instead of July 1, 1926, as originally provided. Donations to the Building Fund amounting to £109. 4s. were received during the past year, and the Council invite further contributions, as it is desirable that the handsome and commodious building occupied by the Institute should be freed from debt as soon as possible. The amount due on December 31st, 1890, was £29,068. 1s. 1d.

The Council recommend that Rule 20 be altered by the insertion of the words "and remaining in the United Kingdom for a period of three months" after the words "any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom." The rule, if this alteration is adopted, will read thus:—

Almanac" (the Publishers); Solomon's "Northern Territory of South Australia Almanac and Directory" (the Publishers); Gale's "Year-Book of Western Australia"; Hayter's "Victorian Year-Book" (the Compiler); Greville's "Year-Book of Australia" (the Editor); Gordon & Gotch's "Australian Handbook" (the Publishers); Johnston's "Tasmanian Official Record" (the Compiler); Stone's "Otago and Southland Directory" (the Publishers); various Canadian Directories (Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G.); "Argus Annual," Cape Colony (the Publishers); Davis's "Natal Almanac and Directory" (the Publishers); Jardine's "British Guiana Directory" (the Publishers); "Jamaica Handbook" (the Editors); "British Honduras Handbook" (the Publishers); "Hong Kong and China Directory" (the Publishers); "Singapore and Straits Directory" (the Publishers), &c. The Council fully recognise the liberality of the various Colonial Governments, authors, publishers, Fellows of the Institute, and others in contributing to make the Library a centre for distributing information on all subjects relating to the Colonies, as is evinced by the constant applications from all sources for permission to consult the Government publications, works of reference, and general Colonial literature therein contained. The Library comprised on the 31st December last 8,378 volumes, 4,493 pamphlets, and 229 files of newspapers.

On hearing of the destruction by fire of the building of the University of Toronto, together with most of its valuable contents, the Council conveyed to the authorities an expression of their deep regret at the loss they had sustained, and made a donation of books towards the formation of a new Library.

The number of applications constantly received for information on Colonial subjects affords gratifying testimony to the increasing appreciation of the usefulness of the Intelligence Department of the Institute. The following recent examples serve to illustrate the important character of the investigations in the conduct of which assistance has been sought:—The importation of Canadian cattle in its relation to cattle raising in the British Isles; the Constitution of Canada in connection with Australian Federation; the Newfoundland Fisheries question; the storage of water in Australia; the extirpation of rabbits in Australia and New Zealand; the timber resources of Western Australia; the utilisation of the *Phormium tenax* in New Zealand; oyster-culture in New South Wales; the fisheries of South Africa and Australia; the coal resources of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal; the cultivation of Sisal hemp in the Bahamas; the cultivation of cocoa

in Ceylon; the cultivation of coffee in the West Indies; the manufacture of indiarubber in British Honduras and West Africa; bee-culture in the Colonies; Chinese immigration; emigration to British Colonies, &c.

In previous reports the Council urged the admission of Colonial Government Securities into the category of Trust Fund investments, in furtherance of the view enunciated by representatives of the Colonies at the Colonial Conference of 1887; and they are still of opinion that, in justice to the Colonies, as well as in the interests of British investors, it is highly desirable that legislative sanction should be sought by the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of a special Bill.

The Council observe with satisfaction that energetic measures are being taken in the Dominion of Canada to extend commercial relations with the Mother Country and the Colonies, the adoption by the United States of the McKinley Tariff Act having interposed serious barriers to the importation of Canadian produce into that country; and they entertain an earnest hope that, in view of the great facilities which are afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its trade connections, equally profitable markets will ere long be opened up in various parts of the British Empire. The Council are glad to see that efforts are being made to bring about closer commercial relations between the Dominion of Canada and our West Indian possessions.

In view of the fact that the Commercial Treaties between Great Britain and some of the European Powers will expire shortly, the Council are pleased to learn that a Committee has been appointed to report to Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and that the views of the Colonies will be ascertained before any new Treaties are made.

At a preliminary Australasian Federation Conference which was held in Melbourne last February, it was resolved that "the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australasian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown." The Council await with deep interest the result of the meeting of the National Australasian Convention, to be held in Sydney on the 2nd of March next, when the delegates appointed by the Legislatures of the several Colonies will assemble for the purpose of considering and reporting upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.

The grant of Responsible Government to Western Australia during the past year secured to the people of that Colony privileges

which have long been possessed by the other Australian Colonies, and will, it is hoped, inaugurate an era of prosperity and stimulate the development of a vast territory of varied resources.

Fresh fields for British enterprise and the expansion of British trade have recently been provided by the addition to the Empire of upwards of one and a half million square miles of territory in Africa. The work of one of the great Chartered Companies which is engaged in preparing the way for future developments formed an attractive subject of discussion at the opening meeting of the current Session.

In conclusion, the Council congratulate the Fellows on the continued prosperity of the Royal Colonial Institute, and the success that has attended its earnest and consistent efforts to diffuse trustworthy information respecting Colonial affairs, to impress on the people of the Mother Country the claims of the Colonies and India to an increased share of public attention and sympathy, and to maintain unimpaired the unity of the British Empire.

By order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

January 27, 1891.

Secretary.

DONATIONS TO BUILDING FUND.

(To DECEMBER 31, 1890.)

	£	s.	d.
Amount announced in previous Reports.....	5,141	3	9
Frank M. Dutton.....	52	10	0
Frederick Dutton	52	10	0
C. E. Cullen	2	2	0
John Hall (Melbourne)	1	1	0
Alfred Radford (Second Donation)	1	1	0
	<u>£5,250</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts.....	233	8	2	By Subscriptions outstanding	415	4	0
" Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage 29,068	1	1		" Property of the Institute— Building (cost price)	£19,836	18	10
				Furniture.....	£2,121	15	10
Balance in favour of Assets:	29,301	9	3	Less Depreciation, say 5 %	106	1	9
	27,945	17	6		2,015	14	1
				Books, &c., valued at	2,760	0	0
					24,602	12	11
				" Cost of Freehold	30,520	0	0
					55,537	16	11
				Balance at Bank	£1,707	10	1
				" in hands of Secretary	1	19	9
					1,709	9	10
	£57,247	6	9		£57,247	6	9

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

January 1, 1891.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1890 has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £415. 4s.

January 19, 1891.

PETER REDPATH, }
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, } *Auditors.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.			£ s. d.		
Bank Balance as per last Account	£2,075	15	3		
Cash in hands of Secretary		12	19	4	
					2,088 14 7
7 Life Subscriptions of £20	140	0	0		
1 " " £13	13	0	0		
51 " " £10	510	0	0		
7 " " to complete	58	14	0		
108 Entrance Fees of £3	324	0	0		
221 " " £1. 1s.	232	1	0		
9 " " to complete	17	11	0		
1,319 Subscriptions of £2	2,638	0	0		
1,413 " " £1. 1s.	1,483	13	0		
149 " " £1 and under to complete...	142	15	0		
					5,559 14 0
Amount received in connection with the Conversazione		396	15	0	
Rent for one year to December 25, 1890, less Property Tax		1,170	0	0	
Insurance repaid		7	7	0	
Interest on Deposit		46	7	0	
Building Fund (Donations in aid of)		109	4	0	
Proceeds of Sale of Papers, &c.		30	9	0	
Journal		105	10	6	

£9,514 1 1

January 1, 1891.

AND PAYMENTS.

DECEMBER 31, 1890.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....	1,336	3	0
Printing Proceedings, &c.	392	16	8
Journal	26	10	4
Printing, ordinary	65	13	9
Advertising Meetings.....	37	5	0
Hire of Rooms for Meetings, and Expenses	133	12	0
Reporting Meetings	23	12	6
Reports of Meetings sent to Fellows	199	8	9
Postages	368	19	3
Stationery.....	156	7	0
Newspapers	109	18	0
Library—Books, Binding, &c.	164	8	1
Housekeeper, Fuel, Light, &c.	89	16	9
Building, Furniture, Repairs, &c.	129	0	2
Guests' Dinner Fund	34	9	2
Rates and Taxes	271	13	6
Fire Insurance	23	19	0
Law Charges	63	17	0
Conversazione—			
Refreshments	£211	5	0
Electric Lighting, &c.	160	16	9
Floral Decorations	10	0	0
Music	53	10	0
Printing	18	5	6
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	47	15	0
Attendance, &c.	34	4	5
		535	16 8
Gratuity		80	0 0
Miscellaneous		75	12 4
Payments on Account of Mortgage—			
Interest	£1,284	2	4
Principal.....	2,177	11	0
		3,461	13 4
Subscriptions paid in error, refunded		8	2 0
Amount of Cheque outstanding		15	17 0
		7,804	11 3
Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£1,707	10	1
Cash in hands of Secretary	1	19	9
		1,709	9 10
		£9,514	1 1

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY—1890.

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Abrahams, P. S., M.A., M.D.	1	2	...	...	...
Ackroyd, E. J. (Hong Kong)	5	...	...	...	...
Agnew, Hon. J. W., M.D. (Tasmania) .....	...	1	...	...	...
Agricultural Gazette and Planters' Journal (Barbados), Proprietors of .....	...	...	12	...	...
Ahearne, Surgeon-Major J. (Queensland) ...	...	1	...	...	...
Albury Border Post, Proprietors of .....	...	1	46	...	...
Allen & Co., Messrs. W. H.	3	...	...	...	...
Anderson, A. A.	1	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of .....	...	...	10	...	...
Anthropological Institute .....	...	4	...	...	...
Antigua, Government of .....	...	1	...	...	...
Antigua Observer, Proprietors of .....	...	...	52	...	...
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of .....	...	...	52	...	...
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of ...	...	...	42	...	...
Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Cape Town	1	...	...	...	...
Assam, Chief Commissioner of	1	...	...	...	...
Austin, H. W. ....	...	1	...	...	...
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of...	...	...	52	...	...
Australasian Association for the Advance- ment of Science	1	...	...	...	...
Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors of ...	...	...	12	...	...
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Pro- prietors of .....	...	12	...	...	...
Australasian Manufacturer, Proprietors of	...	...	6	...	...
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of .....	...	12	...	...	...
Australian Irrigation Colonies, Proprie- tors of .....	...	...	5	...	...
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of	1	8	...	...	...
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of...	...	...	52	...	...
Bahamas, Government of the	1	...	...	...	...
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of .....	...	...	312	...	...
Balme, Messrs. C. & Co. ....	...	39	...	...	...
Bank of Australasia .....	...	1	...	...	...
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of .....	...	...	104	...	...
Barbados Herald, Proprietors of .....	...	...	104	...	...
Barker's Trade and Finance .....	...	...	52	...	...
Barrow-in-Furness Public Library .....	...	1	...	...	...
Bayly, Miss Elizabeth Boyd	1	...	...	...	...
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Pro- prietors of .....	...	...	52	...	...
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Pro- prietors of .....	...	...	52	...	...
Belcher, Rev. Brymer .....	...	...	...	...	1
Belmonte, B. E. C., D.C.L. (British Guiana)	1	...	...	...	...
Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of .....	...	...	48	...	...
Berkeley, F. W.	1	...	...	...	...
Black, Surgeon-Major W. G. ....	...	2	...	...	...

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. W.	1	...	...	...	...
Board of Technical Education, New South Wales .....	...	1	...	...	...
Body, Rev. Dr. (Canada)	1	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Government of	1	...	...	...	...
Bonwick, James	1	...	...	...	...
Bourinot, Dr. J. G., C.M.G. (Canada)	7	6	...	...	...
Bowen, Rt. Hon. Sir George, G.C.M.G.	2	...	...	...	1
Boyle, Hon. C., C.M.G. (Gibraltar)	2	...	...	...	...
Brad, Messrs. G. & Co. (Kimberley) .....	...	33	...	...	...
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of .....	...	...	312	...	...
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society...	...	4	...	...	...
British Bechuanaland, Administrator of ...	...	...	27	...	...
British Columbia, Government of	1	...	...	...	...
British Guiana, Court of Policy	1	...	...	...	...
British Guiana, Immigration Department	...	6	...	...	...
British Honduras, Government of .....	...	...	50	...	...
British Journal of Commerce, Proprietors of .....	...	...	49	...	...
British New Guinea, Governor of .....	...	...	7	...	...
British North Borneo Co.	1	...	...	...	...
British South Africa Co.	1	...	...	...	...
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of .....	...	...	12	...	...
Brown, Dr. J. C. ....	...	1	...	...	...
Bult, C. M. (Cape Colony)	1	...	...	...	...
Cadell, George .....	...	1	...	...	...
Caldecott, Rev. A. ....	...	1	...	...	...
Cambridge University Library .....	...	1	...	...	...
Canada, Government of	14	24	...	...	...
Canada, High Commissioner for	2	...	...	...	...
Canadian Institute (Toronto, Canada)	1	...	...	...	...
Canterbury Chamber of Commerce (New Zealand) .....	...	22	...	...	...
Canterbury College (New Zealand)	1	...	...	...	...
Canterbury Times, Proprietors of .....	...	...	52	...	...
Cape Argus, Proprietors of .....	...	...	52	...	...
Cape Argus (Home Edition), Proprietors of .....	...	...	52	...	...
Cape Law Journal, Proprietors of .....	...	4	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope, Agent-General for ...	...	2	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope, Government of	10	...	100	...	...
Cape of Good Hope, Supt.-General of Education	1	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope University, Chancellor of	1	...	...	...	...
Cape Times, Proprietors of .....	...	...	364	...	...
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce .....	...	1	312	...	...
Capitalist, Proprietors of .....	...	...	19	...	...
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of ...	...	...	52	...	...
Carter & Co., Messrs. J.	1	...	...	...	...
Cassell & Co., Messrs.	1	...	...	...	...

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Ceylon, Government of.....	16
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of.....	52
Chapman & Hall, Messrs.....	2
Charters Towers Times (Queensland), Proprietors of	30
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Proprietors of	12
Christchurch Press, Proprietors of.....	364
Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, &c., Proprietors of.....	1
Citizen, Proprietors of	35
City Liberal Club	1
Clarendon Press.....	2
Clark, Mrs. McCosh	1
Clarke, Hyde	1
Colonial College	4	1
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of.....	52
Colonial Military Gazette (New South Wales), Proprietors of	11
Colonial Museum (Wellington, New Zealand)	2	3
Colonial Office	1	6	...
Colonial Standard (Jamaica), Proprietors of Colonies, Secretary of State for the	56
Colonies and India, Proprietors of.....	...	1
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of.....	104
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of	1	...	52
Corporation of London	1
Critic (Nova Scotia), Proprietors of	52
Cunningham, P. (New Zealand).....	...	1
Cyprus, Government of	5	1	27
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Proprietors of	312
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Twenty-third Annual General Meeting.

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Lefroy (the late), General Sir J. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	64	33
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Madras, Government of
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of

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Manitoba, Government of	5	...	52
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Mauritius, Government of	6	11	85
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Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of	312
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Montreal Witness, Proprietors of	312
Moore, Dr. J. Murray	1
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Neave, D. C. (Straits Settlements)	1
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Newfoundland Delegates to London	1
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Zealand, Agent-General for	1

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Northern Miner (Queensland), Proprietors of.....	312
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of	52
North-West Provinces and Oudh (India), Government of	1
Nova Scotia Historical Society	1
Nova Scotia Legislative Library	1
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Nowell, E. C. (Tasmania)	1
Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of	312
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Ontario, Minister of Education	2
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Pro- prietors of	312
Parker, F. H. (Cyprus).....	40	2	...	1	...
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	12
Perak, British Resident	34
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Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of	52
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Prince Edward Island, Government of.....	1
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Punjab, Government of	1
Qu'Appelle Progress (Canada), Proprietors of	52
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Queen's College, Kingston, Canada	3
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Queensland, Government of	9	...	271
Queensland, Government Meteorologist of	1	3	...
Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors of.....	4
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Queensland, Registrar-General of	3	1
Queenslander, Proprietors of	52

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Royal Humane Society of Australasia	1
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Royal Society of Tasmania.....	1
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Stawell School of Mines (Victoria)	1
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Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of	312
Sydney Echo, Proprietors of	312
Sydney Free Public Library	1
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Tasmania, Attorney-General of	1
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Tasmania, Government Statist of	1
Tasmanian Government Railways, General Manager	1
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Times of Cyprus, Proprietors of	52
Toronto Globe, Proprietors of	312
Toronto University	2
Townsville Herald (Queensland), Pro- prietors of	52
Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of	156
Trendell, A. J. R., C.M.G.	1
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Victoria, Government of	6	3	116
Victoria Institute	1
Victoria, Pharmacy Board of	2

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Weekly Examiner (Prince Edward Island), Proprietors of	24
Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of	52
Western Australia, Government of	4	1	55
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of	52
Western World (Manitoba), Proprietors of White, Colonel W. (Canada)	2	2
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Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets, &c.	Newspapers	Maps	Miscellaneous
Donations	538	728	17,556	12	18
Purchase	186	120	9,102	...	...
Total.....	724	848	26,658	12	18

The Council are indebted to The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, The Castle Mail Packet Company, The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The British and African and The African Steamship Companies, for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now call on the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney) to make his financial statement.

Mr. J. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P.: Could not that be taken as read also?

The CHAIRMAN: Very well; but perhaps Sir Montagu Ommanney would like to make some remarks upon it.

The Honorary TREASURER: The remarks which I have to make will of necessity, and perhaps more especially after the hint I have received, be of the briefest. As you are aware, your principal source of income is derived from the subscriptions of the members, annual and otherwise; and it is satisfactory to notice that the sum total of these subscriptions comes this year to no less than £5,559; being, in point of fact, greater than in any preceding year, with the single exception of 1889, which was affected by special circumstances. Turning to the payment side of the account, you will notice that, as compared with last year, there are very few increases worthy of mention; and I think, bearing in mind that the business of the Institute is month by month steadily growing that the fact that our working expenses do not show any material increase reflects very much credit on the manner in which the Institute is managed. The only other item in the accounts to which I desire to invite attention is one to which your Council attach—and I think rightly—great weight and importance, namely, the amount they have again been able this year to devote to the reduction of the debt. It will be within the recollection of many of you, that the policy of building this Institute was at first the subject of a good deal of somewhat acute criticism. It was felt by some to be a policy in which, perhaps, more audacity than judgment was being displayed. It must, therefore, be most gratifying to those who supported that policy to find that every year we are approaching more rapidly than we ever hoped the period when we shall find ourselves the unencumbered possessors of a very valuable property, and when we shall also have in hand a very considerable source of income. I do not think that I need detain you longer over the accounts. They are the record of a halcyon period. They relate to a time of development, a time of steady progress and extension in the sphere of the Institute's influence and usefulness. I might, perhaps, be permitted to express regret that these very circumstances make it difficult for me to impart to my statement any of that charm of novelty or freshness of character which might add to its interest. All I can do is to congratulate you on the

position of the Institute, and myself on the easy and agreeable nature of the duty which I have to discharge.

The CHAIRMAN: It now becomes my duty to move the adoption of this—the twenty-third—Annual Report and Accounts. Of the many documents of this character, which have from time to time been presented to the Fellows, I may almost venture to say there has never been one more important and more interesting. I feel very much indebted to Sir Montagu Ommanney for his statement with regard to the financial position of the Institute. He has stated very correctly and properly that when the proposal was first made, that we should transfer ourselves from the temporary rooms we occupied in the earlier years of the Institute to these more commodious premises, the step was thought to be a somewhat bold and risky one, but the result has amply justified the anticipations of those who believed such a step to be for the best interests of this great Society. The Report refers to many different subjects of peculiar interest at the present time. A paragraph to which I am glad to call the attention of the Fellows is that which speaks of the number of applications which are constantly being made for information relative to Colonial subjects. The Report also refers to the admission of Colonial Government securities into the category of Trust Fund investments, a proposal which has frequently been urged by the Council, and I am sure you will be pleased to learn that a Bill has been submitted to Parliament for amending the law in this matter. The subject of the McKinley Tariff is also referred to in the Report, and very properly, because this is one of the most important subjects that can attract the attention of the Institute. In connection with this matter, the members will be pleased to learn that a committee has been appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire as to expiring commercial treaties, and that the views of the Colonies will be ascertained before any new treaties are made. The great convention that is about to assemble at Sydney on the subject of Australasian Confederation, the granting of Responsible Government to Western Australia, and the great extension of British territory in Africa, are among the other subjects mentioned in the Report, and I would call your special attention to the paragraph recording the efforts of the Council to introduce a better teaching of the history and geography of the Colonies in the elementary and public schools. It has been suggested, as a matter of convenience, that, before asking you to adopt the Report, I should ask one of my colleagues to explain the paragraph relating to an alteration of the rules, and then the whole subject will be before ou.

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : It appeared that the course proposed would somewhat simplify our proceedings, because in the event of the alterations being adopted, the Report can be put to you and adopted as a whole. It is recommended that Rule 20 be altered by the insertion of the words "and remaining in the United Kingdom for a period of three months" after the words "any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom." The rule, if this alteration is adopted, will read thus :—

Rule 20—"Any Non-Resident Fellow arriving in the United Kingdom and remaining in the United Kingdom for a period of three months shall pay the Resident Fellow's Subscription of £2 per annum (less the amount already paid as a Non-Resident Fellow for that year), and shall continue to pay the same during his temporary stay in the United Kingdom." Sir Frederick Young has no doubt asked me to explain this alteration in the rules because it was at my suggestion the Council adopted it. I had occasion to visit our West India Colonies towards the end of 1889, and several gentlemen who had been resident there for a good many years, and had long been members of the Institute, complained very much that instantly they set foot in England they received a *billet doux* from our Secretary inviting them to pay an additional 19s. subscription. There is probably some sentiment mixed up in the matter, but no doubt to those who had been resident some years in the Colonies, contributing to our funds, while at the same time they had been unable to avail themselves of the full advantages of the Institute, it seemed very hard that so soon after their arrival they should be requested to make this extra contribution. If, therefore, you accept this alteration, I am sure a good many of our non-resident Fellows will be gratified. I was told when I submitted the matter to the Council that of recent years the rule has not been very strictly enforced, and that in fact the Secretary has generally allowed a certain period to elapse before he has made these demands. The adoption of the change in the rule will, therefore, merely be regulating, as it were, what has in point of fact been the custom for some time past, and it will not, I understand, affect our income.

The CHAIRMAN : I now move the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. LEONARD W. THURPP : I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. I believe that every year the advantages of this Institute are more and more appreciated, not only by resident Fellows but by our brethren from the Colonies. It is a sort of home where we can

all meet ; and not only so, but the Institute has become a most useful place for obtaining information by those who are about to proceed to the Colonies. The large Reference Library contains books, reports, Acts of Parliament, and other sources of information which would otherwise be widely scattered, and I myself have derived great advantage from it. It is really one of the most handy places of the kind in London. It saves trouble and also very often time that would be lost in corresponding with distant Colonies. Altogether I think you will agree that the Institute is doing a thoroughly useful work, and it is therefore most gratifying to see that year by year the scope of our operations as well as our membership is increasing. I think this motion needs no further words of commendation from me.

Mr. R. COTTLE GREEN : I am rather surprised that the proposal is to extend the privileges of non-resident Fellows for only three months. It is rather hard, I think, after a man has subscribed for perhaps many years that he should be asked to pay the extra subscription so soon after his arrival in this country, and if I am in order I would suggest that the period should be extended to six months instead of three.

Mr. J. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P. : I second that.

The CHAIRMAN : The Council will be only too pleased to give their fullest consideration to this matter, but meanwhile the Secretary calls my attention to Rule 65, which requires that previous notice shall be given of any proposal to alter the rules, and that has been done in the case of the alteration recommended by the Council, but not in the case of the amendment.

Mr. A. RADCLIFFE (Solicitor to the Institute) : I do not think you can accept the amendment, because notice of any alteration in the rules has to be posted in some conspicuous place in the rooms of the Institute.

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : I may be allowed to point out that there is considerable difference between the alteration as proposed in the Report and the amendment. The amendment would affect the revenue to the extent, I believe, of about £800 a year, and that is a consideration that ought to be borne in mind. The feeling of the Council was that they might be going a little beyond what the Fellows might be willing to adopt, and as there appears to be a technical difficulty in the way I would suggest that the amendment should be deferred till the next annual meeting, when, provided there is a general feeling in its favour in the meantime, we would make arrangements to propose it.

The CHAIRMAN : You will observe from the attitude of the Council that their feeling is quite with that of the Fellows, but, as there appears to be a difficulty in the way, the better plan will be to postpone the amendment until the next annual meeting or until a special meeting, remembering, however, that such a change might involve a loss to the Institute of perhaps £800 a year.

Sir JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G. : It is desirable, I think, that the hands of the Council should be left free in this matter. It involves an important point connected with our revenue, and perhaps the better way will be to refer the matter to the Council with the pledge on their part that they will take the proposal into their serious consideration, and that if in the meantime they see their way clear to accept the alteration they will come forward with a proposal next year.

The CHAIRMAN : Is that the feeling of the meeting ?

Mr. R. COTTLE GREEN : With the consent of my seconder I will withdraw the amendment, but I shall bring the proposal forward again next year unless in the meantime the Council think fit to adopt it.

The CHAIRMAN : The sympathy of the Council is quite with the suggestion.

Mr. J. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P. : It is some years since I last spoke at an annual meeting of the Institute, and, like Rip Van Winkle, I wake up to find almost the same Council proposed as existed at that time. My relations with the Council have always been of the most agreeable character, and it is in the friendliest spirit therefore that I suggest that from time to time fresh blood should be introduced into their body, with which view Fellows not on the Council might be invited to take part in their nomination. I think also that the rules might be amended so that a common-sense amendment such as that just suggested by Mr. Green might be adopted at a meeting of this kind. The Council, however, have met the suggestion in such a friendly spirit that opposition is disarmed. I desire to congratulate the Council on the splendid position attained by the Institute. The question is whether the time has not arrived for securing even a larger building than that you now possess. I certainly think the Institute might be made even more popular by its being kept open till say 10 o'clock at night. I think many Fellows will agree with me that they have been somewhat annoyed to find the doors closed at 6 p.m., and as early as 4 o'clock on Saturdays. I dare say there might be some good reason why this is not done already, and that an extension of the hours would involve extra expense ; but even at the

cost of a few hundred pounds I think the boon would be much appreciated by the Fellows. It is impossible, of course, to do anything now, but I hope the Council will take the matter into consideration, remembering that there are many Fellows who might desire to drop in after the present hours in search of information on some point in which they were interested. Another matter to which I may call attention is this: that mention is made in the Report of several important and interesting subjects; but nothing is said about the cheapening of telegraphic and postal communication with different parts of the Empire. It is a curious fact that though I know I have the sympathy of most members of the Council they have not passed any resolution on the subject, although I believe they might considerably strengthen the hands of members of the House of Commons by doing so. The present is a memorable year in regard to this question, and I do think—apart from all personal interest in the matter—that the Council might have made some reference in their Report to this important work. I dare say there is hardly a gentleman in the room who has not experienced the benefit of the reduction of postage, and now what we want is a reduction in the charges for telegraphing. If the cable rates to India were reduced to 6*d.* a word, and to Australia to 1*s.* a word, we should oftener use the cables than we do now. I know that the hands of those agitating this question would be very much strengthened by the Council taking some notice of it, and urging the matter by petition to the House of Commons.

The CHAIRMAN: In putting this motion to the meeting, I may be allowed to refer to one or two points raised by Mr. Heaton. I entirely concur with the hon. member as to the desirability of a body like the Council of this Institute being from time to time reinforced by what he is pleased to call new blood, and I may direct attention to this fact—that in the list of the Council now submitted there are included the names of several gentlemen introduced within the last two years, viz.:—Sir Henry Green, Mr. C. Washington Eves, Mr. W. M. Farmer, Mr. Frederick Dutton, Mr. John Paterson, Sir Saul Samuel, and Sir William Jervois. In view of this fact, I think Mr. Heaton will not deny that even under the present *régime* there is a considerable infusion of new blood.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P.: I am quite satisfied with the present Council, but I may say there is no member who has been to New South Wales for the last ten years.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, Sir Saul Samuel has been within the last two years. As to the hours for keeping open the Institute,

I may inform Mr. Heaton that within the last two years the experiment was tried of keeping open during the season till 7 o'clock, but the extension was so little appreciated that the Council felt bound to revert to the former hours. Of course, the Council are always ready to try anything fresh that may appear to be for the benefit of the Institute, but they have already tried this suggestion without any very satisfactory results. Again, as to the very important subject with which the hon. member's name is, I may say, imperishably associated—the cheapening of telegraph and postal rates—the hon. member cannot doubt that he has the sympathy of the Council in all his efforts in that direction, and I may remind him that not very long ago he was good enough to read to the Institute a paper on this very subject—a paper which met with a most favourable reception. If the question has been omitted from the Report, I can only say that we can hardly expect the Report should be so complete as to leave nothing to say, and if we live another twelve months, I have no doubt we shall remember that a paragraph might very well be devoted to this important question, which I hope by that time will have made still greater strides.

The motion for the adoption of the Report, and statement of Accounts, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I have to announce that the ballot papers have been carefully examined by the scrutineers, and that there is no alteration in the list proposed by the Council.

The names are as under :

President.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., G.C.M.G., &c.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN, K.G.	THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G., K.T.	THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.	THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.	THE RIGHT HON. LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.
THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.	THE RIGHT HON. LORD CARLINGFORD, K.P.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE, K.C.M.G.	THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDEES, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.	THE RIGHT HON. W. H. SMITH, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.	SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, BART., C.I.E.
	SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.
	SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
	SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.
	SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

SIR CHARLES CLIFFORD, BART.
 SIR JOHN COODE, K.C.M.G.
 F. H. DANGAR, Esq.
 GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENY,
 G.C.B.
 FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.
 C. WASHINGTON EVES, Esq., C.M.G.
 W. MAYNARD FARMER, Esq.
 MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN,
 K.C.S.I., C.B.
 SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.
 LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS,
 G.C.M.G., C.B.
 H. J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.

F. P. DE LABILLIERE, Esq.
 LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
 NEVILLE LUBBOCK, Esq.
 SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 JACOB MONTEFIORE, Esq.
 J. R. MOSSE, Esq.
 JOHN PATERSON, Esq.
 JOHN RAE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
 PETER REDPATH, Esq.
 SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE SMITH.
 SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
 SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

Mr. ARTHUR CLAYDEN: I rise to move: "That the thanks of the Fellows be given to the Honorary Treasurer (Sir Montagu F. Ommannney, K.C.M.G.), the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in the various Colonies, and the Honorary Auditors (Messrs. Peter Redpath and W. G. Devon Astle), for their services since the last annual meeting." In my New Zealand home I have often thought of this Institute as one of the best officered societies in the world, and I think the unique success which it has enjoyed justifies the conclusion. A rumour reached me a year or two ago of a proposal for affiliation with the Imperial Institute, but on the principle of leaving well enough alone, I was thankful to find on my return to England that the proposal has not taken any definite shape at present. I have had my fears whether we are not getting a little too aristocratic. The array of Lords, K.C.M.G.'s, &c., on the Council almost led me to think that a plain Commoner like myself was hardly in his right place in such an Institute. This aristocratic flavour, which seems to be growing year by year, is rather more than an out-and-out democrat like myself can quite understand. I am sure you will take these criticisms kindly, and I hope if Mr. Henniker Heaton's suggestion as to the introduction of new blood into the Council is acted upon that a few Commoners will be elected. Democrat as I am, however, I heartily rejoice in our having as President H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The honour is mutual; but especially high honour is it to the Institute, and, if it is not an impertinence, I venture to think His Royal Highness is pre-eminently worthy of the honour.

Mr. A. COWAN : I second the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN : I will venture to make one remark, because I feel rather sensitive on this point. I have been a good many years connected with the Institute, and if Her Majesty has been pleased to give me a title I am still the man I was, and as democratic as I was when I was plain Frederick Young.

The motion was cordially passed.

Sir MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY (Honorary Treasurer) : It is a great gratification to be able in the slightest degree to help forward the work of this Institute, and I am sure the expression of your thanks to-day will greatly encourage those who are able to render such service.

Dr. JOHN RAE, F.R.S. : I have to move "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Secretary and the other members of the permanent staff for their services during the past year." I do not rise to make a speech, which is not in my line, but as a constant visitor to this Institute, I can speak on this matter with heartiness and sincerity at all events. I do not believe there is a better staff in London or perhaps in England than we have here. I refer to my friend the Secretary, not because he is my friend, but because he is the friend of everybody here. I feel sure no one is able to say that he ever came to this house and wanted to speak with the Secretary, or to obtain any information, but he was received with kindness and courtesy, or that he did not find in the Secretary a man who knew his work thoroughly. From his acquaintance with the Colonies and his training as a diplomatic secretary, he is the right man for the work and always ready for it. If you go to the Library, you there find Mr. Boosé equally ready. He will find you not only the book but very often the exact passage you want. This is a high qualification in a librarian. Ours is not an old library but a new one, and its volumes are being added to day by day. You go downstairs and there you find Mr. Chamberlain equally ready and equally courteous, and so I might go on throughout all the departments. I am a member of several other societies in London and elsewhere, and I know all the officials. They are equally good, but somehow I not unnaturally have a preference for our own.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Fulton and carried.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. S. O'Halloran) : In rising to return thanks for the vote you have been kind enough to pass, permit me to assure you that the members of the permanent staff share with you a feeling of pardonable pride in the remarkable growth of this Institute, and that we have likewise a firm faith in its future. The

"tender plant" to which Lord Bury compared it when he presided over the inaugural meeting twenty-three years ago has developed into a healthy and vigorous tree, with ample room for extension in the world-wide area over which its operations extend. The Colonial movement has simultaneously come to the front with giant strides. The value of the Colonies is more adequately appreciated by the people of this country, who are beginning to adopt the practice which has long prevailed in this Institute of writing the word Colonies with a capital C; nor are the susceptibilities of Colonists wounded by seeing items of Colonial intelligence relegated to the category of "Foreign News." This advance in public opinion is very gratifying to all who seek to maintain the unity of the Empire. For myself and my colleagues, I will only say we consider we are engaged in a noble and patriotic work in endeavouring, under the wise guidance of the Council, to promote the objects of this Institute, and we hope that those who come after us will be able to testify that our efforts in the cause have not been altogether futile.

Dr. C. E. STRUTT moved: "That the thanks of the Fellows be accorded to the Council for their services to the Institute during the past year, and to the Chairman of this meeting for presiding." It is quite unnecessary for me to make any remarks in support of this motion. I will merely remind Mr. Clayden that a monopoly of intelligence is not granted to Demos, and that the aristocratic element, if it does predominate on the Council, has not hitherto served us badly.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P.: I should like to be allowed to second the motion, and to say that I join with previous speakers that we are proud of the way the Institute is managed.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: On behalf of my colleagues and myself, I beg to return you hearty thanks for the compliment you have paid us. The efforts of the Council are at all times directed to the promotion of the work for which this Institute was founded. I may mention that the Council meetings, which take place every fortnight during a large part of the year, are remarkably well attended, and I think that is evidence in itself of the interest taken in the work.

The proceedings then terminated.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 10, 1891.

The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 28 Fellows had been elected, viz., 14 Resident and 14 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, Revd. Joseph W. Ashman, M.A., M.D., Major Edward Daubeney, The Hon. John W. Fortescue, W. B. Hervey, Colonel Charles F. La Coste, R.M., William M. Molle, John Muirhead, Dr. Augustus Nicoll, Captain C. W. H. Page, John Rogerson, Dr. T. Irvine Rowell, C.M.G., James C. Semple, F.R.G.S., Francis G. Smart, M.A.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Thomas Andrews (Transvaal), Alexander Begg (British Columbia), Hon. Alfred Dobson (Solicitor-General, Tasmania), Alfred E. Jaques (New South Wales), Woolf Joel, J.P. (Cape Colony), Alexander J. Miller (Victoria), Alfred Naudi, LL.D. (Member of the Council of Government, Malta), Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner, Zululand), John Reed (India), Arthur W. Ross, M.P. (Canada), Edward R. Wells (Cape Colony), Thomas Wilkinson (Mauritius), Robert Williams (Transvaal), R. A. Zeederberg (Cape Colony).

It was also announced that donations, to the Library, of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Major-General Sir Bevan Edwards. It is hardly necessary to remind you that General Edwards is the officer who, being in command at Hong Kong, was instructed by the War Office to visit the Australasian Colonies, and to give to the Governments of those Colonies the advice they were anxious to receive with regard to the organisation of their forces. The report which he made

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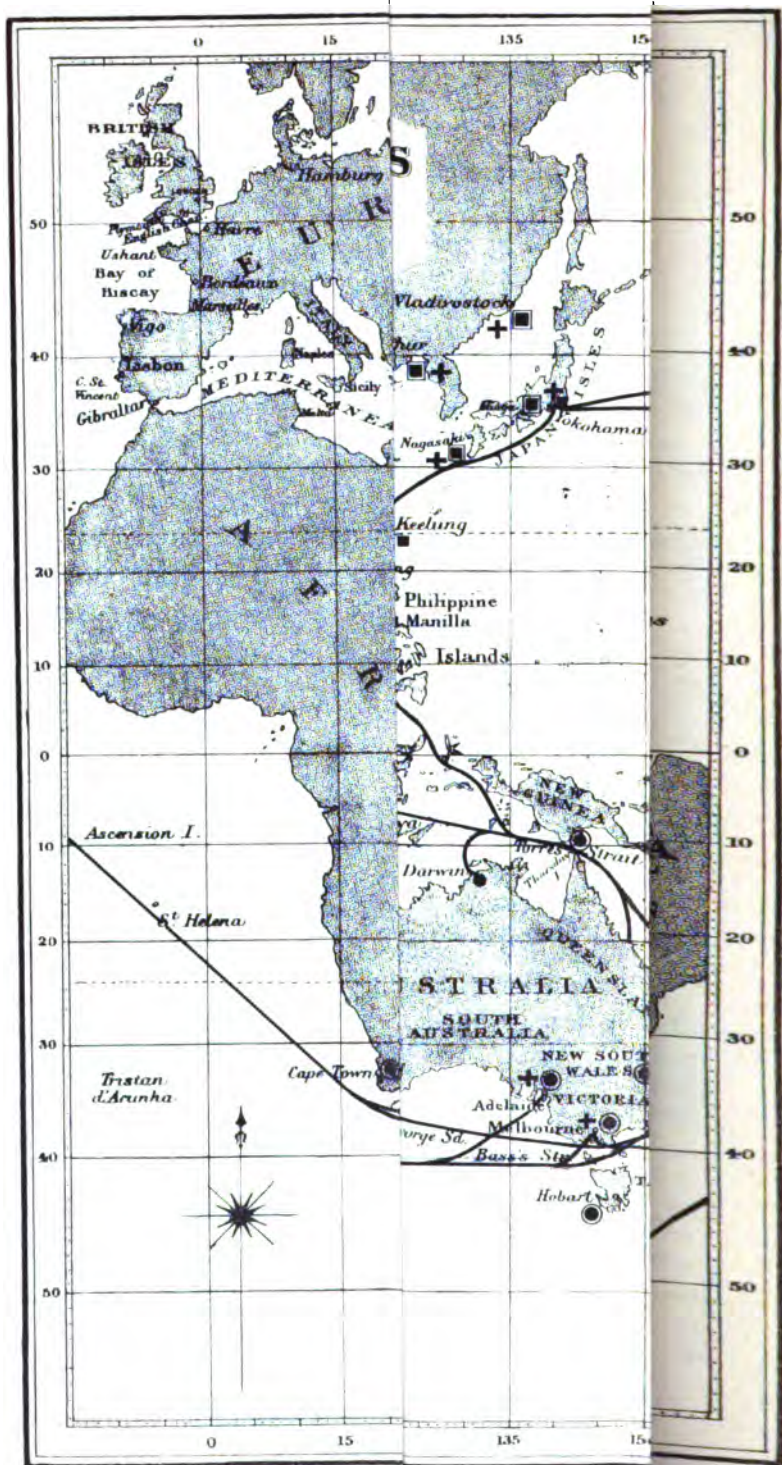
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received, as it deserved, deep attention from those to whom it was addressed, and I think it is not too much to say that his visit had for its first result that very important Conference which is now taking place at Sydney for the purpose of forming the Australasian Colonies into one united Federation. I will now ask General Sir Bevan Edwards to read his paper on

AUSTRALASIAN DEFENCE.

Soon after my return to England last autumn the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute invited me to read a paper on Australasian Defence. I need hardly say that I felt much honoured, and, although I gladly accepted the invitation, I did so with considerable diffidence. The subject is one of such great national importance that it cannot be too fully discussed, and I hope to-night to present it in a somewhat different aspect from that in which it has previously been brought before you.

The paper, read last year in this room, on "The Military Defence-Forces of the Colonies"¹ by Colonel Owen will still be fresh in your minds. As he gave you a full and accurate description of the state of efficiency and strength of the Australasian forces, I shall confine myself to a consideration of the general principles that govern the defence of these Colonies, which, although they are of the first importance, are sometimes apt to be lost sight of.

I must, however, ask your permission, in the first place, to make a few remarks upon the inspection of the military forces of these Colonies which I made in the summer and autumn of 1889. The appointment of an inspecting officer was recommended both by Lord Carnarvon's Commission on the Defence of British Commerce and Possessions abroad, and by the Colonial Conference of 1887. But though Commissions and Conferences make recommendations, it is often difficult to carry them out. Before the expenses of the inspecting officer could be defrayed from Colonial funds six different Legislatures had to be consulted, and votes passed in each. Such a course presented many obstacles, and, pending the settlement of the question, Her Majesty's Government offered to place my services, while commanding at Hong Kong, at the disposal of the Colonies, and to defray the expenses of my visit out of the Imperial funds.

My instructions directed me to inspect and report upon the military forces, and to make any recommendations I considered

¹ *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxi. p. 277.

advisable in regard to their organisation. Reports were to be furnished direct to the Local Governments, and duplicates sent to the War Office for the information of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. I am induced to enter into the circumstances which took me to Australia because, on some points, my recommendations were not understood; nor was it quite clear to some of my Colonial friends what my business was. It was even stated, in one of the Parliaments, that I had been sent to Australia to further Imperial Federation; and in another, I was accused of being a political tout. I need hardly say that these statements were not made against me personally; they were made by Opposition members against the Governments who had cordially accepted the offer of my services. On this I will merely remark that an Opposition is nothing if not critical.

A little consideration impressed upon me that the first great requirement for the defence of these Colonies was a system which would enable them to combine for mutual defence. If you can imagine a state of affairs in which the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, all possessed separate military forces, and that one county could not send its forces into a neighbouring county without losing control over its troops, because there would be no law by which they could be governed, then you will be able to realise the present position of the military forces of Australia. This system has arisen from the independent growth and expansion of the Colonies, and the want, until recently, of railway communication between them. It was this absence of power to combine for mutual defence which led me to emphasize in my reports the necessity for a Federation of the forces, and arguments were in consequence attributed to me which I had never used. Thus, it was said that I had contemplated the possibility of Australia being invaded in force, because I had given prominence to the immense advantage of being able to concentrate the forces of the Colonies at any given point of the coast of Australia, and that the power to do so would of itself prevent an attack. Whether a Federation of the forces was possible without a Federation of the Colonies was a political problem with which I had nothing to do. When I was in Australia I had the privilege of meeting many of the leading people—among others, that eminent statesman, Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales. I gathered that there was a consensus of opinion favourable to Federation, but that the realisation of some common need was required to bring it about. Sir Henry Parkes, who as a responsible Minister had to consider my

recommendations, saw at once that combined action for purposes of defence was impossible without a Federal Government to direct and control it. He therefore became the champion of the great question of Colonial Federation.

No one can visit Australia and New Zealand, and see everywhere the evidence of the vigour and enterprise of the people, without being much impressed with the great future which lies before them ; and no vivid imagination is required to picture the time when railway communication will be established between all parts : when Fremantle and Perth will become one great city—the Brindisi of Australia—connected with Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney ; when Palmerston, with its magnificent harbour of Port Darwin, will become the San Francisco of the Island Continent, through which a vast commerce will pass between Australia and the Old World. Can anyone doubt that United Australia, with New Zealand—one of the fairest countries in the world—is destined to exercise a dominant influence in the Southern Hemisphere and play a great part in future history ? With these sentiments, could I do otherwise than wish for the time when a union of kindred peoples will be brought about, by which the security of these magnificent Colonies will be established on a firm and durable basis ?

Without Federation, combination for defence is not possible. Look at the time required to arrive at an agreement as to the increase of the Australian squadron ; or to complete the arrangements for the defence of Albany and Thursday Island, the original proposals for which were made ten years ago. This question, after years of discussion, is at this moment under the consideration of a new Committee. Even when this Committee has reported, a solution of the question will be no nearer—not because the Colonies are not fully convinced of the necessity of the defence of these two important points, but because it is difficult to get six different Parliaments to come to an agreement. If there had been a Federal Government with a Federal Minister of Defence, he would have brought this question before the Federal Parliament and it would have been settled in as many weeks as it has now been years under consideration.

That the defence of the Australian Colonies depends ultimately upon our maritime supremacy admits of no dispute ; nor that so long as this is maintained they cannot be seriously attacked. But no defence can be effective if our fleets are to act on the defensive, because such a course would not guard our commerce and possessions. These can only be protected by our being able to assume the offensive

against our enemies; and it is this power to seek out your adversaries, to take the offensive against them, which is the only true defence. It is most important that this should be borne constantly in mind, and the Colonies must not think, because they have expended large sums in the defence of their harbours, and formed local forces to man the works, that these measures alone will suffice for their defence. The history of Spain and Holland shows that nations which depend upon the sea for their life are entirely and absolutely dependent upon the maintenance of their sea-power. With regard to the Dutch, Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy, in his valuable work, "The Influence of Sea-Power on History," says that,

favoured by their geographical position, intermediate between the Baltic, France, and the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of the German rivers, they quickly absorbed nearly all the carrying trade of Europe. The wheat and naval stores of the Baltic, the trade of Spain with her Colonies in the New World, the wines of France, and the French coasting trade, were, little more than two hundred years ago, transported in Dutch shipping.

To a country thus circumstanced sea-power was evidently a necessity of existence, and Mahan continues:—

When a disastrous war with England in 1653 and 1654 had lasted eighteen months, and their shipping business was stopped, it is said "the sources of revenue which had always maintained the riches of the state, such as fisheries and commerce, were almost dry. Workshops were closed, work was suspended. The Zuyder Zee became a forest of masts; the country was full of beggars; grass grew in the streets; and in Amsterdam fifteen hundred houses were untenanted." A humiliating peace alone saved them from ruin. This sorrowful result shows the weakness of a country depending wholly upon sources external to itself for the part it is playing in the world. With large deductions, owing to differences of conditions which need not here be spoken of, the case of Holland then has strong points of resemblance to that of Great Britain now; and they are true prophets, though they seem to be having small honour in their own country, who warn her that the continuance of her prosperity at home depends primarily upon maintaining her power abroad.

Is it, then, too much to say that, if Britain loses her sea-power, the grass may grow in the streets of London, Sydney, Melbourne, and Wellington, as it did in the streets of Amsterdam?

What, then, is this offensive warfare which is the only true defence? It is the power to attack your enemy and capture and

destroy his ships. His operations against our commerce cannot be definitely stopped unless his naval bases and coaling stations are taken. This is the plain lesson of history; and the capture of Mauritius in 1810 is a case in point which illustrates this necessity. In the early part of the century, British trade suffered great losses from the enemy's cruisers issuing from Port Louis and raiding on the trade route between the Cape and India. This at last became so unbearable that an expedition was sent from India which captured the island, when all attacks on this trade route ceased, because the enemy had no base from which to operate.

The difficulty which we meet with, when considering great questions of national defence, is that no policy has ever yet been laid down; so that the details of the measures required for national defence cannot be worked out. This fact was made known, through the report of a recent Royal Commission on the Administration of the Admiralty and War Office, which contains this very remarkable statement:—"No combined plan of operations for the defence of the Empire in any given contingency had ever been worked out or decided upon by the two departments;" and adds, "in all these subjects a question of principle is involved which no attempt has been made to solve."

Although a general defence policy has never yet been laid down, a great many officers of the army and navy, and some civilians, including Sir Charles Dilke, and our noble chairman, Lord Brassey, have latterly drawn attention to the great subject of national defence. The country is deeply indebted to them for what they have done to throw light upon this subject and enable an agreement to be arrived at. We learn from them that the first great requirement is the command of the sea; and that under no possible circumstances should we dare to run any risk of losing it. It, therefore, behoves Parliament and Chambers of Commerce to insist that the British navy is maintained at an adequate strength sufficient for the purpose. When we recognise the vital importance of the maintenance of the national sea-power, we may well feel satisfaction that the Australasian Colonies have entered into a partnership with the Mother Country in maintaining a strong fleet in the Southern Pacific; and that the creation of local forces and the fortification of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, and Hobart have been undertaken. The Australasian Colonies have thus established bases for the use of the navy, so that a squadron operating from them will suffice for their territorial defence, and liberate the greater part of the Australian squadron

for operations in more distant waters, in conjunction with the other fleets of the nation. The defence of Australia cannot be fully accomplished by a fleet tied to Australian waters, but by its being able to unite with the China and Pacific squadrons on the one hand, or with the Cape on the other, as occasion may arise. It has been rightly said that "the place of the British squadrons in time of war is in face of the enemy, wherever he may be; and, while they will necessarily refuse to be tied to any port or section of coast line, they will bar in the most effective way the only possible line of attack."

Let us now look at the map, on which are shown the great ocean roads which must be protected in time of war. The routes between Australasia and the Mother Country are those by the Suez Canal, the Cape, and round the Horn. Besides these we must guard the roads to Canada and America, across the Pacific to China and Japan, and to the Straits Settlements and India. For the security of the Suez Canal route, there are the fortified stations of Aden, Mauritius, Trincomalee, and Albany. For the Cape route, excluding the stations west of the Cape, which do not come within the scope of this paper, there are the fortified bases at the Cape and Albany. For the protection of that round the Horn there are the fortified stations of Hobart and the New Zealand ports, and to which the Falkland Islands will soon be added. On the way to India we have, on the one hand, Albany, Trincomalee, and Bombay; and on the other, Thursday Island, Singapore, Rangoon, and Calcutta. On the road to America there are Fiji at one end and Esquimaux at the other, the former not yet fortified. Lastly, on the way to China and Japan there are Thursday Island, Singapore, and Hong Kong, with, in the near future, Port Darwin and Sandakan. The Suez Canal cannot be counted as a route which will be available during war with a strong naval Power. The great main routes by the Cape and the Horn, across the Southern Indian and Pacific oceans, will, fortunately, need little protection, because vessels shaping their courses well to the south of the usual tracks would be out of reach of the enemy's cruisers, who could not remain long at sea in these stormy latitudes, far from their coal supply. It will only be in the Atlantic that commerce will require special protection, and this duty will fall entirely to the fleets maintained by the Mother Country.

Sea-borne commerce can only be protected by a dominant sea-going navy; but, even in the days of sailing-ships, the necessity for the possession of a port in the seas in which operations were being

carried out was strikingly illustrated by the cases of Mauritius—which has already been alluded to—and Trincomalee. The former allowed successful raids to be carried out against our trade, and the latter enabled Suffren for a long time to hold his own in the Bay of Bengal in 1782, thereby endangering the future of our Indian Empire. The need of such ports is, however, of infinitely greater importance now that the range of naval action is governed entirely by questions of coal supply, which can only be assured by the possession of defended coal stores. Thus, all these fortified coaling stations are of vital importance to Australia, because it will be from them that Australian commerce will be protected by Her Majesty's navy.

The Colonies have, then, an immediate and direct interest in the safety of these stations : in Aden, which enables our fleets to guard the mouth of the Red Sea ; in Mauritius, which stands face to face with Madagascar—and Sir Charles Dilke tells us in his " Problems of Greater Britain " the reason why France is strengthening her position in that island ; in Singapore, as close to the fortified base at Saigon, and as protecting the roads to China and India ; in Hong Kong, the outpost of Australia against attacks from the China seas and Western Pacific ; and, above all, in the Cape, which will assume the first importance in time of war, as pointed out by Lord Carnarvon's Commission. All these stations are so many links in the chains of defence, no one of which can be broken without danger to that naval supremacy which Great Britain must be able to assert at all cost, and without jeopardising the commerce on which Australasia depends.

It will thus be seen how mutually dependent the scattered parts of the Empire must necessarily be. The Mother Country in maintaining these fortified stations affords direct protection to Australasian interests. The Cape Colony, in bearing a share in the defence of the most important of these stations, lends a hand to Australia in the event of war. Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, and Mauritius, in the large contributions they have made to defence, and the considerable annual sums applied to military purposes, are not only defending themselves, but the interests of the whole nation, including those of Australia. Canada, by the construction of that grand line of communication, the Canadian Pacific Railway—the importance of which will be fully shown in our next great war—and when she has completed the defences of Esquimaux, will in the same way aid in the general national defence. Australia, as being the most remote of all portions of the Empire and having the longest trade routes, would gain more in war from the existence of these stations

than any other group of Colonies. The idea that local defence will suffice for the needs of a commercial country, and that the interests of Australasia end with her territorial waters, is utterly false. The real defence of the Australasian Colonies and their trade will be secured by fleets thousands of miles from her shores.

We must now consider what would be likely to happen when we are at war with a powerful maritime nation. In this respect history gives very definite teaching; and if we are found without a decided naval superiority, we shall again see attacks made upon our stations and bases in all parts of the world. In the wars of the last century these attacks only ceased when England had gained complete command of the sea. A study of naval warfare cannot fail to impress upon us the absolute necessity of the command of the sea, especially for a nation like our own, which depends upon commerce for its existence and for its food supply; and that, if we do not maintain our naval supremacy against any reasonable combination of Powers, our fate will inevitably be that of Spain and Holland. Admiral Colomb tells us, in his interesting work on "Naval Warfare," that—

the pressure on the resources of the United Kingdom in defending itself against France and Spain between 1778 and 1782 strained them near to breaking point. During that period the number of line-of-battle ships was raised from 77 in 1778 to 129 in 1782, and, notwithstanding these gigantic efforts, we were almost everywhere met by equal forces of the enemy, and often had to retire before superior forces; while we lost, besides the American Colonies, the islands of Grenada, Tobago, St. Kitts, Montserrat, and Minorca, and surrendered Trincomalee.

The conditions of warfare have so changed since 1778, that it is imperative that we have at the outbreak of war an undisputed supremacy at sea, or be prepared to suffer great losses in the first months of war.

Have we, then, this naval superiority?

Admiral Mayne tells us, in a paper read last November before the London Chamber of Commerce, on "The Protection of Commerce," that from a Parliamentary return, issued under the authority of the Board of Admiralty, it appears that England will have in 1894, when the present ship-building programme is completed, 500 vessels of war; whereas France and Russia combined have 585, France and Italy 579, France and Germany 556; and he adds that "this shows that we are by no means superior to the combined fleets of any two Powers, France being one of them, which is the adopted official standard." Can it then be said that we have a

navy sufficiently numerous to give us that command of the sea by which alone we shall continue to exist as an independent nation?

If we had this undoubted superiority, the Australasian Colonies need only be prepared to resist the attacks of stray cruisers, which, accompanied by small forces, would make a raid upon stations where coal is to be had, or to extract a ransom from some of the towns on the coast by threat of bombardment. The present harbour defences and military forces are more than sufficient to protect them against attacks of this nature; but, so long as there is any possible doubt as to our sea-power, the Australasian Colonies should be prepared to defend themselves in the event of a national disaster. This they could not do without military forces. The Australasian Colonies would find that, if the protecting hand of the Mother Country was ever withdrawn, every means of attack against them would be in the possession of their enemies. It is far easier now to send expeditions across the seas than it was at the end of the last century, when fleets proceeded from the coasts of France to attack our Colonies in America and the West Indies. The large ocean steamers which all maritime nations now possess would under such circumstances make a descent upon the distant shores of Australia not an impossible undertaking. You may say that this is not probable; but still it would be an unpardonable risk not to make provision against such a contingency. A wise general always secures his retreat, and makes every reasonable preparation to avert disaster in the event of his plans not succeeding. The nucleus of a military force, such as the Australasian Colonies now have, is, therefore, essential; and it should be capable of expansion, so as to be able to embrace a large proportion of the manhood of Australia. It was such an organisation as this which I proposed—an organisation which, without increasing the number of men now under arms, would not only lay the foundation of a sound military system, but form a rallying-point around which a force might be formed, which would make any attack upon the independence of these fair and beautiful countries an absolute impossibility.

I have already mentioned that a passive defence will not be effective. With our vast interests in every sea, we cannot await the attack of our enemies: we must be in a position to assume the offensive immediately on the outbreak of war, and to sweep the enemy's ships from the seas and capture his naval bases. Captain Mahan says truly, "Do not tell me that England, with her naval superiority and the immense resources of the Colonies, is going to

be content to act on the defensive." But we must not forget that the power to take the offensive implies that we have the command of the sea, and that we organise our great resources in time of peace, so that they may be at once available in time of war. As has been pointed out—

The British Empire is a very giant in strength, resources, and endurance, but all untrained, unskilled, and ignorant of his own powers. A crisis will before long arise by which these powers will be severely tested, and the future of the Empire depends absolutely upon how that crisis may be met. Now, while there is yet time, the necessary preparations must be made; so that we may not merely transmit intact and unstained the splendid inheritance entrusted to us, but hand it down to our children—a fabric more closely knit and more able to resist strain than that which we have received from our fathers.¹

The defence of the nation will call for great efforts, not only on the part of the Mother Country, but also on that of her Colonies; and these efforts should not be barren of permanent results. By the capture of the enemy's bases we must take security for the future, so that we shall not be called upon to have to do it again. This, however, we cannot do, unless we maintain an adequate navy and properly organised forces to act with it, and these latter must be prepared beforehand. The preparations need not be costly, and they would mainly consist of the organisation of existing means. Land forces alone cannot capture the enemy's possessions, neither can sea forces; a combination of land and sea forces is necessary. One of the most striking instances of the necessity of combined action between land and sea forces for the capture of places over the sea, is that mentioned by Admiral Colomb, in the attacks on Charleston, at two different periods of history. He says:—

Charleston was twice attacked by expeditions over the sea during the war of Independence. The first of these attacks failed, the second succeeded. Charleston was again twice attacked in the American Civil War, when the first attack failed and the second succeeded. Between these two pairs of attacks eighty-seven years had rolled, and the whole face of naval warfare had changed: steam power had superseded sail power, the shell had superseded shot, iron had to a great extent superseded wood, and iron armour was adopted as the clothing of ships. Yet the rule of war which governs success and failure in attack had undergone no change. In 1776 and in 1868 ships alone failed to capture the place; in 1780 and 1864, troops supported by ships in the usual way succeeded.

¹ *Imperial Defence*, 1890. W. H. Allen & Co.

The Mother Country might find it difficult to send expeditions to attack the enemy's bases in the Pacific and Indian oceans—for at such a time her energies would be fully occupied nearer home. India could not be counted upon for assistance; she might require all her available means for the defence of her frontier and for the maintenance of internal tranquillity. The garrisons of our naval bases and coaling stations would be wanted for the defence of those stations. The land forces best suited for the attack of the enemy's bases in the Pacific and Indian oceans would be found in the Australasian Colonies; although doubtless Canada, and possibly the Cape, would join with their troops in attacks upon the enemy's stations within their sphere of influence. In undertaking this part of the national defence, the Colonies would not only be rendering most valuable aid in the general defence of the nation, but at the same time they would be directly defending what are essentially their own interests, and taking security for the future.

That the Colonial Defence Committee had this in view will appear from the following passage in their memorandum on my reports:—

The Colonial Defence Committee desire to point out that the rôle which the Australian Colonies will probably play in the event of war is not likely to be limited to the passive defence of ports little liable to attack. These Colonies will doubtless desire that solid guarantees for future security should be taken, and it is evidently essential to success in this sense that their land forces should be organised on a common basis so as to be capable of being brought together for concerted action. The possibility of being able to take a vigorous offensive at the outset of war against points which might subsequently prove menacing would be a strategic advantage of the first importance.

This was again more forcibly put by General Brackenbury—than whom no one is more competent to give an opinion—during the discussion which took place last year on Colonel Owen's paper. General Brackenbury said, "As an Englishman, I believe it is the future of Australia to dominate the Pacific, and I say this, that Australia never will do that by merely looking to her own defence. War is not brought to an end simply by acting on the defensive. The counterblow must be struck. Is Australia simply to act on the defensive, and leave others to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her?"¹

As the main burden of defence of Australasian commerce will fall upon the Mother Country, and as other Colonies are sharing this

¹ *Proceedings Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xxi. p. 318.

burden by contributing to the defence of the coaling stations, may we not in return receive from Australia assistance in the shape of military forces to co-operate with the national navy in the capture of the enemy's bases and coaling stations?

The forces required would not be large, and no elaborate organisation is necessary. The Colonial troops would be excellent for the work, because their training in civil life—their self-reliance, and, as a rule, their good rifle-shooting, especially those who live up country in the bush—qualifies them in the highest possible manner for the duties of a soldier. What troops could be better than those raised in New Zealand during the Maori war? I can imagine no more useful man for this kind of warfare than the Australasian Colonist. No great battles would have to be fought, and no large amount of tactical skill on the part of the officers would be required. The expeditionary forces need not, in most cases, exceed a few thousand men; and these, conveyed in the large ocean steamers of the present day, carrying with them their own commissariat and supplies, would proceed to their work in a very different fashion to what their forefathers did, when they crossed the Atlantic in vessels of 800 or 400 tons, or spent months on the voyage to the East Indies. I believe that service such as this, in the defence of their country and of their own interests, would be eagerly sought for by the youth of the Colonies.

Expeditions of this nature do not require the maintenance of standing armies, or that large numbers of men should be removed from their occupations for permanent military employment. The present number of troops, and the existing "partially paid" system—which is now almost universal in the Australasian Colonies—would be sufficient. Some slight changes in the conditions of service would be necessary, so that the forces may be available for more general service. When we consider the interests involved, many would doubtless engage for a service which only under special circumstances would necessitate their being sent outside Australia.

In all our recent wars, though they have been on a small scale, and of no special interest to Australia, the Colonies have, on nearly every occasion, offered the assistance of their troops. In the case of the Suakin Expedition of 1885 I happened to be present when the contingent from New South Wales arrived, and I could not help remarking that, whatever might be the result of the expedition, its cost would be more than paid for by the bringing together of the troops of the Colonies and the Mother Country. If a desire to join in defending the national interests has been manifested in such

small wars, in which assistance was not actually required, what may we not expect when the nation is engaged in a struggle for existence, and when the Colonies can only protect their own interests by joining heartily with the Mother Country in presenting a united front to the enemy? I venture to think, when such a crisis arises, that we should receive the following message:—"The Australasian Colonies place the whole of their forces at the disposal of the Mother Country for the defence of the national interests."

The resources of the Australasian Colonies in population, wealth, and all that makes a nation powerful for war, are growing daily, and if organised would enable them, in partnership with the Mother Country, to defend themselves against any possible combination of Powers which may threaten our joint interests in the Pacific and Indian oceans. If, however, these resources are to be of any use, preparations must be made in time of peace, when they can be made calmly, deliberately, and without undue expense. Every country in the world finds it necessary to make timely preparation for war. Why should Great Britain, of all nations, be the only one that does not do so?

How then can this partnership or Federation for defence be brought about? An understanding with our groups of Colonies should not be difficult to arrive at when its importance is fully recognised. Without it no arrangement is possible, and we shall continue to drift in the unsatisfactory way of which Lord Hartington's Commission complains. I can hardly be expected to lay down any definite plan for the accomplishment of this end, but, however it may be settled, it should be dealt with as a whole, and embrace the defence of all parts of the Empire.

I make the following suggestion for what it may be worth, and I do so from what is now being done in Australia. When it became apparent to the leading statesmen that the Federation of the Colonies had become necessary, a Conference of a somewhat informal character—because it was not constitutionally appointed by the different Parliaments—was first called together, and it met, as you all know, at Melbourne in the early part of last year. It came to the unanimous conclusion that the time had arrived for the Federation of the Colonies. The members of the Conference pledged themselves that, on returning to their Colonies, they would urge their respective Parliaments to appoint members to form a Convention, to draw up a Federal Constitution. This Convention is now sitting at Sydney; its members are the leading statesmen of Australia,

representing every shade of opinion, and it can hardly fail to produce a scheme which will lead to an early Federation.

In this way the question is being dealt with, not only in a thoroughly constitutional, but in the only practicable manner. May we not—when Australia is Federated—call together, not a Conference, but a National Convention or Congress, to be composed of representatives from all parts of the nation, to consider this question of national defence? Such a course would possibly lead to a Federation for defence of all the different groups. There is no reason, if a Federation for defence was formed between the Mother Country, the Dominion of Canada, and the Australasian Colonies, why the South African Colonies should not join at a future time, when they had established a Federation among themselves.

Such a Congress would lay down a national policy of defence and ascertain the measures required to give effect to it. These would have to be submitted to the various Parliaments for their approval, and then it would become the duty of the Admiralty and War Office to work out the detailed schemes, in which they should be assisted by officers specially appointed by the groups of Colonies.

Some twenty-seven years ago I was in China with an old friend and brother officer, who was besieging a large fortified city. He took me round the camps and outposts of the besieging army and explained the measures he proposed for the attack of the place. Having done so, he said, "What do you think of my plan?" I replied, "Now that you ask my advice I will give it to you;" and it was that I thought better arrangements could be made on some few points. He then said, "Yes, I quite agree with what you say, but this plan has been decided upon;" and he then added, "Remember, if ever you have to conduct military operations, first of all make your plan and then stick to it; an indifferent plan is better than none at all." That man was the late General Gordon, the hero of Khartoum. Let us then have a plan and stick to it; but we can arrive at one only by coming to an agreement with our brethren beyond the seas.

It is satisfactory to know that the national Federation, which must in the first place be one for defence, has already occupied the minds of some of the leading Australasian statesmen, and that it was prominently brought forward at the Melbourne Conference last year, when Sir Henry Parkes said:—

My whole being trembles with an unuttered prayer that the whole of the British possessions may remain for ever forming parts of one bene-

ficent Empire, such as the world has never yet seen. I can see no permanent obstacles to such a grand consummation; I see no reason why the Australias should not become a Federal Dominion, a result which we are all, I hope, trying to bring about. The North American Colonies will, I think, become more completely a Federal Dominion by some reform of their present constitution. Our South African possessions may, with great care—and great care will be necessary—become also a united cluster of states. And I can see no reason on earth why this great independent congeries of states should not unite with the Mother Country in forming an Empire such as has never yet been formed, and which would carry our language, our laws, our social habits, our literature, our great stores of science to all parts of the habitable globe.

In other Colonies also, leading statesmen—among whom I will specially mention Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Gordon Sprigg, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and Mr. Hofmeyr—have turned their thoughts in the same direction. Mr. Goschen quite recently in the House of Commons said, “I respect the view that something should be done for Imperial Defence,” significantly adding that Her Majesty’s Government shared with Colonial statesmen “their desire that some means should be found to bring the Colonies closer to this Empire, and we shall neglect no opportunity of seeing whether, out of the discussions which have taken place, and out of further discussions, some good might come.”

My object to-night has been to bring before you the great question of defence in its national aspects. A vast Empire has been created by the vigour and enterprise of a great people. The defence of such an Empire must no longer be dealt with piecemeal, and local measures, however efficient, cannot suffice. We need a definite policy of national defence, which can be framed only in consultation with our great Colonies. Such a policy would result in a league of peace which none would dare disturb. The giant resources of our nation would at length be turned to account, and with the full consciousness of strength—irresistible because united—we could calmly await the unknown future.

DISCUSSION.

Lieut.-General Sir W. F. D. JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B.: I am sure you will all agree with me that we are greatly indebted to my friend, Sir Bevan Edwards, for the—I may say—most wholesome paper he has just read to this assembly. It agrees in many respects

with an address which I had the honour of presenting to a South Australian audience so far back as the year 1880. If I might venture on any criticism, I should object somewhat to the title of the paper. It is scarcely one concerned solely with Australian defence. It deals also, and I believe rightly, with the question of Australian Federation. No doubt it discusses the question of the naval and military defence of Australasia, but it goes further—into the question of the defence of the British Empire. It is, therefore, more properly a paper on Australian Federation, Australian defence, and Imperial defence combined. There can be no doubt whatever as to the advantage for unity of defence that is to be derived from Australian Federation; for without Federation we cannot have that unity of organisation, and all the arrangements that are included in defence, unless they are under one authority. At present, as you know, they are under some half-dozen authorities, to the disadvantage of all. But I think that when Sir Bevan Edwards likens the position of the Australian Colonies to that of the South-east of England, he scarcely bears in mind the difference of dimensions he is dealing with. In the South-east of England the counties are probably some thirty or forty square miles in extent, whereas Australia is a country about the size of Europe, and whose capitals are about 500 miles from one another. Shortly before I came here I took up an old Australian Directory and I found that Queensland is about four times the size of France, New South Wales as big as France and Germany put together, that Victoria is nearly the size of the whole of Great Britain, that the seaboard of South Australia extends 2,000 miles, and that the settled part of Western Australia is nearly the size of France. In New South Wales there are 323,000 square miles; Victoria, 87,000; Queensland, 668,000, and so on. The system of having separate forces, which would be so disadvantageous in the case of small tracts like English counties, would not necessarily be wrong in the case of the large countries we are dealing with. I hold with Sir Bevan Edwards that the defence of Australasia is mainly a naval question. You may defend Australasia in the China Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean; and those places which are fortified—Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Auckland, Wellington, Hobart, &c.—are forts where the British navy, engaged in the defence, coals, refits, and reorganises itself. Apart from that, you have to consider possible raids. I must say I regard them as not very probable, and I think the organisation of a large force for opposing such raids is not one which should be entertained. I hold that what you want is that Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne,

Adelaide, Albany, Thursday Island, &c., and fortified places in New Zealand should be properly armed, and thoroughly well garrisoned and organised under one Federal Government; but that, beyond that, there is but little requirement for land-defence. I regard, therefore, with great satisfaction the resolution to double the amount of naval force which is the main defence of Australia, and I may here remark that this is no new idea: for so far back as January, 1881, the delegates from South Australia, at my own personal suggestion, made a motion at the Intercolonial Conference in that year that the Australian naval force should be doubled, and that the Australians should bear the additional cost. This is almost identically the proposal which is now being carried out. At that time all the other Colonies were against it; but since then they have, as I have said, adopted it. It is now, as you know, part of our naval programme that the Australian naval force shall be doubled, and I believe that thereby the main defence of the country will be provided for. I may add that I am in entire agreement with all that has been said about Australia being interested in the defence of Malta, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the Cape, Singapore, and the other places referred to in the paper. But the Colonies have never been asked to pay one shilling either for the fortification of those places or for the garrisons to hold them. We have provided, or have hitherto provided, the whole of the navy that has protected Australasian commerce and Australasian soil. On the other hand, they have had handed over to them an enormous continent the size of Europe, with its boundless pastures and vast mineral wealth, and they have been beholden to England for the defence of those possessions. It is no doubt their duty, as it is their interest, to defend what they have acquired, and I do not believe they have the slightest idea of not defending them. So far from its being true, as stated in some quarters, that Federation means probable separation from the Mother Country, I believe that such an idea has never entered their heads. It is not their interest; it is not our interest; and if the British navy were withdrawn, I believe, adopting the words of General Edwards, that you would have the grass growing in the streets of Sydney and Melbourne. This Federation, I hold, would tend to the stability of the Union of the Empire, and that is one object of the united defence advocated by Sir Bevan Edwards.

Admiral P. H. COLOMB: It is a great honour to be invited to address a meeting, composed mainly of our Colonial brethren and of those interested in the Colonies, on a subject of this great importance. I re-echo almost entirely the words which have fallen from

Sir William Jervois in appreciation of the character of the paper which has been read to us to-night. The lecturer proposed for our consideration certain general principles in regard to defence, and it is necessary, I hold, that we should continually reiterate the importance of the study of those general principles. That study is comparatively a new one. It is only within the last seven or eight years that Englishmen residing either in the Home Country or in the Colonies have given any thought to the general principles which should govern the defence of the Empire. It is well known that, at least till quite recently, we had never had a settled plan for the defence of the Empire. What is this Empire we propose to defend? If you look on the walls you will see a map of the British Empire, and with the paper has been furnished an instructive map of the trade-routes of the Empire. If you look at the former you may take one view of the matter; if you look at the latter you may take another view. Looking at the large map, you must imagine the British Empire to be a large number of isolated countries separated by the sea; but from that point of view the Empire must be regarded as a dead body. Looking at the small map, and at the trade routes between different parts, you will see that the Empire is a living body, and it is the circulation between the different parts of the Empire which is the Empire itself. It is the business of defence to protect that circulation. If it is cut off in one point, the member beyond that point will mortify. If it is cut off nearer the heart, the body will die. Think for a moment of France as consisting of a large number of isolated towns, and imagine each of those towns regarding itself, in the matter of defence, as a thing apart from the other towns. What a state France would be in to resist invasion! If you think of the British Empire as consisting of a series of territories, each locally defended, you ought really to be thinking of France with a number of small local armies confined to her towns, with all communications between those towns left open for the occupation of the enemy. The question, then, is whether Imperial defence is to be local or general. It cannot, we shall all agree, be wholly general, nor can it be wholly local. We must have general defence, and the question seems to be how far we can carry local defence without interfering with general defence. It is a matter of money, and the question is whether you best spend your money on local or on general defence. The Colonists present ought to recollect and to carry away with them this very important fact—that not one of the Colonies has hitherto spent a penny on the general defence of the Empire, the whole of the burden having fallen on the Mother Country. Australia has, as we

know, contributed to naval defence, but it is a defence confined to her shores; and if she confines her exertions to defence which is close to her shores how can she guarantee that the circulation of which I speak will not be cut off at a distance from her shores? I think I detect in the lecturer's observations a neglect to notice that there is a sequence in the operations of naval war. He seems to imagine that if we were unhappily engaged in a great naval war we could at once proceed to offensive operations. So far as history teaches us anything, it teaches us that that cannot be. No country can immediately proceed to offensive operations against the war-shipping of her enemies, except upon the open sea, unless she has at the outset not merely a superiority, but an overwhelming superiority. The first operation is that of masking the enemy's war-ships, and no offensive operations against territory can be undertaken until it is certain the whole of the enemy's war-forces are masked. But when the whole of the enemy's war-forces are masked—that is, confined within her ports, and dare not stir out for fear of disaster—the sea is absolutely free behind the forces which are operating against the enemy's ports, and it stands to reason that local defence is nowhere called in question. From another point of view, I think attention should be drawn to the value of fortified ports in two relations. Fortified ports are of the greatest value to the inferior force, but they have never shown themselves of any value to the superior naval force, and when you speak of the British navy sheltering itself to refit, &c., in fortified ports you necessarily imply that that force is an inferior, and not a superior, naval force. It has been the practice of the superior naval force in all times, and was the practice of the French navy during the Franco-German war, to carry out the refitting in absolutely undefended bases. The superior naval force requires a sheltered, but not necessarily fortified, basis, because its superiority is itself the defence of the base it is using. I think the lesson we should draw from the paper—the question we should ask ourselves—is this: Whether the Colonies could not see their way to contribute in some measure to the general defence, which must be committed to the Imperial Power, and whether, if they studied the matter carefully, they would not see that by so acting they would be getting greater protection for their money than they could possibly get by any efforts, however strenuous, in the direction simply of local defence.

Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, K.C.M.G., M.P.: I agree with my gallant friend Admiral Colomb that it would be highly desirable if we could induce H.M.'s Colonies to contribute to the navy of England,

but there is something equally important suggested by the able paper read to-night, and that is this: to create in this country a real Minister of Defence. At this moment we have a "War Office," a "Secretary of State for War." Is it not the fact that the main defence of this Empire is a naval defence? How does it come to pass that the office in Pall Mall is given this exclusive title, and that the navy is, as it were, to play a second part as compared with the army? The gallant officer who read the paper is right in saying that the real defence of this Empire is a naval defence. If I might venture to criticise one detail, I would express a slight doubt—speaking as one who, though not a visitor to Australia, has now and then had the opportunity of meeting Australian statesmen—I would express a doubt as to whether we might rely in time of war on the Australians consenting to send their army thousands of miles away from Australia. I understood from Sir Bevan Edwards that he thought the stations at which the fleet is to refit and get coal might possibly have to be defended by troops from Australia. Now, we have a body of men in the British service, perhaps better fitted than the Australian troops would be for the defence of those stations and for concentrated attack on the enemies' stations. I refer to the Royal Marine force. It is no doubt at present a comparatively small force—about 14,000 men; but it could be easily raised to a sufficient degree to defend our forts and coaling-stations, and to be transferred in H.M.'s ships from place to place as required. Of course, my Lord, nobody knows better than yourself that in every other country in the world the forts, coaling-stations, and coast-defences are under naval, and not military, control. Take our own coaling-stations. They are intended solely for naval purposes, and the only attack that will ever be made on them is a naval attack; nevertheless, they are garrisoned entirely by troops under military control. The Colonial Office is not to blame for this. The War Office and Admiralty share the blame of maintaining a system condemned by practical men. The time has come when this dangerous anomaly should cease. We have in the chair one of the most eminent authorities on the navy, and we are fortunate in having here also—and I hope he will take part in the discussion—Sir Charles Dilke, a distinguished civilian who, on everything connected with military matters, is probably the highest authority in this realm. I have no doubt we shall hear from them their views on the subject, and I venture to express my belief that they will endorse that which was the theme of the paper—namely, that the defence of the British Empire should be mainly a naval defence.

Major-General the Right Hon. Sir REDVERS BULLER, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.: There is no subject that ought to require more careful consideration than the defence of our Empire, and though I ought not to pose as an authority before this Institute and those who have had greater means than I have had of finding out what really ought to be the assistance which Australia and the Colonies generally would give to the Imperial forces in defending the Empire, yet, as I have been asked, a few remarks from me may not be out of place at this moment. You have just been addressed by a Colonial official, who said (what must be admitted by everybody) that the defence of our Empire must be a naval defence. He added that all the nations of the world, except ourselves, had placed their coaling-stations and fortresses in the hands of their navy to defend, and from this he argued that we should do likewise. It is on this point I think I am entitled to speak. When we see such a difference, there must be a reason for it. Is it not this? Other nations expect their navy will be compelled to retire to their coaling-stations and sea-fortresses, while every Englishman, on the other hand, and every Colonist, believes that when there is a big war the English navy will hold and sweep the sea; and when the English navy is at sea somebody—certainly not the navy—must look after the coaling-stations and fortresses. There is another argument. In all nations, except ours, the first line of defence is the army. Look at Germany, France, Russia, or any great Continental nation: the thing they look to is their frontier, which is a land-frontier, and there they place their first line of defence. Consequently they leave, as a secondary consideration, the defence of their coaling-stations and sea-fortresses to their navy—to, that is, their second line of defence. I maintain that in this question of Imperial defence it must be considered that we stand alone, and that no other nation can be taken as a direct example of what we ought to do. I don't wish to go into any disputatious matter, but, speaking with a full knowledge of what is being done now and of the arrangements that have been made to pull the army and navy together, I may say that I believe that at no time in the history of this country has there been so great an approach between the authorities of the British navy and the authorities of the British army as there is at this moment; and never has there been—I will not say a more perfect, because nothing is perfect—but a more earnest effort to establish a complete system for the defence of this great Empire, nor a truer recognition of the relative values of the two lines of defence—the first line the navy, the second line the army—than there is at the present time.

The Earl of BELMORE, G.C.M.G.: I have listened with great interest to the very able paper which has been read this evening, and also to the remarks of those who have taken part in the discussion. There are matters dealt with in the paper as to which I feel I have no right to express an opinion, but there are one or two points on which I would like to say a few words. It so happens that the question of Colonial defence first arose when I was Governor of New South Wales, that is about twenty-two years ago. In the last days of Mr. Disraeli's first Administration, and shortly after the close of the New Zealand war, a similar despatch was sent out by the Secretary of State—the Duke of Buckingham, I think—to the Governors of the Australian Colonies, pointing out the necessity of some fresh arrangement between the Colonies and the Mother Country with regard to the expense of the Imperial troops, and suggesting that the Governors of the different Colonies should correspond on the subject—of course, after consultation with their Ministers. In New South Wales, the Prime Minister (Sir Charles Cowper) took a different view from that indicated in the circular, and said to me that the Intercolonial Conference was likely soon to meet and the matter could be dealt with there. I am not sure that the Conference did meet soon, but, at any rate, nothing was done immediately, and before anything was done the Home Government (*i.e.*, Mr. Gladstone's Administration) decided that the troops should be removed altogether. The troops were removed in 1870, and then the Colonies came to see that something must be done. As far as my own Colony was concerned, steps were taken to fortify Sydney and also to raise some Colonial troops. I may mention that there were Volunteers before. I believe that when Sir William Jervois and Sir Peter Scratchley went out, a few years afterwards, they pointed out certain mistakes made in regard to the fortifications, and probably, by this time, considerable alterations have been made. But there was one thing which struck me as the weak point of the whole case, and that was that no provision had been made for any one person taking command of the local forces in the event of war. I gather that that state of things still continues, but I am glad to learn that the subject is engaging the attention of the Australasian Convention now sitting in Sydney. I have always been of opinion—and I expressed the opinion even when there—that something in the direction of Federation was very desirable; and I am glad to find that that idea has taken so firm a hold on the public mind. With regard to Imperial Federation, I confess that I never took very much interest in that question. I did not see how Imperial Federation would work.

But I think I do see how Intercolonial Federation might work, and I sincerely hope that the negotiations now going on will be carried to a successful issue. I also trust with regard to the question of the military command and the employment of the forces of one Colony in another Colony, that some general law affecting the whole group may be carried into effect.

The Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE, Bart. : Time does not allow to-night of going into first principles on the subject of Imperial defence, and I will only say that the outcome both of the paper and of the speeches of Sir William Jervois, Admiral Colomb, Sir John Pope Hennessy, and of Sir Redvers Buller, is to reinforce the conclusion laid down by the lecturer himself that the problem of Imperial defence cannot be considered piecemeal, and that there ought to be a joint consideration of the naval and of the military side of the question. I was very glad to hear Sir Redvers Buller's extremely encouraging words on this matter, because when he tells us that never at any time were the army and the navy working so closely together in connection with Imperial defence, and that great progress has been made in the consideration of the problem during the last two or three years—when he, speaking from the position he occupies, so prominently puts forward the naval side of the problem, I feel sure there must be real fact behind, and that serious and important progress is being made. However, I have the less excuse for discussing these questions now, because I lately had the opportunity of expressing my views on the occasion alluded to by the lecturer. General Edwards, in his most excellent paper, has not raised any points of sharp issue or controversy between himself and those who at the time he made his separate reports, Colony by Colony, to some extent fell foul of his conclusions. He has, perhaps, come a little way towards his critics ; his critics may have come a long way towards him. I am sure there is nothing which could be objected to by those who found some fault originally with his separate plans, Colony by Colony, as if he had contemplated a more serious naval attack upon Australia than in the general opinion was probable, and I think all his conclusions with regard to the nature of any attack which the Australians may apprehend—so long as they remain connected with the Empire—would receive general acceptance. If Australia set up as an independent Power, the whole position would, of course, be entirely revolutionised. It is rather outside the problem of Australian defence, strictly so called, to discuss all those questions of trade-routes and coaling-stations which have been raised ; but, still, they are connected with the matter of the defence

of Australian trade, and of our trade with Australia. They are also indirectly connected with the question of what may be called slight naval attacks upon Australia. Of course, very disagreeable raids might be made by very slight forces upon a country with such an enormous length of shore as Australia possesses. Small undefended ports might be attacked, and a great deal of trouble and confusion caused by a few fast cruisers, and they can only be cut off by our naval superiority, and by our possession of the stores of coal, &c., from which they might provision themselves. The lecturer has said a great deal on the question of trade-routes and coaling-stations, and I should like—although it is a side-issue—to place before you a view I stated in this room some time ago, and which brought upon me a very able attack, rhetorically, from a Canadian officer, although his attack did not convince me. What I say is—we should do wrong to rely too much on the route across Canada as an alternative war-route. It is a popular thing to say, I know, that there we have a route entirely on British soil. It may, no doubt, be a great trade-route in time of peace, but I should be afraid to rely too much on that route in war-time. It is a terribly exposed route, and one which, even without our being at war with the United States, we should find very difficult to protect against raids. The real route is the Cape route, and that is the one to which our attention must be directed. Sir John Pope Hennessy, in his interesting speech, slightly questioned the probability of Australia being willing to send Australian troops any distance for the defence of coaling-stations. It is the fact, I believe—Sir Charles Mills will correct me if I am wrong—that one or more of the Australian Colonies did approach the Government of the Cape at a time when serious war was apprehended, and asked them whether they could hold the Cape, or whether Australian troops should be sent to assist them. That shows how clearly the Australians have in view the vital importance to their trade of holding the Cape and other stations on the way. On this question of coaling-stations—I speak with all deference in the presence of such high authorities—although we are on the way to improvement, and know our needs, which, after all, is something, I fear we have not yet reached a position of security. There is no higher authority on this subject than our Chairman, and he will be able to say whether we may be reassured on this matter; but I fear when Mr. Stanhope says we know exactly what garrisons are needed for our stations, we are not yet in the position of having supplied them, and I am one of those who fear that the navy will find a most grave addition to its duties in the first days of a war—immediately

before and immediately after the outbreak of war—in having to convoy garrisons to coaling-stations in all parts of the world. I cannot but think that we are relying too greatly in these days of sudden wars—when they are practically over before they are declared—upon our power to rapidly garrison these stations after war has actually begun. Take the case of Sierra Leone. There is a station which the navy affirm is necessary, and must be held ; that it has the finest harbour on the way to the Cape, and is the only possible station between Gibraltar and the Cape. Yet this garrison, which is close to a French colony where there is a large French garrison, and off whose coast there is always a considerable squadron, is only held by a weak battalion of black troops. Unless this garrison is strengthened, all these guns would simply fall into the hands of our enemy in the event of a war with France. So it is with many another place. Garrisons have not been provided, and to provide guns and fortifications without garrisons seems to be a worse than useless proceeding. The lecturer has mentioned one case of a coaling-station of importance where a similar state of things prevails—I mean Esquimaux. The question of garrisoning that place has not been overlooked, but it has been in dispute so long between Canada and the Mother Country that, as a matter of fact, nothing has been done, and the guns, I believe, have been sent elsewhere. I believe that on general principles we are beginning to come to something like a general agreement. People begin to see we must take steps in time of peace, and consider who are to be our probable enemies in time of war. However disagreeable it may be to talk about these things, they ought to receive the profound consideration of the very best military minds, and with that view there must—as has been pointed out to-night—be a joint consideration of the naval and military problem.

Colonel J. F. OWEN, R.A.: It is with some diffidence that I follow the distinguished statesmen and officers who have already addressed you, but it appears to me that the gallant lecturer's general motive has been, in the discussion, somewhat neglected, and the Australian soldier rather left out in the cold. If we look at it as a whole, we shall see that the lecture leads one, from the general principles enunciated, to a definite end and object as regards the Australasian military forces, showing that, although the defence of the Empire, as we all must agree, depends entirely upon the Imperial navy in the first instance, yet that there must be a second line to protect the bases upon which that navy relies to supply itself with food, in the shape of coal, &c., or to seize and hold such

as our enemy may operate from in a manner dangerous to the commerce of Great Britain and her Colonies. Does it necessarily follow that, in a great war, the Imperial navy, if superior in some waters, must be so in all waters, in every part of the globe? Surely that might not always be the case, and we may suppose that the necessity for defending our own sea-bases, or seizing and holding those of an enemy, by means of land-forces, in the seas approximating to Australasia, may yet arise. It would, therefore, appear to be a serious error to discourage our Colonies in the far South from improving their forces, and from rendering them, by Federal action, infinitely more efficient for such attack or defence. It has been urged that coaling and repairing stations for the Royal Navy should be garrisoned by naval forces, but it appears to me quite impossible for that navy, in case of a great emergency, to spare for this end one single officer or man who would be so urgently required at sea. The danger-line of Germany, of France, is on land; therefore for their coast-defences and sea-bases no single land-soldier, if possible, is used. The danger-line of our Empire is at sea, and for similar reasons we should not tie up on land one man of our naval forces. Let us then, I repeat, encourage our great Southern Colonies in their thorough organisation of their military forces on a Federal basis, so that they may not only defend their own shores, but also take on themselves, when necessary, for the protection of their commerce, such duties as are pointed out in the most able lecture we have heard. Looking at the map I see that the Island of Réunion is not shown as having dock-accommodation, but when I was there some years ago the French Government were spending large sums of money on a large repairing-dock, and making every effort to render this island a formidable sea-base. Supposing us, unfortunately, to be at war with France, and that from this island (within measurable distance from Australasia) the enemy were preying on our commerce, would not every effort be made to deprive him of such base, to seize it and to hold it ourselves? In such case, Australasian commerce suffering, what would be the feelings of her people if they felt themselves impotent, from want of previous organisation, to protect themselves by turning defence into attack and seizing and holding the nest of the wasps who stung them! That with their excellent material, their courage and noble enthusiasm, the land-forces of Australasia would be capable of this and of much greater deeds if required, especially if organised under one Federal control, no person who knows them can for a moment doubt.

The CHAIRMAN: I think the time has now arrived when we must

draw this interesting discussion to a close, and I am interpreting the general feeling, I am sure, in moving a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Bevan Edwards for his interesting and valuable paper. We shall all agree that the opportunity has not been misapplied for the discussion of the important subject of Australasian defence. As one formerly connected with the administration of the navy, I was glad to find General Edwards recognising so fully the essential importance of our maritime supremacy, as the most effective means of defending Australasia from attack. General Edwards, indeed, is not the only eminent military authority who has spoken with appreciation of the importance—the paramount importance—of the navy for the defence of the Empire. I was glad to hear Sir William Jervois speak in the same sense, and indeed all the military men who have spoken this evening have taken the same view. We all know that the navy gives us the means not only of defending our own coaling-stations, but of attacking the coaling-stations of other Powers, should we be in conflict with them. It affords the means, and the only means, of defending our great sea-routes. If we maintain our naval supremacy we may look, too, for a valuable political result, for the more effective our navy the more valuable is the protection to the Colonies, and the more the Colonies will value their connection with the Mother Country. Is the Mother Country doing her duty in the development of the navy at the present time? I should not be prepared to say that the existing naval force is adequate to all needs; but this is certain, that, if you make a comparison between the rate of progress in the construction of ships in this and any other country, it can scarcely be said we are not making a very serious effort at the present time. It is certain that, should this relative rate of progress continue, the power of our navy must grow, and then we may look at a very early date to the possession of such a force as would effectually secure the naval supremacy of England for years to come. Sir Charles Dilke has raised the question of the defence of the coaling-stations, which is intimately connected with the subject we are discussing, and he has appealed to me for an opinion on the point. I can only refer to what has fallen from Mr. Stanhope in his place in the House of Commons. He has given us assurances that the armaments that are necessary for the stations are provided, and that there is very little left to be done in regard to guns and works. I do not think we have yet received similar assurances with regard to the garrisons, and I have no hesitation in saying that much remains to be done in providing adequate garrisons for the coaling-stations. The best

means of providing these garrisons must be a subject of exceedingly anxious consideration at the War Office. Unfortunately, many of those stations are in climates which are not favourable to the health of European troops. I cannot conceive that it would be politic in time of peace to maintain a large garrison of British troops in a place like Sierra Leone. I cannot conceive that a large garrison of such troops should be permanently maintained at such a position as Hong Kong or even Singapore. What should be our decision with regard to the manning of the works? Shall we hold in reserve—ready to be despatched when war is threatened—a large artillery force of British troops, or shall we endeavour to train men of tropical race to support a British garrison in manning the works? Probably both courses have something to recommend them, and it may be desirable to have a certain force in reserve at home ready to be despatched to reinforce our coaling-stations, while having at the same time a considerable force of native artillerymen permanently stationed at those points. I think I may claim for the Mother Country that she is doing her part not inadequately for the defence of the Empire, and, when we look to the Colonies, I think they deserve a tribute from the Mother Country for the efforts they are making to provide for their defence. Sir Bevan Edwards would, I am sure, tell you that much has been done for the defence of the important ports of Australia, and that not only have the Australians done much to defend their sea-board towns, but that they are also providing military forces which, with improved organisation, should be of the greatest value. As we have had shown us this evening, the navy is our main defence—the main defence of the Colonies and of the Empire generally; but fleets cannot do everything. In many contingencies fleets require the support of military force, and there might undoubtedly be many operations to be undertaken in the event of war in which the military forces of the Colonies might be combined with great advantage with the fleet of the Mother Country in carrying those operations to a successful issue. I agree as to the necessity for timely preparation to meet the possible contingency of war, and I am sure you will have been glad to hear from an officer so highly placed as Sir Redvers Buller that there exists at the present time a desire for concerted action both at the War Office and at the Admiralty in a degree which probably never existed before. The Colonies, I think, are showing their sense also of the necessity for timely preparation, and of that the Convention now being held at Sydney may be taken as a significant indication. There have been proposals recently made in this country—I think

Lord Dunraven brought the subject forward the other day—for a renewal of the Conference between representatives of the Colonies and of the Mother Country with a view to considering the question of Imperial Defence. I concur with Sir Bevan Edwards in the opinion that when the deliberations now going on at Sydney are closed, it might be very proper to call another Conference in London to consider the question. I now beg to move a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

Major-General Sir J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B. : I beg to thank you most cordially for the reception you have given to my paper. Happily for me, there seems to have been such a general acquiescence in most of the suggestions made, that I am not called upon to make any reply. I may, however, allude to one remark which fell from my old friend and chief, Sir William Jervois, about the comparison I drew between the Australian Colonies and the counties of the South of England. I infer that he thinks I did not show that just appreciation of the enormous size of Australia which I ought to have done ; but what I said was merely to illustrate my meaning. Having travelled from Hong Kong to the Colonies, traversing altogether some 20,500 miles, I do not look upon these enormous countries as so many English counties. I would like to say, in support of what has been said by one or two previous speakers, that I do not think we fully realise all that has been done of late years for the defence of the coaling-stations. Not only have the works been thoroughly armed with guns of modern construction, but, through the efforts of the Colonial Defence Committee—consisting of representatives of the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Colonial Office—the defence of these stations has been thoroughly and completely organised, and I believe there is not one of them that, so far as its resources go, would not be ready for war at six hours' notice. Such, I know, is the case at Hong Kong, where every man is told off to his place, and periodically exercised in his duties. That great improvement has been brought about entirely through the work of the Colonial Defence Committee. A large question was touched upon by Sir John Pope Hennessy—the employment of marines at the coaling-stations. That is a question we cannot discuss at this hour, but I notice he gathered from my paper that I proposed Australian troops for the defence of the coaling-stations. My proposal was that they should be available for the attack of the enemy's coaling-stations, and not for the defence of our own. Sir Charles Dilke remarked that the defence of the

coaling-stations was not strictly connected with the question of Australian defence, but what I wish to point out is that all these matters are so interdependent that you cannot possibly draw any distinction between them. It now only remains for me to move a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for his kindness in presiding.

The motion was cordially passed, and the meeting separated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 14, 1891.

Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 20 Fellows had been elected, viz., 11 Resident and 9 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Edward D. Atkinson, George L. Bannerman, Peter R. Courtenay, J. Stewart Dismorr, Henry Gale, M.Inst.C.E., Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., Captain Hubbard, Lieut.-General Gordon D. Pritchard, R.E., C.B., Hugh L. Taylor, John J. Vickers, Henry Wright.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Charles H. Barrett (Transvaal), Joseph D. Booker (Western Australia), Hon. Stephen H. Gatty, Q.C. (Attorney-General, Trinidad), Edward Gerard (New South Wales), Duncan Macarthur (Canada), John Plummer (New South Wales), Samuel H. Ridge, B.A. (Victoria), Thomas Routledge (Canada), Dr. Ernest S. Snell (Transvaal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : There are one or two matters to which I ought to allude before proceeding to the special business of the evening. The first is the loss which the Royal Colonial Institute has sustained by the death of Earl Granville, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute. Lord Granville had filled that office from the very foundation of the Institute 1868. He was present and made a speech at the inaugural dinner in 1869, and, as showing that his interest in our affairs continued to the last, I may mention that he was present only a few months ago at the reading of the Paper on Australia by Lord Carrington. At the meeting of the Council of the Institute to-day, a vote of condolence with Lady Granville on the death of her husband was unanimously passed, and I am sure you will all join in lamenting the loss the Institute has sustained. The other matter to which I would wish to allude is that several letters of apology have been received for non-attendance at our meeting. One

is from Lord Gormanston, who has just come back from British Guiana, but regrets that he is unable to be present. Another is from Mr. Neville Lubbock, a member of the Council, who writes to express his extreme regret at not being able to be present to listen to Mr. Morris's paper. As Mr. Lubbock is, I believe, Chairman of the West Indian Planters and Merchants' Association, his letter is the more gratifying, because there has been in the past some little jealousy perhaps between the sugar-cane growers and the culture of those minor staples which Mr. Morris desires to see introduced into the West Indies. This letter shows, I think, that this feeling has entirely disappeared, and that it is now recognised on all hands that the exertions Mr. Morris is making to introduce the cultivation of other products are not in the least injurious to the interests of the planters, but are, on the contrary, calculated to advance the prosperity of the Colonies. Turning now to the subject in which we are more particularly interested to-night, it is hardly necessary for me to introduce Mr. Morris, who, as you all know, is the Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and who before this evening has read papers to this Institute and taken part in our discussions.

Mr. Morris then read his paper on

THE COLONY OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

THE Colony of the Leeward Islands. To many this short title will convey little in regard to the geographical position of the islands which are to occupy our attention to-night.

I will therefore ask you to follow the track of an ocean voyage some four thousand miles across the Atlantic Ocean in a south-westerly direction until we meet with a chain of islands forming the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea. These small islands, dotted here and there over the surface of the ocean, are known as the Lesser Antilles. They extend in a circular line from Porto Rico to Trinidad, with Barbados lying out of the line some fifty miles to the eastward. They are, for the most part, the peaks of submerged mountains, whose bases lie far below in the depth of the ocean. The more southerly of the chain of islands are known as the Windward Islands: while the more northerly are known as the Leeward Islands. These terms, Windward and Leeward, are not exactly correct in a nautical sense. As the trade winds blow from the north-east, the northern islands are really more to the windward than the southern islands; and, again, according to the old

geographers, the true Leeward Islands are the Greater Antilles, comprising Porto Rico, Hayti, Cuba, and Jamaica. As a purely political naming for certain groups of islands, the terms Windward and Leeward, are now, however, generally accepted in the sense above mentioned. Of the Leeward or northern islands, some, such as Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Bartholomew, belong to France; a few, such as St. Eustatius, Saba, and a part of St. Martin, belong to Holland; one or two, such as Santa Cruz and St. Thomas, belong to Denmark. The remainder belong to this country. The British Leeward Islands comprise Dominica; Montserrat; Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; St. Christopher (more commonly known as St. Kitts), with Nevis and Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. These several islands were formed into a Federal Colony in 1871. They have a total area of 704 square miles, and a total population of 125,000. They may not be so large nor so important as many other portions of the British Empire, but it will be admitted that they yield to none in the historical interest attached to them, nor in the possibilities of future development that lie before them. As regards the main lines of ocean travel, they lie in the backwater of intercourse between this country and tropical America, and on that account are less known than they deserve to be. Kingsley passed them, but did not land upon them. Froude landed on one of them (Dominica), but saw none of the others. In point of area they are about equal to that of the island of Mauritius; or, to bring the matter nearer home, they are of the size of a good English county like Hereford, but with a population a few hundreds larger.

These particulars, however, give but a very poor idea of the actual circumstances of these islands. In point of scenery, and in richness of tropical vegetation, they may be said to form one of the most beautiful portions of the British Empire. They are literally "green islands of glittering seas," bathed in continuous sunlight, and fanned by cooling breezes. I have lately spent some weeks in them, and I have been greatly impressed with their capabilities, and the promise of future prosperity which lies before them. That must constitute the chief claim I have for bringing them under your notice this evening. I hope to illustrate my remarks by photographic views, which will bring before you much more forcibly than my words ever could some characteristic portions of the scenery and natural vegetation of these islands. There are the forest-clad mountains and valleys of Dominica; the highly cultivated slopes of St. Kitts; the more sober, but not less interesting, undulating

sugar-cane fields of Antigua ; and the lime and orange groves of Montserrat. All these constitute a picture of tropical wealth and beauty almost unknown to the people of this country, and yet it is separated from us only by a voyage of comparatively short duration, which would carry us at once from the cold and fogs of winter into a land of warmth and sunshine.

ORIGIN OF THE ISLANDS.

The island-making period in this part of the world was probably of recent date. From a geological point of view, none of these Leeward Islands are of great age. They are probably the result of volcanic activity during some portion of the tertiary period, extending down almost to the present time. Some of the islands are merely the volcanic cones of submerged mountains, the tops only of which appear above the surface of the ocean. There is evidence that the volcanic forces have barely become extinct during the last hundred years or so ; while in some a slight ebullition still exists to show where fire and water remain, as of old, in deadly conflict. In regard to origin the islands naturally divide themselves into two groups. The purely volcanic islands are Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis. The non-volcanic (or those in which eruptive rocks are not largely represented) are Antigua, Barbuda, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. The former consist of one or more cone-like mountains rising to heights of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Their sides are scored with deep valleys and ravines, and white clouds hover over them day and night. The lower slopes reach down to the sea and are clothed with vegetation to the water's edge. In the valleys and ravines during heavy rains are numerous small torrents rushing noisily and precipitately towards the sea ; at other times the watercourses are dry and silent. The volcanic rocks consist chiefly of those of a trachytic or felspathic character ; they have a coarse cellular structure and are rough and gritty to the touch. In some (as in Montserrat) the trachyte is highly porphyritic, with large crystals of felspar and hornblende ; volcanic ash, and scorïæ are distributed in the neighbourhood of the more recent cones. There are found also some coralline limestones, some clays and sandstones, and these often contain shells of forms that are still living in the neighbouring seas. While at present there is no active volcano in the group, the phase of prolonged quiescence is interrupted from time to time, as at Dominica, Montserrat and elsewhere, by the emanations of sulphurous vapour,

steam, and hot water, in certain localities known as *solfataras* or *soufrières*. There is a *soufrière* in the south-west of Dominica, and a remarkable boiling lake, now fast degenerating into a series of single geysers, in the centre of the island; there is a *soufrière* at Montserrat, and hot springs and sulphur deposits at Nevis. These West Indian *soufrières* have a characteristic appearance. Owing to the acidity of the vapours emanating from them, a very considerable degree of decomposition is said to be effected on the rocks and soils within their reach. The locality of a *soufrière* is easily recognised by its singularly barren and desolate appearance. The continuous landslips that take place, owing to the action of sulphurous vapours and boiling water, give the place a scalded and parboiled aspect: while the neighbourhood is completely devoid of animal life and vegetation. Where sulphur deposits are present the ground is covered with a coating of this substance, and it is found also in amorphous masses or mingled with clay.

The non-volcanic islands are for the most part low, and, with the exception of Antigua and Tortola, are almost entirely devoid of hills. They are composed of rocks of recent formation; chief among them are coral or coralline rocks, calcareous freestones, porous lime-stones, and marly or red clays. The shores are shallow and full of coral reefs, rendering navigation more or less dangerous. On the coast are mangrove swamps and lagoons gradually being filled up with vegetable matter and soil washed down by rains. In some of the Virgin Islands, where the land is said to be gradually rising, the lagoons have already been filled up, and now appear several feet above the level of the sea. Sandy beaches are almost entirely restricted to the non-volcanic islands. The sand is generally a fine white gravel, composed of broken shell and coral. In one or two instances it is composed of fragments of remains of calcareous algæ or sea-weeds, in which the tissues have become interpenetrated with carbonate of lime. The grains of these corallines and nullipore sands, as they are called, are beautifully polished, but they still retain their characteristic markings.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE FAUNA.

Although these islands have been in our possession for so long a period, the fauna and flora have by no means been exhaustively explored. At the present time a Joint Committee appointed by the Royal Society and British Association is engaged in investigating some of the islands, and collections are being received in this

country. When these are worked out and the results published, it may be possible to bring together and correlate all that is known of the animal and plant life of this part of the world.¹

It is impossible to do more here than give a brief sketch of the zoology. Amongst the mammals there are few indigenous to them still existing. The Agouti (*Dasyprocta*), a small hare-like animal, is found in mountain woods, where it is hunted with dogs. The deer of Barbuda, the manacou or racoon (*Procyon*) and the wild hogs of Dominica, as well as the monkeys of St. Kitts, have been introduced and become naturalised in their several localities. The latter, like the monkeys of Barbados, are natives of West Africa, and Dr. Sclater informs me that specimens of both have been received in this country, and kept at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. An account of the St. Kitts monkey is given in the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society, 1866, p. 79. The old English black rat, as well as the Norwegian brown rat, are abundant everywhere. They have found in the sugar-cane and cacao, as also in the maize and guinea corn, attractive supplies of food, and the difficulty is to keep the marauders in check. The East Indian mongoose has been introduced with this view, but the experience of some of the islands is that the remedy is worse than the disease. Bird life is moderately abundant. Indeed, in Dominica alone, Ober collected about 160 species of birds, and of these nearly one-fourth proved to be new to science. Amongst the Dominica birds are four species of lovely humming birds, the gems of the feathered race; and a handsome and rare parrot (*Chrysotis augusta*).² The diabolite, or petrel, once found nesting in holes in the mountains of Dominica is now (according to Col. Fielden) extinct, owing to the depredations of the racoon. *Ramiers*, or wood-pigeons, and the *perdrix*, or mountain dove, are often met with, and when visiting outlying islands in large flocks for feeding purposes afford excellent sport. The wild guinea-fowl is plentiful in scrub land at Barbuda, which is looked upon as

¹ A bibliography of the existing literature relating to the fauna and flora of the Lesser Antilles has been prepared by the West India (Natural History) Exploration Committee, and was presented at the Bath Meeting of the British Association in 1888. A List of the Birds of the British West Indies has been published by C. B. Cory, Boston, 1886. Numerous papers on birds and other subjects may be found in the *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society of London, and the *Annals of Natural History*. The principal work of recent years on the botany of the islands is the *Flora of the British West India Islands*, by Grisebach (London: Lovell Reeve, 1864). The flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands has been studied by Baron Eggers (Smithsonian Institution, Bulletin No. 13, 1879).

² *Proceedings* of the Zoological Society, 1865, p. 437.

affording the best locality for shooting in the West Indies. The iguana, a timid and defenceless lizard, often three to five feet long, is eagerly hunted for the sake of its flesh, which is esteemed a delicacy. There are numerous small lizards found both in the woods and in dwellings. The latter are very interesting and inoffensive little creatures. An edible frog, of large size, locally known as the *crapaud*, is found in Dominica and St. Kitts. Snakes are present, but none are poisonous. Ober mentions the 'dog-head' snake as attaining a length of ten or twelve feet in Dominica. It is probably rare. Cray-fish and black crabs, both edible, frequent mountain streams. As an old writer has remarked, "at Antigua they have small but well-tasted oysters that stick to mangrove trees that grow close to creeks." Wild bees deposit honey in the hollow trunks of trees. Whistling tree-frogs and nocturnal cicadæ fill the night air with sounds that are peculiarly tropical. Insect life is abundant in all forms. Some of the moths and butterflies are large and handsome. Large luminous beetles, distinct from the ordinary fire-flies, are found in Dominica, and probably in the other islands also. In 1886, some of these, determined as *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, were brought home alive, and exhibited at the Linnean Society. On the meeting-room being darkened, the phosphorescent glow of light emitted by the insects was very brilliant.

Both fresh and salt-water fish are abundant everywhere. They vary in size from the hump-backed whale, 20 to 30 feet long, to the minute forms scarcely so large as our whitebait. The fishing is carried on often at considerable distances from the shore in small 'dug-out' craft, formed on the old Carib pattern from the trunks of cedar and gommier trees. These boats are very skilfully handled and keep afloat in very rough weather. In spite of the abundance of good fish existing in the neighbourhood of these islands, large quantities of salt and dried fish, amounting to nearly 700 tons per annum, are imported from the United States and Canada. It is probable that a good deal more might be made of the fishery productions of these seas if sufficient attention were devoted to them by persons possessed of capital. The boats and appliances now in use are of a very primitive character. The former are really too small for deep-sea fishing, especially on the windward coasts, and hence fish of great value are seldom caught. One of the most striking and formidable of West Indian fish is the gigantic ray, called the 'devil fish.' This fish sometimes measures twelve to fifteen feet across, and weighs over a ton.

INDIGENOUS AND OTHER PLANTS.

The indigenous plants are by no means exhaustively explored. The most interesting islands from a botanical point of view are those possessing elevated lands still covered with virgin forests. In such situations, as on the mountains of Dominica, and the peaks of Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, the native flora is for the most part undisturbed. In the flatter islands, and in the lowlands of the others, the vegetation is considerably altered by the incursions of weeds from other countries. The low and undulating land between the sea-shore and the foot of the hills has long been under cultivation, and when not at present occupied with regular plantations it is covered with a 'ruinate' growth of an uninteresting character. We may divide the different zones of vegetation into three, as follows: viz. the littoral, the cultivated or scrubby, and the sylvan. The littoral, which includes the vegetation of sandy sea-shores, of swamps and of rocky cliffs, is the first met with. Numerous algae occupy shallow waters, and the poisonous manchineel, the sea-side grape, the coco-plum, and the naturalised cocoanut grow on sandy beaches. Trailing on the ground are the goat's-foot convolvulus (*Ipomœa*), and the sea-side bean (*Dolichos Lablab*). In swampy and moist places are the white and black mangrove, the dumb cane, the swamp fern (*Acrostichum aureum*), and numerous sedges and grasses. On rocky cliffs are shrubs or trees of stunted growth with leathery leaves, such as *Clusia*, *Plumieria*, *Jacquinia*. With these are the keratto, or native agave, several species of wild pines (*Tillandsia*, *Pitcairnea*), and numerous cacti. The Turk's-head cactus is a striking object on rocky hills overlooking the sea. In less rocky but equally dry places are several species of acacia, logwood, tamarind, calabash, euphorbias, and weedy-looking crotons. In the valleys and ravines, reaching from the sea inland, the vegetation is richer, greener and more varied. Tall trees of wild figs, galba, white-wood (*Bucida*), white cedar (*Tecoma*), mango and bamboo. The two latter are introductions from the East Indies, now widely distributed throughout the West Indies. Under the shade of, or growing on such trees, are numerous small ferns, begonias, climbing shrubs and aroids. The sylvan or true forest region in the lowlands has been largely cleared for the cultivation of the sugar-cane. It is now for the most part restricted to the hills. There are still to be found majestic trees of iron-wood, cedar, greenheart, yellow-wood (exported as West Indian satin-wood), gommier, mahoe and locust. These are often covered with

luxuriant climbing aroids, wild pines, orchids, and festooned with bright-flowering creepers. Majestic tree-ferns spread their feathery fronds in sheltered hollows, while broad-leaved balisiers (*Heliconia*) cover moist slopes or fringe the banks of pools and streams. The luxuriance of tropical vegetation is seen to greatest advantage in the mountains and ravines of Dominica and in the deep gullies on the slopes of Mount Misery in St. Kitts. Of cultivated plants the sugar-cane occupies the largest area. There are also scattered cultivations of yams, sweet potatoes, tanniers, eddoes, pigeon-peas, pumpkins, melons, *tous-les-mois* (*Canna*), arrowroot, turmeric, peppers (chillies), cassava, maize, guinea-corn. More systematic cultivations, but at present not on a large scale, exist of cocoa, coffee, limes, pine-apples, bananas, plantains. The chief fruit trees at all cultivated are limes, shaddock, with grape-fruit or forbidden-fruit, citron, lemon, bread-fruit, papaw, mango, akee, cocoanut, star-apple, sapodilla or naseberry, avocado pear. In the northern islands some of these are little known. Growing partially wild are tamarind, guava, sour-sop, sweet-sop, mamee-apple, cashew-nut, rose-apple, pomegranate, genip, damson-plum (*Chrysophyllum*), bread-nut, hog-plum, jack-fruit.

HISTORY.

These islands were discovered by Columbus in 1498; they became British at various times between that period and the end of the seventeenth century. The Spaniards, who first claimed them, had to give way to the French. The influence of the latter is still clearly seen here and there in the language and religion, as well as in the habits, of the people. Some of the most noted exploits in naval history took place when we wrested these islands from the French. Mr. Froude has described in eloquent words how Rodney defeated the French off Dominica, and established the British power in the West Indies. Early in the history of the Leeward Islands they were governed, as now, by a governor-in-chief, residing at Antigua, with a lieutenant-governor in each island. An old resident, writing of these islands in the beginning of the seventeenth century, remarks: "Every one of the four great islands, viz. Nevis, St. Christopher, Antigua, and Montserrat, have a particular or private Governor, who presides over the Council and Assembly both . . . and, in case of his sickness or death, the oldest Councilman takes his place, and, indeed, is styled President always. But, besides, we have a Governor-General who supersedes the private

Governor, and is chief wherever he happens to be; and in case of his death, his office devolves upon the Governor (or in case of his death the President) and Council of Nevis until the King sends a new one." The present confederation of the Leeward Islands is, therefore, claimed to be only a return to the old order of things. By it the several islands, no doubt, lose something of their individuality, and in some respects their local circumstances do not receive the continued attention of an able and skilful chief. On the other hand, there are those who declare that the West Indies require just now, not less confederation, but more confederation. It is thought that they would then have far greater influence than at present in the Councils of the Empire, would be able to give more heart and permanency to measures calculated to improve their special circumstances, and attract to them the men and capital necessary for their welfare and prosperity.

The Leeward Islands, in a federal sense, are composed of five presidencies, as follows: Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; Dominica; Montserrat; St. Kitts, with Nevis and Anguilla; and the Virgin Islands. These are governed under the Federal Act of 1871, by one Executive and one Legislative Council under one Governor. The Legislative Council consists of ten elective and ten nominated members. The elective members are chosen by the elective or non-official members of the local councils of the several islands. The Federal Council meets once a year, usually at St. John's, Antigua, and the session lasts from two to four weeks.

In addition to the Federal Constitution, each island has its own local Executive and Legislative Councils. The constitution and mode of appointment or election to these councils vary somewhat in the different islands. It is needless, however, to go into any great detail here, as the subject has already been fully discussed in an able paper read before this Institute by the late Hon. T. B. H. Berkeley, C.M.G., in 1880. The Local Councils are composed of a certain number of elected and nominated members, and are usually presided over by the chief executive officer of the island, styled the President or Commissioner. As in olden times, whenever the Governor is present, he takes precedence of the President or Commissioner, and is chairman at all Council meetings.

NATURE OF POPULATION.

The original inhabitants of these islands were Caribs—a fierce and warlike people, who made stout resistance against the early

European invaders. They were, however, gradually overcome, and they disappeared so fast that soon none were left in any of the islands, except in Dominica. At the close of the seventeenth century Labat found this island chiefly occupied by Caribs, and these he describes as possessing great agility and courage, and addicted on certain occasions to cannibal practices. When the French took possession of the island the Caribs were driven to the mountains, where they are still to be found, but in very diminished numbers. The present Carib population of Dominica is estimated at 309. They are intrepid and skilful fishermen, and hunt well. They make wonderful waterproof baskets from the rind of a native reed-like plant (*Ischnosiphon*). This is peculiarly an old Carib industry. They make also fishing-pots, baskets for packing and for ornament, and rough sacks from palm fronds; their only attempt at agriculture is to cultivate small patches of provision grounds in mountain woods. They are of a quiet, retiring disposition, and prefer to live in the woods rather than in towns.

Having exterminated or expelled the original inhabitants, the early European settlers introduced negro slaves from the West Coast of Africa to work on their sugar plantations. The supply of slaves was kept up by periodical importations. The islands became immensely prosperous, and wealth flowed from them to enhance the riches of the Mother Country. The abolition of slavery came, and it paralysed the whole social and economical system of the West Indian Colonies. The liberated slaves in most cases refused to work for wages; they squatted on the abandoned sugar estates and settled down as peasant proprietors of a more or less unthrifty character. At this period there were two distinctly marked classes, the whites and liberated blacks. In addition to these there was a certain number of coloured people of black and white parentage. These associated with the whites or blacks, according to their education and social standing. At the present time the black people are advancing in education and in civilisation; and, as a consequence, their wants are daily increasing, and they are more willing than formerly to exert themselves in acquiring the means of satisfying them. They are well adapted to the West Indian climate, and in nearly all the islands their numbers are fast increasing. The future of these islands is inextricably bound up with the destiny of the black people we have introduced there, and it is our duty to provide them with such political and social institutions as may form them into loyal and prosperous communities.

The population of the Leeward Islands is now estimated at about

125,000. Of these, about 6 per cent. are white, 17 per cent. coloured, and 77 per cent. black. The white population is composed chiefly of proprietors and managers of estates, of the chief officers of government, of ministers of religion, medical men, shop-keepers, and skilled mechanics. The coloured population is dispersed throughout all grades of society. It comprises men of considerable influence and ability, and occupying high official positions. There are also proprietors of estates, merchants, shop-keepers, and clerks. The bulk of the black population is composed of small proprietors and the labourers engaged in agricultural pursuits. The negro women are strong and hard-working, and they contribute an important portion of the labour available for light field-work.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Formerly the climate of the West Indies had a bad name, owing to the occurrence of epidemics, and the high death rate which existed among the white troops quartered there. Of late years much more attention has been devoted to sanitary matters, the white troops are quartered in cooler and healthier localities, and the former habits of intemperance and reckless exposure which characterised them and other Europeans, have in a great measure passed away. The present condition of the islands is certainly as favourable to health as any portion of the tropics. Owing to the cooling influence of the trade winds and their insular position, the heat for the greater part of the year is scarcely felt. The hottest time of the year is from May to September. During this period the trade wind has lost its influence, and the heat in consequence is more severely felt. These northern islands are, however, much cooler than the southern, and the air is brighter and more invigorating. The annual mean temperature during the day at sea-level is about 79° F.; at night it is lower, but the daily range is small. The rainy season generally lasts from August to November, and from that time onward the air is cool and pleasant. It is the climate of a warm June in this country, with, however, cooler nights and a brighter air. Refreshing showers fall more or less all the year round, except during the height of the dry season, when no rain may fall for some weeks.

As there is a considerable difference in the climate of the several islands, we shall notice these when we treat of each island in detail. It may be well, however, to mention that for persons in delicate health the West Indies offer a congenial home. It is not suited for invalids requiring constant attention and unable to move about,

but to those who cannot face the rigour of a northern climate, and are compelled to live abroad, there is no part of the world where they could settle down and be more happy than in these islands. There is such a combination of clear sky, of warmth, and freedom from violent changes, that is most beneficial to delicate constitutions. Numbers of persons are now living active lives in the West Indies who would probably have died long ago had they remained in this country. To people in good health who will adapt themselves to their surroundings, and who will live temperately and judiciously, the West Indies have no dangers peculiar to them; indeed, so far as recent statistics and experience go, they are, allowing an occasional visit to a cooler climate, as conducive to longevity as any part of the world.

DOMINICA.

The account so far given of the islands has necessarily dealt with them in a general way only. In order, however, to become more intimately acquainted with their circumstances, it is desirable now to take the islands one by one, and point out any special characteristics they may possess. I shall endeavour to be as brief as possible; but to secure this it will be impossible to enter upon a large number of topics that in themselves are of an interesting character, but which, unfortunately, lie outside the limits I have felt compelled to assign to this paper.

The most important island, and the seat of the Federal Government, is Antigua, and, following the normal course, this ought to come first on our list. For convenience of reference, it will best answer our purpose, however, if we take the islands in the order in which they come on the map, and, beginning with Dominica, work our way gradually to the northward.

Dominica, or Sunday Island, is the largest of the Leeward group. It contains 291 square miles, and lies exactly midway between the French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe. It has an estimated population of 29,500, which is at the rate of 101 persons for every square mile. Its bold, mountainous character gives it a singularly picturesque appearance from the sea. In the foreground are bold headlands, rising precipitously from the water's edge, alternating with deep ravines or open valleys; while at the back are irregular masses of dark-wooded mountains reaching up to the clouds. The coast-line is indented by numerous bays, into which flow rivers that rise at the head of the interior valleys. There is no part of Dominica that is not picturesque, or where rugged

grandeur and tropical luxuriance do not combine to attract the eye and present a picture of singular beauty and magnificence. The soil is of a dark brown or reddish loam, resting on broken volcanic rock; or sometimes of somewhat stiffer reddish loam, degenerating below into a strong clay. In the valleys the soil is nearly always of an alluvial character. It consists of a sandy loam, somewhat gravelly in some localities, but giving place here and there to a reddish, marly loam. All these soils are of a productive character, and capable of yielding large crops of nearly every tropical produce. The rainfall is regular and plentiful. At the town of Roseau it is about 74 inches. On the Morne, half a mile away, and at an elevation of about 400 feet, the average rainfall for six years (1847-1852) was 82 inches. In some localities it is as low as 50 inches; but the average for the whole island is possibly not less than about 75 inches. Dominica has an abundance of streams and rivulets, and water is available everywhere as a motive-power for machinery and for sanitary purposes.

The rate of mortality in Dominica is 15.6 per thousand. This is a very low rate indeed for the tropics; less than that of many towns in this country.

The principal town is Roseau on the south-west, or leeward coast. It has an open roadstead, with bold water close in shore. The town is prettily situated at the entrance to the picturesque Roseau Valley, and has a splendid background of dark-wooded mountains.

There is an abundant supply of water, and the town is very healthy. Lately, the streets of Roseau have been relaid and the drainage greatly improved.

St. Joseph, a small town farther to the northward, is also on the west coast.

A good deal of the traffic of the island is carried on by means of boats. The roads at one time were in a bad state, and many places inland were inaccessible. Within the last two or three years, under the active administration of Sir William Haynes Smith, roads have been extended, bridges built, and the means of communication greatly improved. Nearly £30,000 have been thus expended. It is in contemplation also to obtain the services of a coasting steamer to make regular trips round the island, and connect with the Royal Mail and other steamers calling at Roseau.

A relatively small portion of the island is now under cultivation. It contains, by survey, about 186,496 acres. A careful estimate (after allowing for inaccessible land and for land that ought to be

kept permanently under forest) has placed one-half of this (about 90,000 acres) as available for purposes of cultivation. Of this, only about 50,000 acres have probably been under cultivation at any time during the last hundred years. There remain, therefore, at the present time, about 40,000 acres of virgin forest land available for cultivation, a good deal of which is in the hands of the Government. As already shown, this land has good soil, is well watered, and extends from nearly sea-level to elevations of about 2,500 or 3,000 feet. The temperature would range from 78° F. to about 88° F.

The present exports of Dominica give a tolerably good idea of the present state of its agricultural industries. During the year 1889 the following articles, the produce and manufacture of the Colony, were exported:—

Sugar, rum and molasses, £20,296; cacao, £12,298; lime-juice (concentrated and raw), £8,061; fruits and vegetables, £1,363; coffee (chiefly Liberian), £398; bay-leaves (derived from species of *Pimenta*), £514; bay oil, £1,485; dyes and dye-woods, £259; fire-wood, £498. The total value of the Dominica exports during the year above mentioned amounted to £47,325.

This is an extremely small return for so large an island. It amounts to an average of only about £1·6 per head of population. At Antigua the average is at the rate of £7·6 per head; while at Trinidad it reaches £11·7 per head. It is evident that the population of Dominica, for want of capital and organisation, is largely engaged in growing provisions to meet their daily wants. The population of Dominica is nearly as large as that of Antigua; but while the exports of Antigua reach a total value of £266,521, the exports of Dominica reach only about one-sixth of this (£47,325).

In the olden days, Dominica used to produce large quantities of sugar and coffee. The sugar-estates have steadily declined since emancipation, and the coffee industry has almost entirely disappeared. It is probable that the "coffee-fly" did something to discourage coffee-growing at one time; but as this fly is present everywhere in the West Indies, and attacks only coffee grown at a low elevation, there is nothing to prevent a large and flourishing coffee industry being established on the hills of Dominica. If ten thousand acres were planted with coffee within the next ten or twenty years, the export value of the produce would be about a quarter of a million sterling. The labour required to cultivate so large a tract of country is probably already in the island.

It has been already shown by a comparison of the exports that only about one-sixth of the present population of Dominica is

effective. The remainder is compelled for want of capital to spend its energies in merely supplying the means of subsistence.

For low elevations (between 200 feet and 1,000 feet), Liberian coffee would be likely to succeed better than Arabian coffee. Dr. Nicholls has a very successful plantation of Liberian at St. Aroment, yielding large crops. This is not affected by the coffee-fly, and its extended cultivation in Dominica is practically unlimited.

Cacao is an industry which has greatly increased of late years. The exports have been as follows: 1889, 7,470 lbs.; 1859, 52,751 lbs.; 1879, 205,000 lbs.; 1889, 787,595 lbs. There is room for still greater expansion in cacao-growing, as the small cultivators especially take a great interest in it. The curing of the produce is still, however, defective.

Another very promising industry for Dominica is the production of lime-juice. This is obtained from a thin-skinned variety of the citron known as the West Indian lime (*Citrus Medica*, var. *acida*). This particular variety is apparently more widely spread in the West Indies than in any other part of the world. The lime-juice industry in Dominica was greatly encouraged, if not actually started, by the late Dr. Imray. In 1870 the value of the lime-juice exported was £88; in 1874 it had risen to £1,600; in 1889 it had increased to £8,061. Dominica limes are large and very juicy. The trees are the healthiest I have seen in the West Indies, and, within such limits as are imposed by the commercial demand for the produce, it deserves to be largely extended. A carefully-compiled return was prepared for me by a lime-planter in Dominica, which I read and submitted for criticism at a public meeting held at the Court-house in Roseau on December 9 last. I am unable to publish this in full, but I will give a brief summary of it. It appears that it takes about one thousand pounds to purchase and establish 20 acres of good land with lime-trees; to build a house for the manager; to erect a mill, with copper boilers to concentrate the juice; to pay for superintendence, and cover all expenses for seven years. At the end of this time the estate would yield at the rate of 40 hogsheads of concentrated lime-juice, worth £12 per hogshead. This would amount to gross income £480. The yearly cost of cultivation and manufacture (including the cost of providing the hogsheads) would amount to £240. There would, therefore, remain exactly £240, and this would be the net income of a lime estate which had cost one thousand pounds, spread over seven years.

It is impossible to do more here than give an outline of all the possible industries of Dominica. Bananas are already grown for

export; oranges are of excellent quality, and are easily grown. Then there are fresh limes, lemons, grapes, figs, pine-apples, and fresh vegetables of all kinds. Spices, such as nutmegs, cloves, vanilla, black pepper, cardamoms, ginger, and cinnamon, are already introduced, and appear to be well suited to the country. A new plant, lately introduced from Kew, and likely to do very well, is the Gambier (*Uncaria Gambier*). This plant yields a valuable tanning material largely used in commerce. It used to cost £10 per ton, and now costs £40. Hitherto it has been exclusively produced in the Straits Settlements, but, owing to the demand which has arisen for it in America, the present state of the trade appears to justify its extended culture in other parts of the tropics. The plants introduced to Dominica have made excellent progress, and it is evident that the warm, moist valleys of that island are likely to suit its requirements in every way.

There are extensive tracts of land in Dominica, as yet untouched by cultivation, within easy reach of the coast. The Layou and Sara flats comprise an area of 20,000 acres, covered with valuable timber, and watered by a great number of streams. These flats extend across the island in its widest part. Farther north another large area of country in the Pickard Valley is practically unoccupied by cultivation, and it is probable that here an attempt will be made to establish a Gambier industry.

MONTSERRAT.

The Presidency of Montserrat has a total area of 82½ square miles, and a population of 11,000. This is at the rate of 388 persons to a square mile. The surface is composed of a series of rocky hills and ridges, culminating in several high peaks, from 2,500 feet to 8,000 feet. The island is entirely of volcanic origin, and a *soufrière* exists in the high lands to the south. There are easy slopes on the western and south-eastern sides, and these are chiefly in cultivation. Other portions of the island are somewhat steep, and broken up into numerous valleys and ravines. The higher slopes of the mountains are covered with dense forest, with cabbage-palms, tree-ferns, wild bananas, and some valuable timber trees. Although the surface is on the whole so rugged and broken, it is estimated that nearly one-half of it could be advantageously placed under cultivation. The soil varies from a light sandy loam to a stiff clay, and is generally of considerable depth. The mean annual temperature is 78° F. The annual rainfall is about 56

inches near the coast, and 78 to 80 inches in the hilly parts of the interior. The heat is seldom oppressive, and the island has never suffered severely from hurricanes.

Most of the land under cultivation is occupied with sugar-cane. There are, also, large plantations of lime-trees, chiefly established by the Montserrat Company; and, besides, there are scattered cultivations of arrowroot, sweet potatoes, yams, eddoes, pigeon-peas, cassava, ginger, Indian corn, and numerous fruit-trees.

The roads in Montserrat are extended all over the island; they have lately been thoroughly repaired, and are well supplied with bridges and culverts.

The chief, and indeed only town, is Plymouth, which consists of two or three streets running parallel to the sea, with a population of 1,400. The town, and indeed the whole island, is remarkably healthy. The people are peaceful and contented. The cottages of the small freeholders (negro peasants) are well kept, and surrounded by small gardens with fruit-trees and vegetables. Education and an efficient medical service have tended to improve the circumstances of the negroes, and render them as intelligent and as thriving as any in the West Indies. The value of the exports in 1889 was £28,892. This is at the rate of £2·5 per head of population.

Montserrat has come into considerable notice of late years in connection with the production of lime-juice. This industry was started about twenty years ago by Mr. Joseph Sturge, and now it has assumed considerable dimensions. The lime-plantations cover about 1,000 acres, and great skill and enterprise have been expended upon them. There are exported fresh and pickled limes, raw lime-juice, concentrated lime-juice, essence of limes (prepared by a process known as *ecuelling*), from the rind of the lime, and oil of limes prepared by distillation. Besides these, the Company possesses a large arrowroot-factory, banana, coffee, and cacao plantations, and a successful stock-farm. By force of its energy and its example the Montserrat Company has done a good deal for the island, and its enterprise deserves to be regarded as one of the many factors now at work calculated to revive the prosperity of the West India Islands.

In Montserrat there are about 1,200 small freeholders. These, like the negro settlers in Jamaica, would readily take to fruit-growing, and this industry only requires rapid steam communication with the northern markets to make it at once as successful and as important as sugar and lime-juice.

ANTIGUA.

From Montserrat to Antigua the voyage is a very short one. Soon after leaving Montserrat, in the early morning especially, there is a magnificent view of the low peaks of Antigua to the north-east, while to the north-west rises the rocky mass of Redonda, with the peaks of Nevis and St. Kitts beyond. A closer view of Antigua brings into prominence the pointed peaks in the south and south-west, and the low headlands on each side of the harbour of St. John. The steamer makes for this, but does not enter it. It is a handsome and commodious harbour, but it is blocked by a sandy bar and obstructed with reefs. If these were removed it would become one of the finest in the West Indies. The naval station for this part of the world is at English Harbour, on the south-east coast.

The Presidency of Antigua consists of Antigua, Barbuda, and Redonda. Barbuda lies to the north of the main island, with an area of 62 square miles. It is very flat and uninteresting. It produces some salt and phosphate of lime, and there are herds of cattle and horses, some of which are exported to the other islands. Redonda is a bold, rocky islet about a mile long, rising to a height of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is valuable for its stores of phosphate of alumina, which are worked under a license. Up to a recent date about 7,000 tons of phosphate were annually exported to the United States.

Antigua, the seat of the Federal Government, has an area of 106 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex), and a population of 85,000. This is at the rate of 824 persons to a square mile. The surface is comparatively flat, the chief hills in the south reach from 1,200 feet to 2,000 feet. The high lands are generally dry and uncultivated, while the low lands are covered with rich-looking cane-fields. As regards configuration and soil, Antigua possesses three well-marked districts. These do not pass imperceptibly into one another, but are divided by clearly defined natural boundaries. The district to the north and east is either undulating or flat, and is composed of calcareous marls and coarse sandstone, interspersed with masses of tolerably compact limestone. The mountainous district to the west and south is composed of trap rocks, with trap breccias, and some basaltic greenstones. The intermediate or central district occupying a depressed area, running diagonally across the island from St. John's Harbour to Willoughby Bay, is composed of various clayey formations ranging from loose friable

marls of a yellow colour to a whitish indurated clay. In this district there are marine and fresh water flint beds with numerous fossils of corals and shells and interesting specimens of silicified woods.

The soils are nowhere very deep, except in certain broad valleys. In composition they are very varied, but may be described as consisting chiefly of clays and calcareous marls. The stiffest clays are found in the west, the marls and light clays being found towards the centre and eastern portions. The Antigua soils generally are very fertile and productive. They are very retentive of moisture, and respond readily to tillage and manures.

The average rainfall is about 45 inches. The climate is therefore dry, and occasionally there are seasons of drought. There are few or no streams, and the only water usually available is supplied from ponds and pools. Latterly large reservoirs have been constructed, and from these a plentiful supply of pure water will be distributed all over the island.

The chief product of Antigua is sugar. About 102 estates are at present under cultivation, yielding an annual out-turn of 12,000 hogsheads. Some rum and molasses are also produced. The pine-apples of Antigua are well known, and the exports of these are capable of being largely increased. At present only one-third of the surface of the island is under cultivation. Besides sugar and pine-apples, there are scattered cultivations of fruits and vegetables, and numerous small provision grounds belonging to the negroes.

St. John, the capital, is an extensive and attractive town. It possesses a fine cathedral and other public buildings, and is well placed on a declivity overlooking the harbour. The population is about 10,000. The other towns are Falmouth, on the south coast, and Parham, on the north-east coast.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS.

The Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis includes also the island of Anguilla. This is distant about sixty miles. The total area of the three islands is 153 square miles, or about the size of Rutland. The total population is about 45,000. The Legislative Council for the Presidency meets at Basseterre, St. Christopher.

ST. CHRISTOPHER (or St. Kitts) has an area of 68 square miles and a population of about 80,000. The main portion of the island consists of an irregular oval. From this there projects a narrow

neck to the south-east, expanding at the end into a large rounded hill. Beyond this hill, two miles distant to the south-east, lies the island of Nevis.

As St. Kitts is approached from the sea, it presents an attractive and cultivated appearance. The main portion is composed of a series of elevations all culminating in one great mass, that of Mount Misery. This reaches an altitude of 4,060 feet above the level of the sea, and is nearly always capped with clouds. Immediately below the clouds, the somewhat steep slopes are covered with dark forests. Below these is a girdle, more or less regular, of grass lands forming a dividing line between the forests and the sugar-cane lands. The latter, however, extend all round the island, sometimes reaching to the sea and sometimes cut off by an intersecting tract of dry and barren country. The cultivated slopes with grass or sugar-cane fields present varying shades of green, broken here and there by the dark-brown or greyish shades of the newly opened land. Dotted amongst these are houses surrounded by trees placed well to windward of the "works," where, during crop-time, a busy hive is at work late and early.

The soil of St. Kitts is largely composed of a rich friable loam mixed with volcanic ash. It is, in fact, a fine garden soil, easily worked, and during moderately moist seasons it is most productive. Its porous character, however, renders it very susceptible to drought. The rainfall for 1889 was 59.26 inches.

The climate is, for the tropics, decidedly healthy; the temperature varies from 78° to 85° F. During the greater part of the year, when the trade winds are blowing, the temperature is seldom oppressive.

The chief produce of St. Kitts is sugar and molasses. There are also numerous other articles produced on a small scale, consisting of sweet potatoes, cassava, ground-nuts, pigeon-peas, and tobacco. English vegetables are readily grown at all elevations. The system of cultivation pursued at St. Kitts is of a very high order. It is as good as anywhere in the tropics. A "green dressing" consisting of the young growth of pigeon-peas and "Bengal" beans is largely used for ploughing into the soil.

The manufacture of sugar is not in so advanced a state as the cultivation. It is true that the old windmills have largely given place to steam-engines, but the appliances and apparatus for making sugar are very much those which have been discarded long ago in other sugar-producing countries.

The sterile land to the south-east is devoted to grazing purposes,

and the salt pond or lake in this district has formerly yielded large crops of salt.

Basseterre, the capital, lies at the foot of a plain sloping down from the direction of Monkey Hill towards the sea. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants. It possesses a few good buildings, such as the Church and the Court House. In the latter, the meetings of the Legislative Council are also held. There is an attractive and well-kept public square and garden. The other towns are small and unimportant; the chief are Old Road and Sandy Point.

Nevis lies south-east of St. Kitts, and is separated from it by a narrow strait about two miles wide. This, however, does not convey a clear idea of the distance separating the two communities in these islands. From Basseterre in St. Kitts to Charlestown in Nevis is a sea-voyage by boat of about twelve miles. Sometimes the sea is so rough that the communication is entirely cut off. With the aid of a small steamer which is in contemplation to place on this service, the communication between the two islands will not be so difficult nor so long.

Nevis is almost circular in outline, and, like many of the West Indian volcanic islands, it consists of a platform more or less wide leading up to the slopes of a crater peak, whose head is in the clouds. It contains 50 square miles, and a population of about 12,000.

About one-half of its 32,000 acres is, or has been, under cultivation. The peak of Nevis occupies a position almost in the centre of the island. It rises to the height of 3,200 feet, with a dark-wooded crater at the top. The slopes at first are somewhat steep and covered with forest; they then become gradually less steep and undulating, and at last spread out almost horizontally towards the sea. The soil of Nevis, derived from the decomposition of crystalline trachytes, is more clayey than that of St. Kitts. Sugar is the chief product, but, as there are a large number of peasant proprietors in the island, these cultivate numerous ground provisions, fruits and vegetables, which, if there were a favourable market for them, might be increased to a very large extent.

The chief place of business and head-quarters of the Government is Charlestown, lying along the shore of a bay or roadstead of that name. The land begins to rise immediately behind the town and leads up to the dark-wooded peak. Nevis was formerly a place of considerable importance, and known as the "Mother of the English Charibbee Islands." The Governor of Nevis held a dormant commission as Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and "pirates

are tried at Nevis only as being deemed the mother-island." Here also was one of the chief slave marts of the West Indies. Since that time Nevis has passed through various vicissitudes. Of late years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to revive the industries of the island, and no one did more in this direction than the late Sir Graham Briggs.

Besides sugar and a few small agricultural industries, Nevis produces some salt, and in the crater of the peak are some deposits of sulphur.

ANGUILLA contains 85 square miles and a population of about 8,000. It is a long, narrow island, and somewhat flat. The higher lands are chiefly along the coast; the interior is depressed, and slopes slightly towards the north-east. There are few or no swamps, and the place is extremely healthy. The surface is largely composed of porous limestone, with highly calcareous marly and stiff clays. Lately the island has suffered severely from drought, and the inhabitants have undergone considerable privations. Although the greater part of the land is rocky and poor, there are several patches suitable for cultivation. On these, during favourable seasons as regards rain, the people (who are a healthy and vigorous race) raise crops of sweet potatoes, cassava, pigeon-peas, okro. Ponies, cattle, goats, and poultry are successfully raised on the island, and these, as well as ground provisions, find a market at St. Thomas.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Presidency of the Virgin Islands consists of 80 to 40 small scattered islands due east of Porto Rico. Geologically speaking, they form a submarine prolongation of the mountain system of that island. The total area is about 58 square miles, and the estimated population under 5,000. The principal members of the group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter, as its name implies (the inundated), is merely a low reef elevated a few feet above the level of the sea. It has an area of 14 square miles. Tortola, with an area of 26 square miles, is composed of hills, the highest of which rises to nearly 1,600 feet. The surface is much broken up into ravines, and nearly the whole of it has been under cultivation in former years, chiefly in sugar. Virgin Gorda, 10 square miles in extent, is also hilly, but apparently less fertile than Tortola. Copper-mines have been worked here, but at present they are not productive. The inhabitants of these islands are hardy and skilful seamen. The climate is cool and healthy. The great

drawback to cultivation is the destructive hurricanes that occasionally sweep over these islands. The principal productions are a coarse sugar, cotton, and ground provisions. Fishing is largely pursued, and poultry-raising is very successful.

THE OLD AND NEW LEEWARD ISLANDS.

We have thus taken a particular as well as a general view of the Leeward Islands. It now remains to say a few words on their past economic history, and offer some brief suggestions as regards their future. The prosperous past of these islands (as, indeed, of most of the West Indies) was closely connected with a system of slavery and with the exclusive production of sugar. Under the exceptional circumstances which obtained sixty years ago they had practically the monopoly of supplying sugar to the whole world. They were exclusively sugar islands, and little or nothing else. Slavery, as we know, was abolished. The whole fabric of the prosperity of the islands then collapsed. It has taken more than half a century to attempt to build up another, and we only now begin to see some promise of it. The taint and stain of slavery have now gone. During many sorrowful years these beautiful islands have fully expiated the curse that slavery brought upon them, and they are manfully and hopefully seeking to enter upon a new order of things. If cane sugar is ever supplanted by beet in the markets of Europe, it will not be the fault of the West Indies. In many of the islands which have come under your notice to-night sugar-growing still continues to occupy a large share of the attention of the people. That being so, and as the soil and climate point to sugar as more suitable for cultivation than anything else, it is incumbent upon the people themselves, as well as upon all connected with them, to place the sugar industry in the most favourable condition to compete with other countries, whether these countries produce beet sugar or cane sugar. Every effort should be made to support the industry compatible with due regard to the general welfare of the people; and while this is being done the planters themselves, on their part, should take advantage of every improvement within their reach with the view of cheapening the cost of producing sugar and increasing the yield per acre. It is true that a good deal has already been done in this direction. New varieties of canes have from time to time been introduced; a valuable series of experiments have been carried on for the purpose of testing the value of certain artificial and other manures; more skilful appliances have been adopted to cultivate

the land, to obtain a greater yield of juice from the canes, and to raise the quality and hence the value of the manufactured article. And, while all this has been done, steps have been gradually taken in other directions to remove certain fiscal disabilities, so that the sugar could be sold at a price to compete with beet sugar and at the same time to yield a profit to the grower.

These facts sufficiently show that the people in these islands are waking up, and that they are not prepared to give up their staple industry, where found suitable, without an effort that will, at least, call forth the sympathy of the Mother Country, if not her practical aid and support. Sugar-cane cultivation is for the most part confined to the low lands. Both the requirements of the plant and the exigencies of its culture demand that the land should be fertile, moderately level, and at not too high an altitude above the level of the sea. Where lands possessing these conditions exist, and where labour is available, the probability is that they will grow sugar as well as, if not better than, anything else.

But the production of sugar can by no means occupy all the available lands suitable for cultivation in the West Indies. It is well that it is so. What is wanted is a diversified system of cultural industries, so that there may be no collapse of prosperity as at present on account of fluctuation in the price of any single article. The physical configuration of the West India Islands, where there are all gradations from plains to slopes and mountain sides, point to this conclusion. We cannot do better, therefore, than take these as they are, and endeavour to cultivate them in such a skilful and suitable manner as to render them a source of wealth and prosperity to the community.

On lands not already occupied with sugar, and where sugar-growing does not prove remunerative, there are numerous industries that might be successfully established. What has been accomplished in this respect at Jamaica and other West Indian islands is a sufficient proof that a system of diversified industries is in the long run the best and most lasting. Besides sugar, then, we should endeavour to select a number of industries well suited to the soil and climate. Of these none are perhaps more promising at present than coffee. There are two sorts of coffee: the Liberian coffee, for warm, humid valleys, and the Arabian coffee, for hilly slopes up to two or three thousand feet. The mountains of Dominica could grow as fine a coffee as any in the world. While people are investigating remote parts of the world for suitable coffee lands, here within easy reach of us are some of the finest coffee lands to be

found in any part of the tropics. At least from five to ten thousand acres could be established with coffee in this one island. There are, besides, the highlands of Montserrat, of St. Kitts-Nevis, and the hills of Tortola and Virgin Gorda. Cacao is easy of culture, and thrives in the rich soil of humid valleys. These are to be had in Dominica in abundance, and they are not wanting also in Montserrat and St. Kitts. Spices, such as nutmeg and mace, vanilla, black pepper, cubeb pepper, long pepper, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, cardamoms, are already introduced to this part of the world. The demand for spices is increasing, and these islands could grow every one of those mentioned, if only the people would give their attention to them and treat them according to their special requirements. A great factor in the future development of these islands is the growing of fruit. They are geographically the Channel Islands of the northern continent, and their manifest destiny is to grow such special products, and such fruits and vegetables, as the more temperate countries are unable to produce for themselves. Bananas are in great demand in the United States and Canada. The production of these is already large, but evidently the trade is only in its infancy. Jamaica alone exports nearly a quarter of a million sterling worth of bananas every year, but the northern people want more and more. Bananas yield a crop in a year or so; the bunches sell for about seven to ten pounds per hundred, for which ready money is paid. The planter can thus clear fifteen to twenty pounds per acre for his fruit, while under the shade of the banana plants he is establishing his land with cacao, coffee, spices, or other permanent subjects. Besides bananas there are many fruits in great demand, such as oranges, pineapples, shaddocks, forbidden fruit, sapodilla, mango, avocado pear, granadilla, water-lemon, water-melon, tamarind, guava, cocoa-nut, star-apple, papaw, sweet sop, sour sop, sugar-apple, mammee-apple, Barbados cherry, lime, lemon, grapes, figs, cashew-nut, ground-nut, loquat, Malay apple, rose-apple, pomegranate, almond, genip, damson-plum, balata, breadfruit, date, mangosteen and durian. All these and many more are found in these islands—are found, indeed, in the small island of Dominica, but some are at present practically unknown to northern people. Then besides fruits there are abundant supplies of vegetables, which could be shipped to reach northern markets in the depth of winter, and realise good prices. The finest green peas, the best new potatoes, and the most luscious tomatoes are obtainable here a fortnight before Christmas, and the supply is limited only by the means

at hand for disposing of them and getting them quickly and freshly into the proper market.

The cultivation of the West Indian lime has already been discussed. This is essentially an industry of these islands, and it deserves to be fostered as one of the many elements conducive to their future prosperity.

Of fibres suited for cordage and weaving purposes there are at least a score or two that could be easily grown. I need only give a brief enumeration of them. Sisal hemp (*Agave*) is now being largely taken up in the neighbouring Bahamas. If more land is required to grow this fibre there are thousands of acres in Anguilla and the Virgin Islands exactly suited to its requirements. This might be had at possibly one-third or one-half the present price of the Bahamas' lands. Mauritius hemp (*Furcræa*) could be grown at Anguilla and elsewhere, and there are cheap machines manufactured in Mauritius that will clean it. Bowstring hemp plants of a special kind are found growing wild in parts of Antigua. The fibre is excellent, and as it is suitable for weaving purposes the demand for it is not likely to be influenced in any way by the production, however large, of Sisal or Mauritius hems. There is Egyptian cotton and ordinary cotton to be tried at Antigua, St. Kitts, and Anguilla; tobacco at St. Kitts, where long ago it was a staple industry; cocoa-nuts for fresh nuts, for oil, for fibre, and for cocoa-nut butter in all islands possessing sandy beaches. And besides these there are industries in arrowroot, in cola nut, in fruit syrups, in preserved and dried fruits, in silk-raising, in resins, gums, indiarubber, scent plants, and numerous medicinal plants. A promising new industry for the West Indies is that of gambier. This, as already mentioned, is an extract from the leaves of a plant (*Uncaria Gambier*), and since the people of the United States have taken to using it for tanning purposes the price has gone up considerably. Plants of gambier were forwarded from Kew to the West Indies last November. They arrived there safely, and are now in course of being propagated for general distribution.

This is a sketch only of what may be done in these islands. What is necessary is to select some half a dozen of the most promising industries and prosecute them with energy and enterprise. A few years ago there were only two botanical establishments in the West Indies; now there are eleven. The new additions consist of a series of botanical stations, which may be described as botanical institutions of a simple and unassuming character, whose functions are useful rather than ornamental. They are specially charged

with the work of growing and distributing economic plants and giving practical information respecting their growth and treatment. This information is put forth in the form of bulletins, which are widely and regularly disseminated amongst the people. The Curators also, by precept and example, diffuse a thorough knowledge of horticultural methods as applied to tropical plants. This scheme of botanical stations has been assiduously fostered at Kew for many years, and it was in connection with the final organisation of it I was invited to visit the West Indies during this winter. There are botanical stations in the Leeward Islands at Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, and St. Kitts-Nevis. Already there are thousands of valuable economic plants ready for distribution at these stations, and the men in charge (mostly trained at Kew) are capable of giving information and assistance respecting the special industries suited to each island.

As regards labour, I am satisfied that there is enough already in the islands to start many new industries. It can, I believe, be shown that the labour is in excess of the demand, or, at least, in excess of the capital, when, as in Dominica, the value of the yearly exports falls so low as £1·6 per head of population. In Montserrat it is only £2·5 per head, while in Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis, where more systematic industries are pursued, it rises respectively to £7·6 and £7·8 per head. In both these cases, however, it is far below what it is at Trinidad. There the value of the annual exports reach the high rate of £11·7 per head of population. These figures are more clearly set forth in the following table, compiled from the *Colonial Office List* for the current year:—

Presidency	Area square miles	Estimated population	Population per square mile	Value of exports, 1889	Value of exports per head of population
Antigua ¹ . . .	108	35,000	324	£ 266,521	£ 7·6
Montserrat . . .	32½	11,000	338	28,392	2·5
St. Kitts-Nevis . . .	153	44,100	288	845,172	7·8
Dominica . . .	291	29,500	101	47,325	1·6
Virgin Islands . . .	58	5,000	86	4,841	·8
Trinidad . . .	1,754	196,172	112	2,308,832	11·7

It is the opinion of some that a system of negro peasant proprietors is best suited to the requirements of the West Indies. I am strongly of opinion that such a system universally applied

¹ Excluding Barbuda and Redonda.

would be very injurious to the negroes themselves, and most detrimental to the future of the islands. It will be noticed that in the islands above mentioned, such as the Virgin Islands, Dominica, and Montserrat, where there are most peasant proprietors or freeholders, there the value of exports is lowest.

Peasant proprietors, consisting entirely of negroes, when removed from the influence and example of Europeans, quickly lose heart. They gradually exhaust their land and grow little beyond what will supply them with the bare necessities of life. If peasant proprietors become the rule, the European must perforce retire. He can only exist where the land is laid out in large and systematic plantations and where labour is available for their maintenance and support.

The people mostly wanted in the West Indies are Europeans with capital who will work hard themselves and supervise the labour of the people. I do not recommend white settlers with little or no capital to go out to these islands. The experiment has been tried more than once, and it has signally failed. The European should bring his capital and be the employer and controller of the labour, and not be a labourer himself, even on his own allotment. The climate and circumstances of tropical life are all against him.

As regards the negroes, much could be done to teach and train them in cultural pursuits. At present the education they receive tends, I fear, to take them away from the land and to crowd them into towns to become needy clerks and shopmen, instead of prosperous and contented cultivators.

Efforts are being made to start industrial schools and to train negro boys as gardeners at the botanical stations. Such efforts in time must produce a change, but meanwhile the present labour supply must be judiciously utilised and the land so cultivated as to be retained in a continual state of fertility.

More labour will probably be required in time, and there are means for obtaining this labour for the Leeward Islands as it is obtained for Trinidad, British Guiana, or any other West Indian Colony.

The new Leeward Islands to which we look forward must be gradually evolved by putting fresh life and energy into the people already there, as well as by introducing men possessed of capital, who will do for these islands what is in course of being done with such signal success in Jamaica. Jamaica has evidently entered upon a new order of things. It has large and flourishing industries, and its enterprise in starting and successfully inaugurating the first Inter-

national Exhibition ever held in the West Indies sufficiently shows that the people believe in themselves, and believe also in the future of their country. Under the able and energetic administration of Sir William F. Haynes Smith, who is untiring in his efforts for the advancement of the Colony under his charge, there is more hope now than ever that the Leeward Islands will enter upon a prosperous career. They have been the last in the West Indies to show signs of life and activity, and hence it is all the more desirable that the hands of their Governor should now be strengthened, and that the people should turn to the best advantage any and all circumstances that offer an improvement upon the old order of things.

The islands have suffered from want of capital, from want of good internal communication by roads and railways, and from want of rapid and suitable steam communication with the markets of the outer world. All these, I believe, are in course of being supplied, and there is also a likelihood that good hotels will be built and visitors encouraged to make their winter homes in these beautiful islands, where they will become acquainted with the scenery of the tropics and find health and enjoyment in a world as new as it is interesting and instructive.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views, representing the scenery, fauna, and flora of the Islands.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now introduce Mr. Washington Eves, who has just returned from a visit to the Exhibition in Jamaica, the success of which is very greatly due to his exertions in this country.

MR. C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G.: I am sure we are all indebted to Mr. Morris for his able and interesting account of the Colony of the Leeward Islands, and the prospects of the various islands of the group. All who know Mr. Morris must be aware of his thorough and practical acquaintance with the West Indies and their affairs. He is always ready to give us, at this Institute, the benefit of his researches and experience, and to-night both the lecturer and his audience have been assisted by the pictures which have been shown. The result has, I think, been so far successful as to lead us to hope that our papers may be often illustrated in a similar way. It is true, perhaps, that such pictures fall short of giving a perfect idea of the loveliness of West Indian scenery, but they are sufficiently attractive to lead to greater interest in the places which are described, and possibly to induce some of those who look upon the pictures to

go and see with their own eyes the interesting and beautiful spots thus indicated. Tennyson says "Things seen are mightier than things heard." It is impossible for me to touch upon the many points of the lecture. No matter with what part of the West Indies we may be directly connected, we must all be concerned with the Leeward Islands, their history, the experiment of federation, the condition of their people, the decline of some of the older industries, and the establishment of new ones. Some of these questions, such as the cause of the decline of the older industries, might give rise to different opinions. It is impossible to discuss these now. We are brought face to face with new facts and new conditions. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886 showed us how varied were the products of the Colonies, how immense their resources if properly encouraged and utilised. We hear a great deal in these days about commercial arrangements between the Mother Country and the Colonies. I think myself we ought to rely more upon the Colonies than we do, and a commercial arrangement by which we shall become better acquainted with colonial products, and find, through natural means, a better market for our English goods in the Colonies, would seem to be not only unobjectionable, but highly desirable. There is one other point I should like to mention. Mr. Morris has referred to Jamaica, and her successful Exhibition. Jamaica is, of course, not a Leeward Island Colony, but, having just returned from that Island with Mr. Morris, I should just like to say a word about it. I am speaking in the presence of Sir Henry Barkly, who is remembered as having, during the time he was Governor, brought the Colony through a great crisis, and who has kept up his interest in Jamaica through all these years, even so far as to become one of our Exhibition Committee in England; and I should also like to bear my testimony to the progress in the present time, which was begun under Sir Anthony Musgrave, a former Governor of the Leeward Islands, and Sir Henry Norman, and is being continued in such a striking manner under Sir Henry Blake, our present Governor. Whilst I naturally see no reason for the extinction of the sugar industry, I yet noticed on every hand signs of vigorous development of new industries. Fruit, from being a minor product, has, if I may use the term, become a major one. With energy, skill, and a moderate introduction of capital, I believe an almost inexhaustible wealth could be extracted from the soil, giving good wages and the most varied occupations to the people. Of the enthusiasm with which the Exhibition has been carried out, of the cordiality of the welcome given to visitors from this country and other European

States, of the affection for England and our Queen, this is no time to speak. I will only add that if what I saw is but the awakening of Jamaica, what may we expect to see when her day becomes more advanced, her powers more developed, and her capacities for a permanent and increasing prosperity more fully shown?

Mr. R. G. WEBSTER, M.P.: I think we ought to thank Mr. Morris very heartily for his interesting and valuable paper. It was my good fortune very recently to travel out with him to the West Indies, and I had the pleasure of being present at two lectures he delivered, one in Jamaica at the time of the Exhibition, and the other at Barbados, and I can assure you of the great interest that was taken by all who were present in his observations. It has been truly said that in the West Indies we have a perfect Riviera to which we may escape from our horrible fogs and detestable climate, and I understand you had the benefit of these conditions while some of us were basking in the sunshine of the West Indies. It is not a very difficult thing, as some of you know, to take a journey thither. You betake yourself to Moorgate Street, book your passage by one of the comfortable vessels of the Royal Mail Line, and after a not too long voyage find yourself under sunny skies. But there is a seamy side to the West Indian Colonies at the present time. There has been hanging over them for some time a great cloud—I refer to the bounty system, which affects the staple industry. Some of us did our best to remove that difficulty, but there were grave obstacles in the way. I still hope, however, though the industry is not as one would wish to see it, that the fact that the West Indies have other marketable commodities may help them to tide over that difficulty, and I think we owe thanks to the First Commissioner of Works for having sent out Mr. Morris to give to our West Indian fellow-subjects the benefit of his knowledge and experience as to the many commodities that can be grown in those islands. We who live in England do not always recollect probably that in times past our sailors and soldiers fought bravely to defend these possessions. Surely the blood of these men was spent in vain if we do not do our best to make the islands prosperous. I am glad to see that Jamaica seems determined to go ahead. Aided by the Prince of Wales, Sir Henry Barkly, Mr. Washington Eves, and others, they inaugurated a very important exhibition, which I for one had the pleasure of seeing, and I hope the result of that effort may be to call attention to the great agricultural wealth, and to the attractions of that island. It may become at no distant date a sort of Riviera for our American friends. The whole gist of the paper is, I think,

contained in this sentence—"What is wanted is a diversified system of cultural industries so that there may be no collapse of prosperity, as at present, on account of fluctuation in the price of any single article." If our friends will look to this point, I venture to think there are better times in store for them. In the West Indies they have to deal with a black population, who appeared to me to be, as a rule, an industrious population. It would not be an advantage, I think, that they should become a peasant proprietary, as some people urge, because then, I think, they might become lazy, being content to live on their little holdings and bask under their sunny skies. The best system is, I think, as in Barbados, where labour is employed by capital, and where the farms are well cultivated. What is wanted is capital and enterprise, and sooner or later the United Kingdom and also the American continent will, I think, aid our West Indian friends in developing their great natural resources.

Sir WALTER SENDALL, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Barbados, and formerly Governor of the Windward Islands): Those of you who are acquainted with the circumstances of Barbados will understand me when I say that anyone connected with the Colony is not altogether in a favourable position for offering any very practical observations in regard to the particular islands which have been the subject of the lecture, to which we have listened with so much interest and profit. At the same time it would be exceedingly ungracious to refuse to bear such a part as is open to me in the business of the evening, and I at once gladly avail myself of the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the very great advantage which everyone connected with the government of the Colonies enjoys, when he comes to this country for a short period of recreation, in being immediately welcomed to this Institute, and offered the opportunity which a meeting such as this affords of exchanging a few friendly words on the Colonies in which we are mutually interested. You will not expect me to offer any very original observations or to give any real information which will be new to the great majority of you. I am speaking in the presence of Sir Henry Barkly, Sir Rawson Rawson, and other gentlemen who—to use a phrase which will be familiar—have "passed the chair" in many Colonies, and who are thoroughly acquainted with every topic on which it would be possible for me to dwell. The subject of this evening being the very interesting lecture which Mr. Morris has delivered on the Leeward Islands, I should like to say that he has given a most faithful and useful epitome of the condition and prospects of those islands so far as I can judge, not from personal knowledge of the islands, but from

acquaintance with other islands which are similar to them in agricultural circumstances, population, and general condition. It was a very happy idea, I think, to illustrate the lecture as Mr. Morris has illustrated his lecture to-night. Many of you, no doubt, are as familiar as Mr. Morris and myself with tropical vegetation, but I can assure those who are not that the pictures which have been shown on the screen give a very fair idea of those portions of tropical scenery that the lecturer described. I am glad Mr. Webster has reminded us of a lecture which Mr. Morris was good enough to deliver in Barbados, on his return from Jamaica, on the very day he sailed for England. We caught him, so to speak, during the few hours he spent in Barbados, transported him to the Council chamber, set him on the platform, and got him to talk to us. He gave us a most interesting account of the growth of the sugar-cane, and then gave us, what was of more consequence, some very practical suggestions with regard to the possible introduction into Barbados of another product which has not received much attention there, but which Mr. Morris assured us might be adopted with great profit and advantage—a plant which produces a valuable fibre. Mr. Morris, in his excursion in Barbados, discovered a quantity of one variety of this plant which, he assured us, had very great commercial value properly treated, and he told us how it should be cultivated and propagated, describing also a machine by which the leaf of the plant can be made to produce this fibre. A few weeks after I myself left the island, and I am glad to say that some of those who heard the lecture told me the matter had been taken up and that some of the machines had been ordered. I therefore hope a start may have been made, for Barbados has hitherto been dependent, and must for a long time to come be more or less dependent, on sugar; nevertheless everyone interested in the prosperity of Barbados will hail with satisfaction and delight the prospect of something else being introduced that may enable the island to become to some extent independent of sugar. I do not think there is any great fear of the prospects even of sugar in Barbados. I hope and believe the island is now fairly prosperous, and, looking forward, I do not see any reason for any great discouragement. At the same time there is no doubt the cultivation of cane-sugar in these days is to a certain extent precarious. I recollect in 1885, when I first went out to take up the government of the Windward Islands, I spent a day or two in Barbados, and of course I heard everyone talking about sugar. The topic of the day is the quotation in the *Daily Telegram* giving the current

price, and at that time my Barbados friends were looking rather pleased because the figure stood, I think, at 10s. 5d. Very soon the price dropped to 10s. and even to 9s., which means so many shillings per hogshead or ton less. The quotation is now 18s. or a little more, and the difference between that and 9s. or 10s. is one that everybody interested in the cultivation of sugar will thoroughly appreciate. So long as the prices remain at that figure, I do not think there is any fear for sugar in Barbados. Another point, however, besides the fluctuating price, is the fluctuation in quantity of the crop. Last year in Barbados was one of unusual prosperity, the crop amounting to about 85,000 hogsheads. I am afraid the weather which has prevailed since the last crop has not been so favourable, and that the crop for the coming year will fall very far short of that. It is extremely desirable, therefore, that other products and industries should be introduced when that can be done with every prospect of success, and we all felt very grateful to Mr. Morris when he gave us reason to hope that this fibre, which in other Colonies has had an extraordinary and rapid success, might possibly be introduced with advantage in Barbados. There are so many topics of interest in connection with the West Indies that at this late hour one cannot even glance at them. The circumstances of the Windward Islands, where I was recently at work, are rather more analogous to the Leeward Islands than those of the Colony with which I am now connected. In the Leeward Islands they are taking advantage, I hope, of the movement in the West Indies to increase the economic products of the different Colonies, and to develop their resources to the utmost extent. In Grenada they have turned their attention for some years to cocoa—almost too exclusively perhaps. I am glad to find that one of the largest proprietors has recently been taking up another product—viz., nutmegs—with a good prospect and a successful return. I am glad also that Mr. Morris mentioned in connection with Dominica the subject of coffee, because I am convinced myself that many of those islands, which in former days yielded an excellent and remunerative quality of coffee, may be made to do so again. I think that is eminently true of St. Vincent, which is possessed of a very fertile soil, and the slopes of the hills very much resemble the slopes in Dominica so admirably displayed in the illustrations to the lecture. The cultivation of coffee on the leeward slopes of St. Vincent would, I think, be a very great success—more successful than the cultivation of cocoa. But all these subjects hardly touch Barbados, whose circumstances are quite different. The whole of

the island is taken up by old settled estates and properties, and it is extremely difficult to introduce any new cultivation there, except perhaps this fibre plant, which grows, Mr. Morris tells us, on land which has never been cultivated with sugar and never can grow sugar. I will only add that I am sure we all listened to the lecture with pleasure, and that we are very much obliged to Mr. Morris for it.

Sir ALFRED MOLONEY, K.C.M.G.: In view of my having no personal experience of the Colony of the Leeward Islands, I was rather exercised in mind on being asked to join in the discussion this evening, but I am glad to have the opportunity of explaining the connection, the very important connection, between the Royal Gardens at Kew and our Colonies, for I imagine that very little is known at home of the enormous amount of work which devolves on the Director and staff of that Institution as regards the promotion of the development of economic botany, particularly in the tropical portion of our Empire. I may perhaps best illustrate this by reference to the case of my late Government at Lagos. The work which has been done there in two or three particulars, *inter alia*, is the direct outcome of the co-operation and encouragement extended by the authorities at Kew, and I cannot help expressing the hope that Mr. Morris, to whose able and comprehensive paper we have listened with so much pleasure, may by and by see his way to pay our West African Colonies a visit, and stir them up even more than they have been stirred up by numerous communications from Kew in the past. At the end of 1887, through the inspiration of the authorities at Kew, a botanical centre was established at Lagos, a curator being supplied through the courteous co-operation of the Government of Jamaica, and the outcome has been that in the short space of about two years from that time the garden was ready to issue 80,000 plants to be sold to the farmers and small agriculturists of that Colony and the country beyond the Colony. These plants were chiefly economic plants, such as coffees, cocoas, cocoanuts, colas, dyes, fibres, &c., and it is very naturally to be expected that these products will soon be found amongst the exports of Yorubaland, of which the Colony of Lagos is the seaboard. Next to the work of that botanical centre, I would call your attention to the rubber industry which, mainly through Kew, has been developed on the Gold Coast. In 1882 rubber was remarkable by its absence from the exports of that Colony, and since then there has been added to its exports in this one article no less than £60,000 or £70,000 a year. I would next

call your attention to the Yoruba Bass—the yield of the *Raphia vinifera*, a fibre which has recently been put before the commercial world here. It is, I may say, practically inexhaustible, is easily procured, and requires little outlay. It was advertised last autumn at £25 a ton, more recent consignments fetched £42 a ton, and since my return to England a few days ago, I had the gratifying information conveyed to me that the same article is being purchased at £75 a ton. I mention these facts because they are little known, I fancy, to the British public. They serve to show part of the great work which is done at Kew for the commerce of the Empire, and I desire to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Colony which I have just left, and in which I will continue to take the deepest interest, of expressing its gratitude for the very great help given by the authorities at Kew in the development of its economic botany. Finally, I desire to express my personal gratitude for the great help my Governments both in the Colonies of the Gambia and of Lagos have received from the authorities at Kew, and more directly from the Assistant Director, whose valuable and interesting paper we have to-night heard.

Sir GEORGE CHAMBERS: I feel I ought to acknowledge, on behalf of the West Indies, in quite as marked a manner as has been displayed in another direction, how much they owe to the gentleman who has given us this interesting lecture. On two or three occasions, when suggestions have been made that certain plants must be grown in the West Indies, I have had the advantage of conferring with Mr. Morris, and I am bound to bear my testimony to the great care he has given to the matters brought before him, and his exertions to give effect to the suggestions which have been made. In regard to one or two points that have been mentioned, I may state that it was always considered an axiom that land which would not produce sugar would produce nothing else with profit. Nevertheless, we have been desirous to produce other plants; and certainly, so far as Jamaica is concerned, and some of the smaller islands, our measures have been taken with great benefit and advantage, and I should like to see them extended. But the only way in which, I think, they can be profitably extended is by the working together of the European and the African populations. White and black must work together; what we want is white energy in the house and the strong labour of the Africans in the field; and whatever industry we may try to develop, that is the way in which we shall succeed. Two things are, no doubt, required in the West Indies: more capital and more organisation. If we can succeed in this

direction, I do not see why we should not regain our former prosperity, and get rid of the reproach which has unhappily for so long been over these unfortunate Colonies, which at one time were the pride and glory of our Empire.

The CHAIRMAN: At this late hour, I will not detain you. I will simply ask you to join in a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Morris for his extremely interesting and charmingly illustrated paper.

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation.

Mr. MORRIS: I have to thank you for the great attention with which you have listened to my paper this evening. The illustrations were purely an experiment; and although they occupied more time than I anticipated, this fact will not, I hope, prevent others from attempting the same thing. The Leeward Islands deserve all that could be said for them. There is a bright future before them, and I believe they will become eventually as prosperous as any portions of the British Empire. They will be encouraged by what has passed here to-night, and I can answer for them that they will endeavour to develop their resources to the uttermost. What has fallen from Sir Alfred Moloney in regard to what is being done at Kew for the Colonies is a pleasing acknowledgment of services that come very little before the general public who visit that establishment. His appreciative words will, however, I feel sure, encourage further effort in the same direction, and lead to this particular side of Kew being recognised as a powerful aid to the general welfare of our Colonial Empire. I have now the pleasing task of proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman. Sir Henry Barkly has been so long and so honourably identified with the Colonies, as well as with the successful building up of the Royal Colonial Institute, that it needs nothing from me to enhance his services. I am sure you will all join with me in thanking him most heartily for the sacrifice he has made in coming amongst us once more, and for taking so deep an interest in the business of the evening.

Sir RAWSON RAWSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.: In support of the motion, I may be allowed to say that I consider the Colonies and this Institute owe very much to Sir Henry Barkly; and it is a very great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of offering my tribute to him on this occasion. But I rise specially on account of an observation just made by Mr. Morris, to remind gentlemen connected with the West Indies that the means is about to be offered them, through the Imperial Institute, of bringing their capabilities to the notice of the public, not only of England, but of those who come to England to see what the world is doing. They will there have the

opportunity of exhibiting, under the most favourable circumstances, the products, old and new, of their respective Colonies; and I wish most earnestly to recommend all West Indians present to use their best energies to be ready, as soon as the Institute is opened, to present the best specimens of what they can produce. I may be allowed to express to Mr. Morris my thanks for the instruction I have derived from his lecture, and which I expect to derive still more on reading his printed address. I also thank him for the pleasure he has given me in reviving the memories of my West Indian experience.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment paid him, and the meeting separated.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 12, 1891.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 29 Fellows had been elected, viz., 6 Resident and 23 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Captain William Ashby, Sackville Fisher, Herbert Lloyd, W. John Rivington, Alexander Ross, Victor A. Taylor.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Glentworth W. F. Addison (New South Wales), Sir George Baillie, Bart. (Victoria), William Henry Barker (New South Wales), J. V. Bennett (Mauritius), J. Brindley Bettington (New South Wales), Dr. Ernest Black (Western Australia), Dr. Victor Black (Queensland), George F. Carruthers (Canada), Roland Chambers (Cape Colony), Edward B. Cook, J.P. (Cape Colony), George Steele Davies (Victoria), Robert K. Gillespie, J.P. (Victoria), Charles Henry Grant (Tasmania), Alexander T. Harvey (Tasmania), Ronald M. Jones (Cape Colony), James Alfred Levey (Victoria), W. K. Mac-kinnon (Victoria), William Middleton (Natal), Francis W. Rankin (Dominica), John Roberts, C.M.G. (New Zealand), A. J. W. Walkins (Straits Settlements), Walter H. Wayland (Cape Colony), Henry T. Whitty (New South Wales).

It was also announced that donations, to the Library, of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, societies and public bodies, both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : It is now my duty to call upon Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., to read the paper which he has prepared for us. Mr. Vincent's name is so well known throughout the country as a very earnest and active Member of Parliament, who takes very decided views on the particular questions to which he has devoted his attention, that I need not take up your time by introducing him to you. I am sure we shall follow him with interest, and although the paper is not unlikely to provoke such discussion as I think is

a very desirable thing at these meetings, I need not do more now than ask Mr. Howard Vincent to read his paper on

INTER-BRITISH TRADE, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

DURING the past twenty-three years the Royal Colonial Institute has well accomplished its purpose of throwing light upon subjects connected with the over-sea Empire of Britain. Established in 1868, it speedily brought back the nation from that anti-colonial path into which it had been so blindly entering. There is scarcely a subject of interest connected either with India and the Colonies collectively, or with any British Possession individually, which has not been discussed under its auspices.

Little may remain to be told. But this is a year of census. I appear here, then, by the favour of the Council to claim indulgence as an enumerator.

Yes, as an enumerator of the mutual trade and unlimited resources within itself of that gigantic and unparalleled Empire in the very centre of which we now stand, with eyes stretched around the circumference of the globe, over America and towards Asia, over Africa and towards Australasia, with the flag of England waving everywhere over a prosperous and a vigorous people, the oceans traversed by their fleets. Of the Empire in whose glories you share, every Briton must feel proud; I shall hope then to interest you in its mutual trade and commerce, and by the aid of the many distinguished men present to kindle afresh in the heart of all those whom our proceedings may reach the determination to hold fast for all time to that Empire and all the solid advantages it confers and is capable of conferring.

Let us first look at the Empire as a whole. With rare exceptions, the statistics with which it will be my duty to trouble you will be for the year 1889. I shall give them in the nearest round numbers, and upon the authority of the best evidence obtainable. Think of the United Kingdom with its 40,000,000 people crowding on 121,000 square miles, and extending its influence over ninety-one times that extent of territory, and with nine, or probably now even ten, times its population. Think of the British Empire as fifty-two times the size of Germany, with sevenfold the population; as fifty-three times that of France, with nine times the people; as more than three and a half times the size of the United States, with over treble

the population of All the Russias ; as more than three Europeas, with an equivalent population, and you can in some degree call before your mind the 11,000,000 square miles, and the 350,000,000 people in the British Empire.

An annual revenue, general and local, of £275,000,000 provides for the public services, while a trade amounting to £1,200,000,000 sterling a year is carried in 37,000 British ships, of an aggregate burden of 10,000,000 tons.

To what extent has Great Britain and Ireland earned the title of "Mother Country" in North America, South Africa, Australasia, India, and the three-score other territories and islands of the Empire, administered by forty-two distinct governments ?

The lands not acquired by conquest were gained chiefly by diplomacy, by purchase, or by the vigour and the enterprise of the younger sons of Britain. But one and all were aided from the Mother Country in their development by that monetary capital acquired through the ages, and without which neither the highest intellect nor the greatest valour can make substantial advance.

The Colonial Empire has borrowed £280,000,000, and India £206,000,000, almost entirely from London ; while the loans of corporations and harbour boards, together with private enterprise, expand this sum of about £500,000,000 to a total advance to the Empire of over £1,000,000,000 sterling. There must be added at least an equivalent sum laid out at home or on the sea in public and private investments, the value of which would assuredly be decimated as the Empire fell to pieces. A thousand millions advanced to the Empire in the assurance and belief that it would be ever one beneath the flag ; £1,000,000,000 laid out in the United Kingdom, in the belief that there would ever be an Empire to trade with !

Two thousand millions of pounds sterling. That is the lowest capital sum the people of the present generation in Great Britain and Ireland have at stake in the integrity of the Empire, and assuredly their trans-oceanic brethren themselves are concerned for not less than half as much again.

Add to this sum the £900,000,000 of National Debt incurred by the United Kingdom in the last two hundred years for the prosecution of wars, some, perhaps, ill-advised, but which acquired for us the empire of the world ; subscribe the colossal expenditure of the East India Company in Asia, and of the Home Government in the first fifty and more years of Canadian, Australasian, and South African life ; multiply all by individual venture and the rivers of British blood shed to secure the glorious end, and you are

face to face with what the Empire cost your fathers, what it is worth to you, and the problem, "Shall it be maintained?" admits only of affirmative answer.

THE VOLUME OF INTER-BRITISH TRADE,

that is, the external trade between each part of the Empire, as distinguished both from the internal trade between the inhabitants of each possession, or trade with any foreign nation, amounts to about £340,000,000 per annum.

Let us examine this in detail. In the first place take

THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

Of what present commercial value is the United Kingdom to the Empire?

If no other service had been rendered than the advance of £500,000,000 of capital to Governments, and of £200,000,000 to public bodies, it would be sufficient to constitute a solid claim to appreciation. But there cannot be the slightest doubt that this sum represents only a portion of the direct pecuniary value to-day of Great Britain to her daughter lands.

Her annual purchases of Colonial products are £97,000,000, compared to £84,000,000 fifteen years ago.

Of wheat, wheat-meal, and flour, and other grain, England obtained 14,000,000 hundredweight in 1890 from British possessions, compared to 8,000,000 in 1870. Of wool, we bought 557,000,000 pounds from the Empire, out of a total import of 700,000,000 pounds—an increase of 253,000,000 pounds in fifteen years. Of raw cotton, 274,000,000 pounds were purchased in 1889 from British Possessions.

Upon the other side we find that

THE EMPIRE BOUGHT OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY

£90,000,000 worth of British and Irish goods in 1889, compared to £76,000,000 worth in 1875—an amount equal per head, so far as the proportion going to Australia is concerned, to nearly £7 for each individual of the population. If thereto we add bullion and specie, the total export from Great Britain and Ireland to British possessions amounts to £125,000,000.

Large as this seems, the exports to the Colonies, exclusive of India, do not, however, show as great an increase as might be

easily obtained under a mutual arrangement, giving the Mother Country a preference over the foreigner in colonial markets.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

bought £9,250,000 worth of British and Irish produce in 1889, and her purchases from other parts of the Empire show a satisfactory increase; and while the exports to the Mother Country of £8,000,000 do not show so great an augmentation as might be desired, those to Australasia have quadrupled since 1875.

In some of the staple articles of British manufacture—cotton goods, woollen goods, and fancy articles—Great Britain more than holds her place in the Dominion against the competition of the United States, and in iron and steel the two countries are in about an equal position.¹

If we reflect upon the infinite capabilities of Canada, or if we consider that its area exceeds that of the United States, that it is equal to that of all Europe without Spain, and when we behold the marvellous energy and skill with which the enormous continent has been opened up for British settlement by the courage and perseverance of her statesmen, we cannot fail to recognise how vast are the comparatively undeveloped resources of this patriotic third of Britain and Greater Britain.

There is the virgin soil, there the fertile land. It is reached in a few days, and the Dominion only needs the labour of British hands and the magic power of added British capital to constitute it alike a granary of vast extent for the home market, and a mart for the productions of Britain and Australasia.

When, then, we find that in the last ten years an annual average of 172,000 persons of British and Irish origin have emigrated from the United Kingdom and gone to the United States, without the slightest effort being made to divert them to a new and equidistant British home, it is impossible not to feel that there has been grave negligence somewhere.

True, an annual average of 29,000 individuals have emigrated to Canada; but that is not enough. Of these, though, there can be but few of the vigorous and capable who would not endorse the report of one of the tenant-farmer delegates who visited Canada offici-

¹ In non-dutiable articles, the High Commissioner for Canada showed, in the course of the discussion on this Paper (p. 289), that there was a very decided preference in the Dominion for the productions of the Mother Country over those of the United States.

ally last year, who said, "The Dominion Government is composed of men of the highest integrity and honour, whose sole aim and work are exercised for the good of the community at large, and who are keenly alive to anything which will tend in the smallest degree to improve the proud position the Colony at present occupies. . . .

"The taxes are very light, and those raised are spent entirely on necessary roads and works, and for educational and other purposes. There is absolute safety of life and property. There is no class distinction, whilst political and religious freedom are universal. There are no paupers or beggars. The invigorating climate, the educational advantages, and the intelligent interest taken by all classes in everything appertaining to federal and local government, combine to produce the vigorous spirit of independence and contentment met with throughout the length and breadth of the land. . . .

"There is no royal road to fortune or success without labour. There is, however, ample scope for those who, understanding agricultural operations, whether as farmers or labourers, are not afraid in the early part of their residence in the country to undergo a certain amount of hard work. To such men Canada offers a fine field and successful future."

This happy state of affairs is evidently capable of much extension, when we see with pride that although the United States have a conterminous frontier with British North America more than equal to the breadth of the mighty ocean which separates the Dominion from our coasts, the total volume of our trade with Canada was only one-sixth behind that of her foreign neighbour. What it would become under a reasonable inter-British commercial arrangement, peopling Western Canada with loyal Britons, and attracting hither from their broad acres a portion of the 28,000,000 hundred-weight of grain now annually purchased from American farmers, can be readily calculated. That national policy which since 1879 has done so much to advance the interests of Canada, would soon devise means to supply the Mother Country with all the wheat, meat, cattle, farm produce, timber and minerals now obtained from the United States, and raise the export trade to £50,000,000 or more. As Sir George Baden-Powell has recently written, "The old country will heartily welcome all that assists the growth of Canada."

Sir Charles Tupper, in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, has an article on "The Position in Canada," in which he points out how in the last twelve years Canada has doubled her

railway system, bringing it up to 14,000 miles; nearly doubled her shipping, bringing it up to 41 million tons; doubled her bank deposits to 197 million dollars; and, best of all, that the Dominion bought nearly 18 million dollars worth of British cotton, woollen, silk, flax, hemp and jute manufactures and fancy goods, against a bare million and a half bought from the United States.

The High Commissioner says, "Commercial union with the United States, involving discrimination against Great Britain, is dead."

But, assuredly, he only means it is dead if the Canadian people speedily see that their loyalty to inter-British trade is appreciated and responded to in Great Britain.

How shall I speak of the trade of

THE COLONIES OF AUSTRALASIA?

Shall we deal with New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand as separate Colonies, as they are now, each independent of the other, and controlled only by the Royal veto on legislation and the Crown nomination of its representative; or shall we assume Australasia to have already federated? Whether or not this be premature—for there are many difficulties yet to be overcome—there is no British subject who will not wish well to the union of the British Possessions in the South Pacific, whether they adopt the style of "Dominion" of fortuitous augury, or of "Commonwealth" and its associations in British history. Whatever be finally decided upon, let us only trust that the Australasian people may go forward in progress hand in hand with the Mother Country and the whole Empire, and that patriotism, foresight, and common sense will combine to prevent that drifting—apparently apprehended by more than one prominent delegate to the recent Convention—towards an independent republic.

The admirable account prepared by Mr. Coghlan, the Government statistician of New South Wales, for the late Convention, so skilfully presided over by Sir Henry Parkes, gives at once an authoritative and clear presentation of the present position of Australasia within itself and in relation to the Empire.

What a change in the hundred years since Captain Phillip took possession of this favoured continent 5,000,000 square miles in extent! With the 500,000 Australian Aborigines, and the 42,000 Maoris still remaining in New Zealand, the population to-day is

still a million below that of this metropolis, less than a four-thousandth part of its size. How much room there is for expansion may be realised from the fact that while in the United Kingdom, according to the Census of 1881, there are 308 persons to each square mile, in Australia there are only five persons upon four square miles.

The total trade of Australasia, including inter-colonial, is reckoned at £122,800,000, or £88 9s. 9d. per inhabitant—nearly double that at home.

Of the external trade by far the larger portion is carried on with the Empire, and this to the extent of £68,000,000 out of a total of £74,000,000—that is, about six-sevenths. Of this, the trade with the Mother Country amounts to nearly £59,000,000—the imports being only £1,000,000 in excess of the exports, as against £25,500,000 in 1861. In that year, though, the trade with other British possessions outside Australasia was £1,200,000 more than in 1888. The difference in the character of the trade is also remarkable.

In 1861 Australasia imported but £1,700,000 from over-sea British possessions, excluding the Mother Country; while in 1888 she bought £8,000,000 worth. Similarly, in 1861 Australasia exported £8,600,000 worth, but in 1888 only £1,160,000. No doubt the shipment of gold in the earlier year accounts for the difference.

Still, however, the variation is a matter for consideration, and I can but think that the Colonial Office could apply itself to no better task than by constantly bringing before British possessions the varied resources of other parts of the Empire, by means of an active Commercial Department which it now lacks.

The volume and increase of the trade of Australasia with Great Britain leaves, it is true, little to be desired. But it must not be forgotten that Australasian imports from our commercial rivals have doubled since 1861, that of Germany having increased ten times, and of France four times, while the direct exports to foreign countries have increased sixfold. This is well illustrated by the exports of wool direct to continental ports, which have increased from £172,000 in 1881 to £1,556,000 in 1888. Such being the results achieved by the subsidised lines of France and Germany, one cannot be surprised at the Germans having since 1888 put on another assisted steam service.

In 1888 there were 18,611 vessels of 4,500,000 tons burden entered and cleared at Australasian ports, compared to 268 vessels of 147,000 tons in 1822—a daily increase of 40,088 tons.

The inter-colonial trade of Australasia is estimated at £49,000,000, compared to £16,000,000 twenty-seven years before.

It would be invidious, perhaps, to examine too closely which of the Australasian Colonies has prospered most within itself. But there can be no question that, having regard to its far more recent settlement, its comparatively small size, and the absence of coal, the progress of Victoria, and especially of the palatial city of Melbourne, with its half-million of inhabitants, is unparalleled in the world.

Of the total Australasian National Debt, mainly to the United Kingdom, of £170,000,000, nearly £100,000,000 has been spent upon railways; £18,000,000 upon water-supply; £5,500,000 upon immigration; and £48,000,000 upon other services.

Although the debt is large compared to the population, its security would appear to be unimpeachable, when the assets of the banks in Australasia are found to be £155,000,000 and £45,000,000 in excess of the liabilities, and the public income and private estate per head of the population are far in excess of any other country, and the National wealth is computed at a thousand millions.

It remains only to be added that the main article of export is wool, from the backs of 100 million sheep, or one-fifth of the world's stock. It produces about £20,000,000 a year, and of this an enormous proportion comes to the Mother Country. It is calculated that £878,000,000 is invested in Australasian pastoral properties, and that the annual income amounts to £35,000,000. No less than £27,000,000 a year is also derived from the cultivation of 14,000,000 acres, producing 47,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 17,000,000 are available for export; 15,000,000 bushels of oats, 40,000 tons of sugar, and 70,000 cwt. of tobacco leaf.

In New Zealand especially the export of frozen meat to the United Kingdom has assumed large proportions. The Fiji Islands and New Guinea give the Empire additional trading facilities in the Pacific, which may undoubtedly be extended far beyond their present volume, amounting to £6,000,000 a year (90 per cent. of which goes to Australia) in sugar, copra, cotton, maize, fruit, and pearl-shell. There is evidence, too, of considerable gold deposits in New Guinea.

In whatever way you regard the Colonies of Australasia, from the Bluff to Torres Strait, from beautiful Auckland to Perth—whether from the political, the commercial, the physical, the educational, the social point of view—you cannot but feel deeply impressed with the wondrous growth of half a century, and endorse the prophetic words of the father of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies,

that "a nation has been created out of a wilderness, and a people have been ennobled by a gift of institutions which only the struggles and experience of centuries have won for ourselves."

Nor are we in the presence of a less conspicuous progress in

SOUTH AFRICA.

There two great Colonies exhibit to the world the resources of the British race. The larger of the two, Cape Colony, guided by the enterprise and energy of her present Premier, loyally assisted by his able predecessor, is rapidly pushing the flag of Britain to the northward, and a day is assuredly not far distant when the South African Dominion will comprise not only Cape Colony and Natal, but admit, by the wish of their peoples, the Orange Free State and that vigorous Dutch republic of the Transvaal with whom we have crossed swords, but towards whom we now entertain feelings of respect and regard.

Aye, Cape Colony is for us now, as in the roll of the centuries it was for its royal godfather of Portugal, the Cape of Good Hope. Its area to-day is about 240,000 square miles.

But what may it not be to-morrow? It is true that of its million and a half of inhabitants a third only are white; but the days of Kaffir wars are gone—never, let us hope, to return.

The trade with the Mother Country has more than doubled since 1872, and stands now at the substantial figure of £19,000,000 a year, the imports of home goods amounting to nine and a-half millions, or 78 per cent. of the total, and the exports to nine millions, or 95 per cent. of the whole, while with other British possessions there is a trade of over £700,000.

Cape Colony sent to the United Kingdom in 1889 diamonds valued at no less than £4,825,000, and from the same fertile source we obtained also 90,000,000 lbs. of wool from 13,000,000 sheep, 800,000 lbs. of feathers from 115,000 ostriches, and 30,000 tons of copper ore. The public debt of the Colony to the Mother Country stands at about £22,000,000, of which £14,000,000 have been spent on railways. Industrial investments, many of a highly remunerative character, absorb at least an equal sum. The corn-yield is about two million bushels, and is capable of vast increase.

IN NATAL

we have an offshoot from the Cape of Good Hope, with a population covering its 22,000 square miles of 40,000 Europeans (or more than double what it was in 1879) out of a total of 600,000.

Eighty per cent. of the imports, computed at four and a-half millions, are from Great Britain, and ninety per cent. of the two millions' worth of export come hither, including £800,000 worth of wool, and £100,000 worth of sugar. Upon the 65,000 acres cultivated by Europeans tea-planting has been successfully introduced, and in 1889 the yield from 780 acres amounted to 49,000 lbs.—a fact which is calculated to help Great Britain to obtain a necessary of life to a yet larger extent from British possessions. The public debt of Natal is only £5,000,000—which is moderate compared to the demands made upon the British purse by Colonies of no greater prospects.

Nor does a glance at Cape Colony and Natal exhaust the extent of the British possessions in Africa. There are the four Crown Colonies on the west—the

GOLD COAST, LAGOS, GAMBIA, AND SIERRA LEONE,

comprising in all over 32,000 square miles of territory, and doing a trade with Great Britain amounting to nearly £2,000,000 a year, almost equally divided between purchases and sales, and carried in a million and a-half of tons of British shipping.

Had there been ten years ago a more dominant imperial spirit in home councils and a keener sense of the duties, responsibilities, and advantages of empire, we should have to-day no rival to British influence upon the

EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

But although this is not the case as things stand, the dominion of England has been acknowledged by the agreement concluded last year from the River Juba on the Equator to Zanzibar, and the Umba River 4 degrees below it, giving a title of sovereignty to an internal area, it is believed, of between one and two million square miles—which from year to year cannot fail to be productive of advantage to the cause of humanity and civilisation, and to the material interests of British Trade.

But let us now cross the Indian Ocean to the magnificent

EMPIRE OF INDIA,

nineteen hundred miles in length and breadth, peopled by one-seventh of the inhabitants of the earth, in their three hundred millions and more, over whom reigns supreme Victoria, *Imperatrix*

et Regina—thanks to the administrative qualities, the valour, and the activity of some 106,000 British men, of whom 71,000 are soldiers. So vast a result was surely never achieved with more slender means; and necessary though it must ever be to keep the steel bright and the right hand free, the contentment and security of the Empire of India as a whole show that justice and right are the best allies of a strong arm. Of the splendid efforts made by the British Government to improve the condition of the 200,000,000 Hindus, the 50,000,000 Mohammedans, the Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis, and others committed by Providence to its charge, one fact alone affords ample proof. It is the annual expenditure on education, which amounted in 1858, when Her Majesty took over the territories of the East India Company, to only 394,000 rupees, but has now been increased to 27,000,000 rupees. Indeed, a complete system of national instruction is in force, and three and a-half millions of souls are actually profiting by it.

Of the public debt of £206,000,000 to Great Britain, by far the larger portion has been laid out in productive works, in an admirable railway and telegraphic system, covering 17,000 miles of rails, and 100,000 miles of wire, with due regard to the paramount necessity of precautionary measures for defence in view of the continual advance of Russia through the heart of Asia to the rich plains of the Indus and the Ganges.

The external trade of India has increased thirteenfold within the reign of the Queen, and now exceeds £190,000,000 a year. Of this £100,000,000 is with the United Kingdom and £40,000,000 with other British possessions, the whole being carried in 10,600 ships of 7,000,000 tons burden.

Of British cotton manufactures, cotton yarn, woollens, steel and iron, copper, machinery, and other goods, the product of English, Scotch, and Irish labour, India bought in 1889 upwards of £30,000,000 worth, while we purchased of India of cotton and jute £10,000,000 worth; of wheat, rice, and seeds £9,000,000 worth; of tea and coffee £5,000,000 worth; of indigo £1,700,000 worth; of leather and hides £3,000,000 worth; and of wool £1,000,000 worth—the greater part produced by the investment of British capital, and under the superintendence of Europeans. Of the total area of 556,000,000 acres in British India 160,000,000 are cultivated, 40 per cent. of the population finding employment therein and 89,000,000 acres more being available for cultivation. Of the remainder 45,000,000 acres consist of forests and 117,000,000 acres are arid. As in Australia, Canada, and South Africa, coal is obtainable, and

the production in India of 2,000,000 tons a year gives occupation to 30,000 people.

I cannot, however, leave the rich Indies of Orient for the more beautiful but less fortunate Indies of Occident without inviting your careful attention to two very serious statements in the just completed quinquennial statement of the trade of British India with British possessions.

First, as regards the trade between India and the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State for India declares: "In the twenty years which have elapsed since 1871 the total trade of India has increased by about 77 per cent., but the trade with England has increased by only 56 per cent., and the proportion which trade with England bears to the whole trade is slowly declining. From a proportion of about 63 per cent. of the whole in 1870, it fell to about 56½ per cent. in 1880, the opening of the Suez Canal having caused a diversion of trade which formerly went through England. Five years later the proportion was about 55½ per cent. and now it is about 54 per cent. England, however, still has more than half the whole Indian trade, and her Colonies have a substantial proportion of the remainder."

Upon the other hand, German trade, which, in the case of Australasia, has increased twelve times since the introduction of Prince Bismarck's industrial policy, has, during the past five years, increased six-fold with India, and, as the report runs, "if this rate of increase or anything approximating to it should be maintained in the future, the trade between Germany and India will become one of considerable dimensions."

THE WEST INDIES,

lying in the Western Atlantic off the coasts of Central and South America, consist of six groups of many islands all under the flag of Britain.

1. The Bahamas. (Nineteen islands. Trade with Great Britain, £47,000; with Colonies, £8,000.)

2. Barbados. (Trade with Great Britain, £750,000; with Colonies, £500,000.)

3. Jamaica with Turk Islands. (Trade with Great Britain, £1,500,000; with Colonies, £250,000.)

4. The Leeward Islands. (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Dominica and the Virgin Islands. Trade, £1,000,000.)

5. The Windward Islands. (St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and Grenada. Trade, £900,000.)

6. Trinidad with Tobago. (Trade with Great Britain, £1,700,000; with Colonies, £250,000.)

The total area of the West India Islands is estimated at nearly 14,000 square miles, with a population of 1,500,000, consisting in greater part of negroes and mulattoes.

Seven million tons of shipping carried an external trade, amounting in 1889 to £12,000,000, of which one-third was with the United Kingdom. The exports to Great Britain comprised sugar, rum, cocoa, dyes, &c. The public revenue of the British West Indies is computed at £1,600,000 and the public debt to London at £2,500,000.

The condition of the West India Islands in recent years and at the present time has been so well described in a well-known compendium of general information that I cannot do better than quote it.

"In the early part of this century slavery existed in all the islands. Fostered by highly protective duties, they reached a very flourishing condition, and large fortunes were made. When slavery was abolished, and the protective duties repealed, an entire collapse took place, and many hitherto wealthy persons were ruined. Up to that time the West Indies had been regarded as the choicest possessions of the British Crown and a grand outlet for commerce. Even so recently as 1845, when the total value of British and Irish produce exported to India and all the other Colonies amounted to but £16,750,000, the West Indies took nearly one-fifth of the whole. In 1884 the corresponding amounts were £95,812,911; of this amount little more than one-twenty-eighth went to the West Indies. Since their decline they have received less attention in every way than they deserve, but are now again resuming their proper position, and becoming in most cases the scene of a moderate prosperity. Attention has been turned to the development of other industries besides sugar, which once held a monopoly of the cultivable land. Trinidad and Grenada have shown what can be done with cocoa and nutmegs, and Jamaica with tobacco and fruit. The methods of sugar production have been slowly but steadily improved; and, under the government of the Crown, in most of the islands communication has been opened up, and railways and telegraphs introduced at the more important centres."

The Dominion of Canada and the West India Islands, great as is the area of the former, considerable as is the number of the latter,

vast as are the resources of the continent, fickle as have been the fortunes of the islands, are far from exhausting in the Western Hemisphere the possessions of the British.

THE BERMUDAS

form a cluster of 300 small islands in the Western Atlantic, midway between the West Indies and the Canadian shore, and constitute thus a naval station of great value and importance. The trade with the Empire exceeds £100,000 a year, of which three-fourths is with Great Britain.

Washed by the stormy waters of the North Atlantic is our premier Colony

NEWFOUNDLAND

with its dependency of LABRADOR.

Whatever may be decided upon with regard to the complicated international question which has brought the representatives of the Colony at the present time to the Mother Country, there will assuredly go forth from the Fellows of this Institute, as from the British people generally, an expression of warm sympathy in the difficulties which beset our brother subjects on those rugged but productive coasts in the development of their legitimate enterprise. Nor will earnest hope be lacking that a solution may be speedily found at once honourable to the obligations of the whole Empire, and not less satisfactory than advantageous to each one of the 200,000 persons, whose ancestors have been for three centuries loyal to the British Crown, on the 42,000 square miles of sea-girt territory.

I will not say more on the question, especially as official representatives of the Colony are present, save to point out that the difficulty which has arisen is practically a trade one, and founded on the desire to attract under the flag the investment of British capital for the development of the mineral, agricultural, and timber resources of the island.

At the present time the external trade, mainly with Great Britain and Canada, approaches £1,500,000 a year, while the annual value of the fisheries exceeds £1,000,000 sterling.

From the uncertain climate of the North let us pass to the torrid lands of the British in Central and South America. In the first named we find the Colony of

BRITISH HONDURAS,

with its productions of mahogany and logwood, and annual trade with Great Britain of a quarter of a million, only waiting for capital to be largely increased, as the soil and climate are thoroughly adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, sugar, coffee, and all tropical productions.

In

BRITISH GUIANA

we are also in the presence of undeveloped resources, owing to the flight of capital to unstable foreign lands, with not more favoured soils. Its sugar and rum have hitherto been the chief articles of export. Its timber trade is capable of considerable development. The gold industry is likely also to prove of great value in future years. There is iron; but it is not worked. The cultivation of cotton has ceased. Coffee, too, has been of late neglected. Nevertheless the trade with the Empire exceeds £2,500,000 a year, and is double that of the trade with the rest of the world.

Considerations of time and the prospect of the interesting discussion before us upon this important matter of

INTER-BRITISH TRADE

oblige me to pass somewhat hurriedly over the commercial intercourse with the Empire of many other possessions of the British people.

For this reason I must group together the important islands of

HONGKONG, CEYLON, AND MAURITIUS.

The former in the China Sea, the two latter in the Indian Ocean, north and south of the Equator respectively, are not only of great intrinsic value, but even more precious as affording indispensable points of call and places of refuge upon great trading routes.

HONGKONG

does an enormous transit free trade estimated at £45,000,000 sterling. Of this an immense proportion is with Great Britain, India, the Straits Settlements, and Australia, the bulk of the remainder being

with China. Some idea of the importance of Hongkong to the Empire may be gathered from the fact that 7,000,000 tons of British shipping are annually entered at its ports.

In

CEYLON

we have the midway land between the Red Sea and the China Sea, an island, too, where the products of Asia may be shipped to the newer worlds of the Pacific.

All that Nature can do to assist enterprise it does in this "pendent jewel of India." Its 15,000,000 acres, so far as cultivated, produce not only rice, coffee, tobacco, cinnamon, cocoanuts, and other products, but also tea in constantly increasing quantities. The trade of Ceylon with the British Empire amounts to £6,000,000 annually, of which about one-half is with Great Britain.

To the discovery of the Portuguese, the enterprise of the Dutch, and the desire for colonisation of the French we owe the possession of

THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS,

the *Île de France*—that "*Malta of the Indian Ocean*," as it was called by M. Thiers.

The trade of Mauritius, which extends with its dependent islands, the most important of which is the Seychelles group, over about 1,000 square miles, amounts to over six millions sterling, or the equivalent of the entire trade of England two centuries ago, of which a third is with Great Britain and the larger portion of the remainder with British possessions, India and Australasia alone taking over £2,000,000 worth of her productions. The staple article is sugar, and this has been, as we all know, subject to much depression in recent times. It is to be regretted that this island, capable of so much, is not connected by telegraph with the rest of the Empire, as every dependency of the flag should be.

One word only concerning

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

which comprise the large island of Singapore, with an area of 206 square miles, the smaller one of Penang, and the districts of Province Wellesley and Malacca on the mainland. The *feudal*

tory States which occupy a large portion of the Malay peninsula are under British protection. The population of the Straits Settlements exceeds half a million, and a vast transit trade passes through the port of Singapore, which is now almost the only one in the world wholly free from Customs duties. The trade exceeds £44,000,000 a year, and of this £8,000,000 is with Great Britain in equal proportions of import and export, and as much more with the British Empire.

I will not detain this assembly with a more minute statistical record. I have endeavoured to set out the salient facts of the gigantic commercial value of the Empire within itself, by brief examination of the trade of its principal component parts; but my task, to be thoroughly accomplished, is scarcely half done. It is indeed only with the mind applied to the study of the capabilities of the Empire that one fully realises its gigantic size, its infinite resources. True, you appreciate it upon the ocean when, in the north and in the south, in the Atlantic as in the Pacific, you rarely hail other ensigns than the red, the white, or the blue of Her Britannic Majesty. Yet there is not one single square mile of territory, not one single island, which is superfluous, which is not of value to the entire Empire in either a productive, a consuming, a maritime, or a defensive sense, and capable of contributing in greater degree than at present to the prosperity and independence of the whole. Take

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, AND CYPRUS.

Their commercial value is evidenced by the fact that 12,000,000 tons of shipping, three-fourths of which were British, entered their ports in 1889. Nor does the protection they afford to British commerce require to be proved by abstruse science. The value of Egypt is evidenced, too, by the increase in her trade with Great Britain since our friendly occupation, amounting now to £12,000,000 a year.

ADEN

may not be a pleasant place of residence, but when it is considered that its annual trade with the British Empire amounts to nearly 70,000,000 rupees, and that 2,500,000 tons of shipping enter its harbour within twelve months, its importance will not be denied, acting, moreover, as it does, as the gateway of the Red Sea, as Gibraltar is that of the Mediterranean.

NORTH BORNEO

produces timber, rice, pepper, coffee, and tobacco, which is being planted on a large scale. The commerce is mainly with Great Britain, through Singapore, and has a great future before it.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, AND ASCENSION

remain to be mentioned, and are important as outlying naval stations. The former does, moreover, a trade with Great Britain exceeding £160,000 a year, and sends us a considerable quantity of wool from half a million sheep.

LET ME SUMMARISE

the condition of things to which I have called your attention.

The present reign has witnessed the settlement or acquisition of more than half the Empire and the most extraordinary expansion of Inter-British trade. It has seen—

The shipping trade with the Colonies multiplied by eighteen.

The trade of the Colonies with the Mother Country increased eleven times.

The exports of British products to the Colonies increased five-fold.

Her Majesty the Queen has also beheld the population of Australia increase twelve times, that of South Africa nine times, that of Canada three times, that of British Asia double.

If we take the ten principal producing divisions of the Empire we find that the respective amounts of their trade with other portions of the Empire are as follows:—

1. The Mother Country . . .	220 millions sterling.
2. India	140 " "
3. Australasia	68 " "
4. Canada and Newfoundland .	20 " "
5. Cape of Good Hope . . .	19 " "
6. Straits Settlements . . .	16 " "
7. West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and Honduras . . .	9½ " "
8. Ceylon	6½ " "
9. Natal	5½ " "
10. Mauritius	4½ " "

The total trade of the Empire within itself amounts, I repeat, to about £840,000,000, and of the whole external trade of over-sea

possessions of the British people three-fourths is within the Empire.

Who, then, can dispute that

"TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG?"

Well, indeed, might Lord Knutsford, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding over the first Imperial Conference declare—

"The trading relations of the United Kingdom with the Colonies are so important, and their greater development is so much to the benefit of both, that any obstacle to their free exercise deserves careful investigation with a view to removal."

Is it not then extraordinary and amazing, does it not pass belief, that so mighty a heritage, possessions without rival in extent or wealth, should be conjoined to this day by no more solid tie, so far as a large part of them is concerned, than vaporous sentiment?

The Mother Country in an unfortunate moment of administrative carelessness and want of forethought, scarcely less culpable than that which a century ago drove the United States of America into separation and formidable rivalry, denied to the Colonies, by one-sided bargains¹ with foreign States, the right to enter into a preferential commercial arrangement in her own favour.

As the report just made to the French Chamber of Deputies by the Commission des Douanes says: "In 1860 the nation was asleep, and that must be the excuse of those statesmen who disdained to take precautions to insure the future. As to India and Australia, who could then dream of them for a moment?"

Down to that sinister period three decades back, Great Britain gave an advantage to Colonial goods in the home market.

¹ A treaty of commerce was entered into with Belgium in 1862 containing this clause: "Articles, the produce or manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin." It was repeated by the same Ministry in 1865 in a treaty of commerce with the German Zollverein.

Now, although this engagement in restraint both of free trade and commercial union between the several parts of the British Empire was only concluded in express terms with two foreign States, the official declaration obtained from the Foreign Office in 1888 by Parliamentary Paper C. 5869 declares:—

"That while these two treaties remain in force these express stipulations are extended to all countries whose commercial treaties with Great Britain contain a most-favoured-nation clause." There are upwards of twenty-two such treaties.

To recall acts so narrow and so insular, so subversive of that homogeneity which is essential to Empire, should be the aim and the object of every man throughout the length and breadth of the Territories beneath the Union Jack. This task of developing upon mutually advantageous terms the commercial relations of all who share allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen is the object of The United Empire Trade League, and as its Honorary Secretary I commend it to the sympathy and co-operation of each individual.

The present state of affairs cannot long continue. The natural restlessness of Canada under the insurmountable barrier erected before the markets of the United States; the condition of affairs in Newfoundland and the West Indies, the movement in South Africa and the action of the Afrikander Bond, the rapid advance of the Commonwealth of Australasia towards commercial federation against the Mother Country and the outer world, are warnings, solemn and deep, that all who would hold the Empire together must be up and doing.

For the United Kingdom the stake is a past expenditure of fathomless treasure, the investment of £2,000,000,000, an annual trade of £200,000,000, markets under our own flag of unlimited extent; our very existence as a great nation, as an industrial community, as Mistress of the Seas.

For the Colonies the stake is an inexhaustible supply of capital so long as there is the guarantee of security afforded by the solidarity of the whole, markets also spread over the globe, the prestige of Imperial power, and the solid advantage of powerful fleets.

For us such a commercial union is but a return to those principles which led to the acquisition of the Empire.

"The promotion of closer union between the various parts of the British Empire."

This was the noble proposition in 1887 of Mr. Hofmeyr on behalf of the Cape of Good Hope.

"The privilege of entering into negotiations in order to obtain for Australian produce more favourable terms than it can at present command."

Such was the plea of Sir Francis Dillon Bell on behalf of the Britain of the Southern Cross.

Differentiation against the Empire in favour of a foreign State threatens us in the West Indies and in Canada.

To the march of events even powerful patriots like Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Cecil Rhodes and others, will have to yield if they are unable to arouse the apathy of the

people at home, to overcome the convenient procrastination of those who have the power to lead them.

What can you fear? Protection? Do you refrain from adding to your individual property from a fear that you will have to guard it from attack from without? With a world in your own hands will you not move to secure it? The Colonial possessions of France, of Germany, of Spain, and of Portugal combined do not represent a tithe of the area, of the wealth of your own. Yet they one and all say to their Colonies, "We are one; trade with us on better terms than with the foreigner."

Differential duties not only existed here in favour of the Colonies down to 1860, but in Australia and South Africa they exist to-day in favour of Continental Colonies and two foreign States.

We in the United Kingdom want corn. Let us take it from those Colonial Granaries so well described by Mr. R. G. Webster, Member for St. Pancras, at this Institute.¹ Supplies which have risen in twenty years from 3,000,000 to 14,000,000 cwt. would under the slightest encouragement quadruple their extent. We have high authority for this, and not least the technical one from Mark Lane of Mr. W. J. Harris. We want wool. Let us take it wholly as we do now mainly from those Imperial flocks which comprise a third of the sheep of the world. We want sugar. Let us take it from the West Indies, from Honduras, from Mauritius, from Queensland, with their annual production amounting to £7,000,000. We want tobacco. British Guiana, Australia, and India can give it us. We want cotton. There are broad British acres in tropical zones which can supply it. Let those who dwell so much upon the supply of the American raw material beware of having ere long to pay an export duty in default of receiving it, as President Harrison suggests, fully manufactured. We want meat. The pastures of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand are ample.

Of minerals we have in the Colonial Empire 'gold—a production of £9,000,000 a year; silver and copper to a yearly value of £3,000,000; tin, iron and precious stones. In short, there is no article and no substance necessary for food, clothing, or manufacture not obtainable within our own dominions.

In return have we not much to give? Capital and the manufacturing experience of centuries. Coal and, not least of all, men of our own race, with that same blood coursing through their veins, that same undaunted spirit animating their hearts, which have conquered land and sea, and bent even the power of Nature to the human will.

¹ *Proceedings Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xiii. p. 18.

You surely will not shrink from the obvious duty of commercially uniting your Empire—a duty to fulfil which America and Italy, Anglo-Saxon and Teuton had to fight desperately—from craven fear of foreign countries. How can they do more to shut out your goods than they are doing by prohibitory duties?

ENOUGH,

ladies and gentlemen—more than enough, I trust, to urge you forward to this work of federating your own by consolidating its trade, to implant yet deeper your resolve not to let the smallest of your possessions detach itself from the whole, lest by the disturbance of one stone the whole glorious edifice should fall to the ground.

There are many well-known men here present who will probably give us the privilege of hearing their views. There are many though absent who favour Inter-British Trade above all things. They spoke Imperial words to the Imperial Conference of 1887.

Let me briefly invoke the evidence of Colonial Prime Ministers and statesmen in support of the development by all possible means of Inter-British Trade.

Said the eloquent voice of the Hon. James Service, so long Premier of Victoria:—

“Nothing would be more advantageous to the unity of the Empire than to establish greater sympathy in a tariff sense. If I had had my will there should never have been, from first to last, one shilling of duty as against goods coming from England.”

To which the Hon. Alfred Deakin added:—

“One of the strongest of the ties that can unite the Colonies or peoples together is the tie of self-interest with all the other ties which flow from intimate commercial relationship. The Australasian Colonies would gladly take part in any movement which would not only demonstrate the unity of the Empire, but assist to make it a potent reality.”

Sir John Downer, then Premier of South Australia, said:—

“I feel perfectly satisfied that there can be no permanent union between the various portions of the Empire unless they recognise some obligation to each other in trade as well as in other things.”

Sir Samuel Griffith, then, and now again, Premier of Queensland, declared that—

“Goods coming from British Possessions should be subject to a lighter duty than those coming from foreign countries. Giving material advantages to our kith and kin would in a very large

degree maintain and strengthen the feeling that we are all one nation."

Sir Robert Thorburn, late Premier of Newfoundland, declared:—

"The time has come when we may fairly consider it is right for us in the Colonies to impose differential duties upon foreigners, inasmuch as their competition is not a fair competition."

Nor was New Zealand backward, for the late Sir William Fitzherbert, then Speaker of the Legislative Council, declared:—

"If we are to draw closer the bonds of union between the British Empire all over the world, this matter of trade relations is of fundamental importance, and one with which we must attempt to deal."

Then Sir John Robinson affirmed on behalf of Natal his concurrence with the views of the Cape of Good Hope, and said:—

"This is a question upon which the different sections of the Empire ought to close their ranks and face the world."

Do not these authoritative statements prove the most unquestionable consensus of opinion upon the matter among those most competent to gauge public feeling thereon throughout the Empire?

In corroboration, and finally, I call before you the present guardian, elected by the popular vote, of the material interests of the people in Great Britain and Ireland. I call the present powerful Prime Minister—the Marquis of Salisbury. Speaking just six months ago to the mercantile community of London—of the Metropolis of the Empire, by whose instrumentality it has been that capital has flowed into British Colonies, he said:—

"We know that every bit of the world's surface that is not under the English flag is a country which may be, and probably will be closed to us by a hostile tariff, and therefore it is that we are anxious above all things to conserve, to unify, to strengthen the Empire of the Queen, because it is to the trade that is carried on within the Empire of the Queen that we look for the vital force of the commerce of this country."

Nor is this all, for, as His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of this Institute, eloquently declared when its "coming of age" was celebrated: "British Colonies offer happy and prosperous homes to thousands who are unable to gain a livelihood within the narrow limits of these islands. In transplanting themselves to British Colonies instead of to foreign lands they retain their privileges as citizens of this great Empire, and live under the same flag as subjects of the same Sovereign."

May this be ever so.

The influence of Inter-British trade on the Unity of the Empire ! To arouse my countrymen to a sense of its vast extent and importance, to urge its maintenance and extension by every possible means, are the purposes for which I have trespassed, and I trust not wholly in vain, upon your kindly attention.

DISCUSSION.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada) : I rise with great diffidence to add anything to the very able, eloquent, and interesting address to which we have had the pleasure of listening. No person who has a British heart within his breast can reflect without pride on the enormous area, extended resources, and the unparalleled greatness of the Empire to which we belong. I believe the question dealt with to-night is not second in importance to any question that can be presented to the consideration of a British audience in any part of the Empire, and the lecturer has dealt with the question not only as exhaustively as was possible in the time at his command, but with a force and power to command our admiration and our confidence. I desire, as representing to some extent one of the outlying portions of the Empire, to take this opportunity of tendering thanks to Mr. Howard Vincent for the manner in which, as a Member of Parliament, he has at all times in that distinguished assembly advanced the same views, the same principles, and the same national aspirations and sentiments which he has presented for our consideration to-night. He has on more than one occasion dealt very forcibly with the question of those treaties—those two treaties especially—which stand in the way of inter-imperial trade, and which prevent this great Empire adopting the policy which all foreign countries that have the advantage of colonial possessions have adopted—the policy of treating those within the Empire on a different basis from foreigners, and this is a cause which I believe is worthy of the support and advocacy of every person who has a regard for the progress and prosperity of the Empire. These treaties, as the hon. member has very forcibly pointed out, stand in the way of Her Majesty's Government making arrangements between the Mother Country and the Colonies, under which special privileges and advantages shall be mutually given for the purpose of building up and strengthening the ties between them. It was my duty shortly before I went to Canada to give evidence

before the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the renewal of treaties, and I urged as strongly as I could the vital importance of at once removing this almost insuperable obstacle to the creation of the strongest possible additional bond that could unite the Colonies to the Empire. I trust that our exertions in this matter will at no distant day be crowned with success—at all events that Her Majesty's Government will be in a position to consider, unhampered by these treaties, what measures may be taken to draw still closer the bonds between the Mother Country and the outlying portions of the Empire. I desire here to draw the lecturer's attention to a passage in his paper in which, I think, he has hardly done justice to our position. He says, "In some of the staple articles of British manufacture—cotton goods, woollen goods, and fancy articles—Great Britain more than holds her place in the Dominion against the competition of the United States." Now in regard to those articles—cotton, wool, silks, fancy goods, hemp, jute, &c.—I wish to point out that the imports into Canada from Great Britain during last year amounted to no less than 18,104,520 dollars, as against 1,288,199 dollars from the United States. I draw attention to this important fact, as evidence for the position I have endeavoured to take up in the article to which the hon. member has referred—viz. that the incidental protective tariff adopted by Canada has been in no sense of the word in the slightest degree hostile to the trade between the Mother Country and Canada, and that while under this arrangement trade has been greatly increased, Canada has at the same time been furnished with an amount of revenue that has enabled her to complete the great imperial highway to the East. Attention has recently been called to the unprecedentedly short time in which passengers from Yokohama were landed by this route in Montreal in fourteen days. Thus the present fiscal system, while advancing the trade with the Mother Country, has contributed in no small measure to the progress and prosperity of Canada, and enabled her to do the great service to the Empire of providing this valuable highway to the eastern possessions of Great Britain. There is one other point in the paper to which I must take exception, and that is that the imports of iron and steel from the United States and England are about equal. It is quite true that the dutiable imports of these commodities about equal each other in value. They amounted last year to 10,046,840 dollars, of which 5,148,941 dollars came from England and 4,900,000 dollars from the United States; but you have to add to these figures the free manufactures in iron

the fisheries along that coast and on the banks of Newfoundland have in days gone by produced men who largely helped to man the navy of this Empire, and to lay the foundations of the supremacy of the seas which England now holds. The same spirit, the same hardihood exists among the people of that country at the present time; and such being their record, I think the British public at the present time have shown, by the sympathy evinced in the press and elsewhere, that they do appreciate what has been done by—I cannot call them our forefathers, because I am a native of England, but by those who emigrated to that country, and those who carried on these fisheries in days gone by. It would be very natural for me at the present moment to refer to the difficulties under which we labour, and I have been invited and requested to do so since I entered this room, not knowing until then that I should be called upon to speak this evening. I will ask you to bear with me a little while I state as concisely as possible the questions that are now so troublesome to us, and which have of late given rise to so much discussion. We go back a period of nearly 200 years, and we find that from 1718 to 1814 treaties were entered into between Great Britain and France, under conditions of facts, and under circumstances very diverse from those which exist at the present time. I would remind you too, at the periods to which I refer, the policy of the British Government, and of the French Government also, was to send forth from their respective countries fleets of fishing vessels to fish on the coast and banks of the island, and to bring back to their respective countries the result of their labours. It was at that time and up to 70 or 80 years ago prohibited for a master of a British vessel to leave a single man of his crew on the island, under a heavy penalty; settlement was discouraged, almost prohibited. The masters of ships going from the west of England to the coast of Newfoundland were, I say, under a heavy penalty if they allowed a man to remain on the island, and masters of these ships had first choice of a locality whereon to cure and dry their fish before a resident dared make such selection in the harbours. It was not until comparatively recent years that grants of land could be made on the island, the whole policy having been to treat Newfoundland as a fishing station for the purpose I have just mentioned. It was not surprising under these circumstances that a treaty was entered into by which a concurrent right was given on a certain portion of the coast to Frenchmen to fish in common with British subjects and to land during the fishing season and cure and dry their fish upon the strand. In addition there was conceded to

France the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon on the southern coast of Newfoundland; but in connection with these treaties declarations were exchanged by the Kings of France and England to the effect amongst other things that these islands should be held really as a place of shelter for French fishermen, and not be made an object of jealousy between the two nations. The declaration also provided on the part of the King of England that upon the treaty coast the French should not be interrupted by the competition of the British fishermen. That is, concisely, the condition of affairs at the present time. How have circumstances changed? Newfoundland has become inhabited and St. Pierre and Miquelon, instead of being only a place of shelter for French fishermen, have become a port from which the fishing vessels are fitted out to fish on the banks, and have become a place of export for the produce of the fisheries. Instead of these islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon being only a place of shelter for French fishermen and never becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations, what are the facts? St. Pierre and Miquelon are now a centre whence the fisheries of France are carried on—a centre from which smuggling is carried on to an enormous extent upon our coast and become an object of intense jealousy. We have, on the other hand, one lever by which we can meet the French. There are two bays immediately adjacent to the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon—these bays being on the coast of Newfoundland—which teem with herring in the early part of the fishing season. From these two bays alone can the French obtain the bait to enable them to prosecute the earlier fishery. If we, then, can stop them obtaining that bait, we materially interfere with the prosecution of their fishing voyages. We have been necessitated to adopt a course prohibitory to the supply of the bait because the French have, by their enormous bounties, so inflated their fisheries as to compete with us in foreign markets to the extent of almost excluding our products from those markets. We say to them fairly, “We will give you all the bait you require; give as much bounty as you please to the fish consumed within French possessions or in France, but if you wish to fish on banks which are common fishing grounds to all the world we desire to fish with you there on even terms.” We say, “We will give you sufficient bait for your purposes, but withdraw your bounty from your fish exported to foreign countries; if not, we will use the most strenuous endeavours to prevent you obtaining that bait which enables you to get the article in which you compete with us in foreign markets in a way that drives us out of those

markets." Who can blame us for adopting this course? It is the only one left to us, whilst France gives unreasonable bounties. Now, I will turn for one moment from this question to that extent of coast termed the treaty coast, which extends along the western and north-eastern part of the island for a distance of some 700 miles. By the declaration of the King of England, English fishermen were not to interrupt the French in the prosecution of their fishery, and the French had the right of landing for the purpose of drying and curing their fish. Now, the only fish which can be cured and dried are, I believe, cod, haddock, and ling. At all events, at the times of the treaty, the only fishery carried on on the coast was the cod fishery, and I submit that the treaties referred to cod fishery alone, for it is stated in connection with the grant or concession of the right to catch fish that the French may have the privilege of landing on the coast for the purpose of drying and curing and of erecting huts for the purpose. I must describe how this fish is cured. A small erection on the beach, extending generally a little out of the water, is a place where the fish is what is termed split and salted. It is then spread either on the beach or on what are called flakes constructed of frames of poles with boughs spread over them along the shore; about 200 yards or 300 at most would afford ample room for drying and curing the product of the voyage of any one fishing vessel. Would you or could you believe that under these circumstances France demands we shall keep one-half mile all round that coast as a belt on which we are not to erect a building of any description, because they may any day require to come and dry their fish there? Along 700 miles of the coast their right of fishery extends. Last year the French had seven vessels fishing on the coast. And yet we are prohibited from making a grant of any land within half a mile of the coast-line unless the grant be saddled with the condition that it is subject to treaty rights and subject to any order or instruction that may be at any time given with respect to any erections that may be put on that coast. What is the result? We have very valuable mineral land, as is shown by the able geological survey of the island extending over a period from 1864 to the present time. That land extends from the north-east to the south-west of the island. Lead, copper, antimony, iron, coal, gypsum, asbestos, marble, all exist along that territory; but as the only access from these mineral regions to the coast is on the western side of the island, no capitalist will invest money in developing these resources. He will not accept a grant clothed with these conditions. The actual result, therefore, is this

—that from Cape Ray to Cape St. John, except where a few settlers have settled in spite of the prohibitory laws, one-half the island remains undeveloped—a district where an immense population might be settled and work the agricultural, the timber, the mineral, and other resources of the country. All this is to remain idle—a wilderness for ever—because the French have a right to fish upon the coast concurrently with the English, and to land and dry their fish on the shore. Is it at all surprising, under these circumstances, that the people of the island feel irritated and sore and unwilling to submit to these conditions, especially when they have to send their sons and daughters to the United States and elsewhere for a livelihood, and when they know that in their own land there are resources lying undeveloped on account of these treaties? The sovereignty of the island of Newfoundland is in the Queen: but if this be the construction of the treaties, far better is it to possess a right of fishing four or five months in the year than to be sovereign of the soil. On the one hand we are crushed by the French bounties, and on the other the aggressions of the French on the western shore prevent us from developing one-half the island. I will mention one or two examples. A gentleman has a tract of land in which there are seams of coal, and he was forming a company to work it; but the moment the discovery was made that the coal deposit could only be reached from the treaty coast, and that the grants would be clothed with the conditions to which I have referred, those who were about to form the company declined to do so, and the land remains a waste. Again, a gentleman on the coast discovered a valuable lead mine, and sank a shaft within about 300 yards of the coast. No Frenchman had ever fished within the neighbourhood, but a remonstrance was made by the French Government that the working of this mine might in some way affect the French fishery, and the working was discontinued. If you were a British fisherman, what would you say in case you were driven from your own harbour, as has been the case frequently with us? Numbers of our fishermen go from the south-western part of the island to Labrador to fish during the summer. On their way they put into harbours on the treaty coast, and desirous to utilise the time, they begin fishing. A Frenchman complains to a French officer, or possibly a British officer, and immediately that man is ordered out of the harbour. Is it surprising that under these circumstances the people of the island are crying out? Is it surprising they should have commissioned us to come here at a time when a law was about to be enacted similar to a law enacted more than

100 years ago, under the condition of things to which I have referred, and differing materially from the condition of things and the surrounding circumstances which exist to-day? Is it surprising we should protest against a law which gives a naval officer an arbitrary power to order an Englishman out of his own harbour? Is it surprising we should protest against a state of things like the following? A factory for the canning of lobsters was erected by an Englishman on the coast. The factory was ordered to be taken down, and he had no redress; yet, soon after, he had the mortification of witnessing a French factory erected under the instructions of a British officer, on the very locality from which his own property had been removed. I could multiply these instances, but I will not weary you. I merely say, in conclusion, that we thank you, as we do the people of England, for the kind consideration which, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and from the highest to the lowest, has been extended to us, and I do sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when we shall be relieved from the incubus which by a stroke of the pen was cast upon us by diplomatists in times past. Allow me to thank you, Mr. Vincent, for your very able paper—I know you wished me to speak upon Newfoundland, and I have done so in a very general way, being unexpectedly called upon. Your paper has given me an immense amount of information. If there was anything wanting to warm my heart towards the attainment of the object to which you particularly point, I think it is supplied in your most able paper just read.

The Hon. A. W. HARVEY, M.L.C. (Newfoundland): I have only a few words to say, and they will not relate to our Colony in particular. It has been for years past—ever since I can remember almost—a sort of heresy to say, within the limits of these islands, that free trade may not be in all cases the very best policy, and the doctrine has been that protection was in any circumstances an unmixed evil. That doctrine is one which in my opinion stands most in the way of the federation of the whole Empire. I submit, not as a proposition that is proved, but as a matter for the thoughtful consideration of those who are good enough to listen to me, that the value of free trade and protection depend largely on time and circumstance. There are times in the life of the same country when I would be a strong free-trader, there are others when I should be a strong protectionist. In my own country I have under all circumstances stood out against all the blandishments of the great Dominion of Canada, which is offering to receive us with open

arms, and my hon. friend (Sir Charles Tupper) in his speech just now appeared to be so overawed by the fact that Great Britain is to the heart's core in favour of free trade that he rejected the soft impeachment that Canada is protective. One of the great differences which separates me from Canada at the present time is that as a Newfoundlander I am the strongest of free-traders. Under the circumstances of our island our policy is to be entirely for free trade. Canada, with her immense territory, diversities of climates and soil, her immense mineral and fishing resources, is almost self-supplying with all necessities and luxuries of life. Her best market for all her produce would be within her own doors, and consequently she desires greatly a larger population, and therefore her natural policy is strongly protective. Newfoundland, on the other hand, produces little that she consumes, and must export nearly all she produces. Naturally then her necessities are for a free-trade policy. A policy then which at the present time suits Canada's needs would be disastrous to Newfoundland, and as Canada cannot and ought not to subordinate the welfare of the many of her population to the few of the people of Newfoundland, she must in case of union be the sufferer by a policy which would be for the benefit of the whole Dominion. To my mind, I say, free trade and protection depend largely on time and circumstance—that once being allowed, the greatest barrier that exists to the union of the British Empire would be removed. If we could embrace the whole British Empire in one Zollverein, we should enjoy, as the United States does, an enormous area for free trade, an area some six times as large as the United States market. We have a population of 850 millions, among whom there would be absolute free trade, and the part of the world shut out from the free trade would be hardly worth reckoning with. So long, however, as Great Britain continues to be a wholly free trade country and declares that anything which in the least savours of protection is heterodox, a closer union with the Colonies is, I think, impossible. It will have to continue as at present—a union of sympathy. I do not say that such a union is not a strong one. The union between Great Britain and Newfoundland, for example, is on the part of the Colony one of sentiment and sympathy, for, from the colonial point of view, the treatment which the Colony has received is not all that we could have desired. At the same time I believe the most ancient Colony of Great Britain is also the most loyal one, and I do not think we should be willing to leave the Empire under almost any conceivable circumstances. We may get more kicks than halfpence,

but we prefer your kicks to the halfpence of other people. I am glad to think that the doctrine of free trade as held in this country is being to some extent modified. We have evidence of the fact to-night, in connection with the Society whose claims Mr. Vincent has so well advocated, and only a few months ago one of the great organs of public opinion in this country, *The Times*, which has been for forty years the most uncompromising advocate of extreme free trade doctrine, went a long way towards acknowledging the changed condition of things when it declared that "free trade was made for man, and not man for free trade." When that is once acknowledged, and when the matter is well studied, I really am in hopes that the day is not far distant when some sort of union may take place between Great Britain and her Colonies, and that some of us may live to see the day when the whole of the great territory which acknowledges the sway of the Queen may be one country and one home for the British race.

Mr. G. W. RUSDEN: At this late hour I shall not attempt to make a speech; and indeed, instead of criticising the valuable paper which has been read, I shall only suggest to Mr. Howard Vincent an addition to the authorities he cited towards the close of it. One of the ablest men who ever stood on Australian soil, Sir James Martin, at an Intercolonial Conference in 1871, drew up a memorandum in which he vigorously denounced as mischievous and improper the making of treaties by which British Colonies are, perhaps against their will, treated as foreign countries in their relation to their Mother Country. One clause (the third in the memorandum) was as follows: "We desire that the connection between the Mother Country and her offspring in this part of the world should long continue, and we emphatically repudiate all sympathy with the views of those who, in the Imperial Parliament and elsewhere, have expressed a wish that the bonds which unite us should be severed." After protesting against the wrong done to the Colonies by treating them as "foreign communities," Sir J. Martin added—"and stipulations respecting the trade of one part of the Empire with another, whether by land or sea, are not stipulations which foreign governments ought to be allowed to become parties to in any way." As our Proceedings go to all parts of the world, as we have members everywhere, I hope Mr. Howard Vincent will in some way, by appendix or otherwise, incorporate Sir J. Martin's opinions, which he will easily find in the reports of the Conference of 1871. The point which Sir J. Martin is so cogent

upon is the very one which Sir Charles Tupper has just now so forcibly impressed upon this meeting.

Dr. RANKINE DAWSON (Canada): I had intended to say a few words in reference to what may be called the *historical* aspect of this question of Inter-British trade, but as the evening is already far advanced they must be very few. At the present time each division of the Empire regulates its own trade policy in its own way and in accordance with what it believes to be its own interests, and treats other portions of the Empire exactly as it does foreign countries. It is not uninteresting and may be instructive to inquire when and how this state of affairs came to be as it is. In 1846, 1858, and 1860 the principle was established in this country, that in trade matters the United Kingdom was to consider its own interests and those alone, and that the rest of the Empire might do the same in its own way. These dates are very recent dates, and the policy inaugurated then is a very new policy, both in the sense of not having been tried before, and in the sense of having been in full operation for only about thirty years. This policy was carried through in the face of bitter hostility here, and of still more bitter hostility in the Colonies, which, however, had at the time little chance of making their voices heard. Mr. Howard Vincent has given us to-night some interesting expressions of opinion by leading Colonial statesmen of to-day, but these are no new opinions, nor are they now expressed for the first time. I have no hesitation in saying that the leaders of public opinion in the Colonies have always been bitterly opposed to the principle and policy adopted forty years ago. Canada and the West Indies were those chiefly affected, and in those Colonies widespread commercial distress was caused by this sudden reversal of all previous trade relations. Whatever may be true of the United Kingdom, it is beyond dispute that the Colonies, and especially those named, have seriously suffered from this policy during the whole time it has been in force. To mention one thing only, they have lost thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands of the best men leaving these islands to establish new homes for themselves over sea. It is a notable fact, and one not often referred to, that before the date when this policy was carried into effect the number of emigrants from these islands to Canada had in each year exceeded the number going to the United States. Since that time the reverse has been the case, until now about five times as many go annually to this latter country. The practical question for us to-day would seem to be, To what extent and in what way should this policy be altered or modified? But into this

there is no time to enter to-night. To me, two conditions seem to stand out pretty clearly, viz.—that it must be done, if at all, by this United Kingdom, in the first place; and that it can only be accomplished by persistent and organised agitation.

Mr. G. W. TAYLOR: I should have been glad, had there been time, to have imitated the example set by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir William Whiteway, both of whom have so ably brought the claims and advantages of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland under our notice as fields for British emigration and enterprise, and to have enlarged upon the special claims and strong attractions both for investment and settlement which the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand offer to intending emigrants, and with which the commerce of this country might not only be maintained but still very largely increased; but time will not permit, so I must leave that for another occasion. I shall therefore content myself by simply drawing attention to two departments belonging to the Imperial Government which might be considerably improved upon, and rendered more efficient and far more useful in promoting the foreign and colonial trade of this country, as well as being the indirect means of cementing more closely the ties which unite together the people of this great country with their fellow-kinsmen beyond the seas. The first then that I would mention is that of the Foreign and Colonial Consular Service Department, which I think might with advantage be largely improved upon, and which requires to be thoroughly reorganised, and brought more in touch with the necessities of the keen competition of the age in which we live, and by which the trade of this country is now assailed, especially by the United States of America, Germany, and France; and if our present supremacy and the proud commercial position attained by this country are to be maintained—nay, that won't be enough; for any nation to remain stationary in commerce in this progressive age means to go back in the race—the enormous results already shown of past successes and quoted by Mr. Vincent must of necessity be increased year by year. The question then is, How is this increase to be secured? Well, it won't be at any rate by receiving consular reports and simply pigeon-holing them, without scarcely reading them or letting them see daylight, much less printing and making them public. I maintain, these should be carefully printed and made public through the press, and all the chambers of commerce, associations, and manufacturing centres throughout the United Kingdom, and I hope too that the merchants and manufacturers of this country will from

time to time lose no opportunity of sending out their own representatives abroad, so as to keep in touch with the ever-changing requirements, fashions, and tastes of the various markets of the world, which the United States of America, Germany and France are specially doing, so as to produce such goods as may be required, and thereby foster their foreign and colonial trade with those countries. In the second place I would commend the desirability of introducing Imperial Penny Postage for the whole British Empire, as likely to draw closer than ever the bonds of the Colonies and distant parts of the Empire to the Mother Country; the loss on which no doubt would after a few years be entirely done away with, owing to the increased trade that would probably be brought about between this country and the British Colonies and Dependencies, and might be the means in some measure to make up to British subjects for the loss of the special advantages now allowed to their subjects by both Germany and France for the purpose of fostering and developing their foreign trade.

The CHAIRMAN: It now becomes my duty to wind up this interesting discussion by offering to Mr. Howard Vincent in your name a hearty and sincere vote of thanks for his most useful and suggestive paper. I heartily endorse all that has been said by Sir Charles Tupper, as to the value and importance of the paper. It has put before us the gigantic dimensions of the British Empire and its vast trade, and has shown the importance of taking every possible step to preserve and augment it, and to more closely unite the Empire. We have had the great pleasure of listening to the eloquent speech of the High Commissioner for Canada and of the Premier of Newfoundland. Sir William Whiteway very naturally took the opportunity of expressing the general views which the deputation from his Colony entertain on the serious and important question which has brought the delegates to this country. In the course of his speech Mr. Harvey touched on the word as to which the British ear is said to be so sensitive—Protection. It is remarkable that the word is often regarded as though it ought to be banished from our vocabulary, whereas in my opinion it is, properly interpreted, one of the finest and noblest words in the language. We ought never to forget that when free trade was adopted some forty-five years ago, its advocates predicted with the greatest confidence that we should be followed in this policy by all the rest of the world, but, unfortunately for these prophets, the policy has not been adopted by any other country at all. I entirely endorse the opinion of Mr. Harvey that the question of free trade or protection must depend on time and circumstances.

In this connection I will ask permission to read this cutting from a daily paper, which attracted my attention a day or two since. A Reuter despatch from Paris says: " M. Méline, President of the Customs Committee of the Chamber, is represented to have declared that ' Free Trade doctrines have become impracticable. It is to be remarked that we now find in foreign markets a number of products for the manufacture of which France at one time had a monopoly. We must protect ourselves. It is possible that under a system of Free Trade everything would be cheaper; but, as our products would no longer find an outlet, we should have no money to buy with.' " That is the view which is taken and adopted by one of our great neighbours—the French—on this question of free trade and protection. I will now ask you to give a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent for his paper.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT, C.B., M.P. : If anything could enhance my appreciation of the kind attention you gave to my somewhat detailed paper, it would be the kindly remarks made by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir William Whiteway. You have been so good as to offer me your thanks for bringing this matter before you. It is rather for me to thank you for the opportunity you have given me of doing so, and I may be allowed to say that if any of you would wish to join in the important work of the United Empire Trade League, the object of which is the furtherance of mutually advantageous trade relations between the different parts of the Empire, I shall be glad to give any further information which may be desired. We do not want money so much as work and sympathy, and when I tell you that leading men in all parts of the Empire are coming forward and saying, " This is really the movement which will bring the Empire together," and that the Prime Minister has consented to receive a deputation from the council of the League on June 19, I think you will agree that our objects are at least worthy of consideration. One duty remains, and that is to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young for presiding. There is no one who has rendered more yeoman service to the Colonial Empire of Britain than he has. He has been ever ready, at all sacrifice of time and personal convenience, to come forward and further those interests. In this connection I may be allowed to pay a hearty tribute to Mr. O'Halloran, our Secretary, for the great zeal and interest with which he discharges his very important functions. Some criticism has very properly been made in regard to some of the figures contained in my paper. As Mr. O'Halloran knows, they were very difficult to get together. Many authorities differ, not by

a few pounds, but by millions, and it was difficult therefore in some cases to settle upon the figure which most approximated the actual facts. The observations made by Mr. Taylor deserve the most careful attention and consideration. The importance of increasing the commercial activity of Her Majesty's consular offices throughout the world is a matter I have never ceased to urge on the Government, and I hope to represent in the proper quarter at the earliest opportunity the views he has laid before us as to the revision and publication of these reports. It is however for the mercantile community throughout the country also to read and study those reports when they are published.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 9, 1891.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 42 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident and 35 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

William Aitchison, Alfred Allen, Frank Wm. Gibson, Lt.-General Douglas Grant, Herman A. Krohn, Charles H. Weatherley, Edward Wylam.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Marshall E. A'Beckett (New South Wales), George W. Barton (New South Wales), Daniel Wm. Blyth (Ceylon), Paul F. Bonnin (South Australia), Sydney Burdekin, M.P. (New South Wales), John William Cross (Natal), Geoffrey E. Fairfax (New South Wales), Hon. Laurence R. Fyfe (Colonial Secretary, Grenada), Dr. William Gardner (South Australia), John Gordon, (South Australia), Valesius S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G. (Administrator of St. Lucia), Frederic E. Harris (Queensland), John Hay (New South Wales), Hon. Mr. Justice Edward D. Holroyd (Victoria), Edward Lloyd Jones (New South Wales), James Macintosh (Queensland), Harley U. Mackenzie (New South Wales), Sir William McGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator of British New Guinea), George M. Matheson (New South Wales), Dr. H. Widenham Maunsell (New Zealand), Dr. Wm. K. Miley (H.M. Emigration Service), Ernest A. Milford (Queensland), William Milne, Jr. (South Australia), H. C. E. Muecke, J.P. (South Australia), James Orr (New South Wales), Vivian Orr (New South Wales), Thomas J. Poole (Cape Colony), Andrew Rowan (Victoria), Wm. Cecil Russell (Victoria), James Shackell, M.L.A. (Victoria), Hon. Thomas Shelford, M.L.C. (Straits Settlements), M. G. Campbell Thompson (Sherbro), A. Vaughan Williams (Manicaland), Chief Justice Roger Y. D. Yelverton (Bahamas), John Young (Victoria).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: Before I proceed to ask the Rev. Mr. Surridge to read his paper, I wish to detain you for one or two minutes while I make a passing allusion to the death of Sir John Macdonald. It must, I am sure, be the wish of everyone present, as it is also my own, that we should join in the expression of our deep regret at the

loss we have suffered by the death of that eminent Canadian statesman. His whole life was passed in sympathy with the cause which was the great object for the foundation of this Institute—namely, the preservation of the unity of the British Empire. He showed his sympathy with that cause by becoming one of our Members more than eleven years ago, and I am quite sure every Fellow of the Institute, as well as everyone who is present with us to-night, will feel sorrow at his removal from us. This afternoon the Council of the Institute unanimously passed a resolution of condolence with Lady Macdonald, and that resolution has already been forwarded by telegraph to her ladyship. Never can we forget the stirring words Sir John Macdonald uttered on a recent memorable occasion, when he said that “as a Briton he had lived, and as a Briton he would die.” But, “though dead, he yet speaketh,” and we have the hope and consolation that, though he is gone, he will be succeeded by others who will follow his footsteps and carry out the views and sentiments which he so patriotically felt and expressed during his long and distinguished career. I will now, if you please, call upon the Rev. Mr. Surridge to give us his paper on his experiences in Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The attraction of the evening will be considerably enhanced by the beautiful photographs which he has himself prepared during his travels in those countries, and which will be exhibited on the canvas behind me by the aid of the lime-light. I need not say anything more in introducing the lecturer to you, except that he acted as chaplain to the pioneer force, and that he has only just returned from that deeply interesting country, to the development of which we are all looking forward with the greatest possible anxiety and interest.

The Rev. F. H. Surridge then read his Paper on

MATABELELAND AND MASHONALAND.

No one, I think, can long study history without being impressed by the ideas of development and progress. We are living in a world of progress, and as time quickly passes from us and rolls on, so, too, the vastness of our Empire moves forward, expanding in its journey onwards, swelling in its course into Great and Greater Britain. We have only to cast a glance into the long river of years that are past to see that the growth of the British Empire has been both sure and certain. England to-day is not what it was; and if we look into the period of the Stuarts or the Tudors, we shall, one and all, come to the conclusion that the doctrine of

expansion is true to the very letter. England has grown greater and greater, absolutely at least, if not always relatively, during the last three centuries. It is this prodigious expansion which necessarily makes the question of its future infinitely important, since the future grows out of the past. The past history of Greater Britain naturally suggests a prophecy concerning her future. If we argue from analogy, as undoubtedly we do and may, we may form some such logical conclusion as this: that the glories of our present time are but as the dawn of the early morn, and as the years roll forward our greatness will shine more and more.

But to-night it is my privilege to direct your thoughts to this idea of expansion, and to carry you in mind far across the long line of water, and to bring you to the daughter Colonies of South Africa, and to that particular portion which is now claiming the attention of the civilised world. All eyes are turned upon it, and many, may be, are hoping to reap where they have not sown. The geography of Africa previous to the fifteenth century was indeed vague, and it was not until that time and beyond it that an approximate idea of its features was obtained. There are several broad landmarks, which signify great events, such as the discovery of Cape Blanco in 1441, of Cape Verde in 1445, of the mouth of the Congo in 1484, the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, and the finding of Natal in the following year. From this time the general outline of Africa has been spread out before us in all its amplitude; but as regards the interior of this vast continent, generally known as the dark continent, but which expression to my mind is a misnomer, we must come to later days, almost down to the time of the great traveller, Livingstone, whose name will ever live in the hearts of Englishmen, and to the commencement of his great, courageous, and lasting work when he initiated what may be termed the modern period of African exploration. Here again there are epochs significant of expansion and development. But no period is more important than that period through which we are now passing, which marks the extension of colonisation in Central Africa by the Imperial British East Africa Company, and more especially the founding, by the British South Africa Company, of Zambesia, which according to repute will ere long develop into one of the brightest gems in Her Majesty's crown.

The territory of Zambesia is the subject of my discourse to-night, and as one of the pioneers I claim to speak with some authority of what I there observed. Before doing so I ask your indulgence while I briefly describe the origin of the Chartered Company, and the

method by which its concessions were obtained and consolidated. In dealing with this subject it is unnecessary to dilate on the opinions so generally held of the vast agricultural and mineral resources of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The late Thomas Baines, who visited those regions some twenty years ago, discovered that valuable gold deposits were to be found, not in one reef only, but in a network of reefs widely distributed over the country. He obtained valuable concessions of those riches, then unworked and waiting for the capitalist to develop. A concession was duly signed, sealed, and delivered, enabling Baines, acting on behalf of the South African Gold Fields Company, to seek for precious metals within Lobengula's sphere of territory ; but this was never worked on, and has long since lapsed. Since that time many concessions have been granted, so many indeed, that among those visiting Bulawayo it has become a matter of dispute as to who has and who has not obtained one, and the inducement to set forth these verbal concessions has increased, owing to the liberality and justice of the British South Africa Company in dealing with them. The great Rudd concession of 1888 and others of less importance have now been consolidated, under Imperial authority by the Company, and this great act has been accomplished mainly by the skill, enterprise, and statesmanship of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The development of the great gold industry some few years ago in the Transvaal Republic drew to her midst, comparatively speaking, large numbers of British people, either from the Mother Country, or from the daughter Colonies in South Africa. This rapidly developed community attracted many millions of British capital, and aroused a deeper interest in African affairs in the hearts of those in the Mother Country. It was about this time that there arose a new tone of political feeling in South Africa, and concurrently with this there came a new and welcome departure in the policy of the Mother Country towards South Africa. This desire for the expansion of British interests in the vast territories lying to the north of the Transvaal Republic, and north-east of British Bechuanaland, came not a moment too soon. The policy of the Dutch republics was at this time an active one ; their political keel was laid upon the lines of increasing their area in all directions, and at the same time minimising the chances of, and extinguishing the opportunities for British expansion. It was fortunate for the daughter Colonies that Her Majesty's Government recognised the vital importance of determined and immediate action. And now we may cast a rapid glance into the immediate past, and see that, what a year

ago was regarded by many pessimists almost as an impossibility, is now an accomplished fact. The grand old British flag is now flying from the great Mashonaland Plateau ; and we, as Englishmen, have cause to be grateful that the influence of England is there in the ascendant.

In passing, may I speak a few words upon the charter which has been granted to the British South Africa Company ? It should be borne in mind that the issue of a territorial charter is by no means unprecedented or unconstitutional, for the present charter is the fourth that has been granted within the last few years. The British North Borneo Company has faithfully adhered to the terms of its charter ; and so has the Royal Niger Company. It is but recently that the British East Africa Company began operations under its charter, as so ably described to you by Mr. G. S. Mackenzie at the opening meeting of this session. If we glance backward, we recall to mind the Charter granted by James I. for the colonisation of Virginia and New England in 1606 and 1620, and a little later that given by Charles II. to William Penn, for the development and colonisation of Pennsylvania. A royal charter is indeed a powerful instrument in the hands of any Company, but the well-known names of those to whom the present charter has been granted should suffice to commend it to public confidence, and we may rest assured that the terms of that charter will be scrupulously adhered to.

After a somewhat lengthy introduction to my paper upon Matabeleland and Mashonaland, in which I have endeavoured to describe one or two points of interest in connection with the founding of Zambesia, I must now speak of the country itself, and I hope to be able to take you a hurried journey from the Tuli river through Banyailand, the south-east portion of Matabeleland, through the open country of Mashonaland, until we reach the Zambesi. You will thus be able to form some idea of a journey of about 500 miles in territory under the Chartered Company's jurisdiction, and under their sphere of influence. The photographs which I was able to take from time to time, and which you will see depicted upon the screen, give, I think, a true impression of the country now claiming so much attention. I feel I need hardly remind you of the very successful march of the pioneers, and of the peaceful occupation of Mashonaland by that little band of Englishmen, as it is still fresh in the minds of everyone. After several months of careful preparation, during which time the force, which numbered in all about 700 men, was organised and moulded into shape, there came the welcome order to push forward with all possible haste ; and having crossed

the Tuli, a large "sand" river about 400 yards in width, running here and there with pure rippling water, we commenced, about the middle of July, what was undoubtedly by far the most difficult and hazardous part of that long march of about 1,000 miles into the vast interior of an almost unknown country. The long journey through the great "thirst country" of Bechuanaland was performed in comparative safety. But having crossed the Tuli—the boundary between the kingdoms of Lobengula and Khama—the surroundings were entirely and at once changed. A thickly wooded country, extending for about 250 miles, had to be penetrated. Some rivers of very considerable dimensions were yet to be forded, and numerous natives, who possibly might not understand that the white man's mission was a mission of peace, were yet to be encountered. The great mountain pass, extending seven miles through the Nagooswie range, was to be overcome, and other difficulties might at any time arise and hinder the progress of so large a transport as was now slowly but surely making its way to the promised land.

The map you now see before you shows the actual route in which I ask you to follow me to-night. A route which, as you may see, will take you about 150 miles, after leaving the Tuli river, to the east of Bulawayo, the king's kraal, according, I believe, to the terms of the charter, so as to avoid any possible chance of a conflict with the numerous native tribes dwelling at peace in their own country. One of the chief aims of the promoters of this undertaking was that the prize should be obtained without the terrible cost of British or native blood; and surely it is well that a great expedition upon a mission of civilisation and development should enter amidst peace and goodwill, and extend the right hand of fellowship in all directions. No one, not even the most sanguine, would have dared to predict that the wishes of the company could possibly have been carried out in so successful a manner. The most valuable Colony, or rather territory, of Mashonaland is now united to the British Empire without a single shot having been fired in anger or the loss of a single British life.¹ Are not the glories of peace far more to be desired than those of war? Travelling on from the Tuli and going in a direction almost due east, one passes through a thickly wooded forest country, composed chiefly of mopani trees and the beautiful acacia. The forest is very unlike that of Central Africa, of which Mr. Stanley writes so much. There is but little tropical

¹ Since writing my paper there has been an unfortunate collision with the Portuguese troops at or near Umtasa's Kraal.

vegetation, and the undergrowth is not nearly so dense as that further north. The trees for the most part are small and insignificant, and appear to be stunted in growth owing to the long season of eight or nine months, in almost every year, without rain ; or else to the fact that the mopanis grow together in thick clusters, so that each one robs its neighbour of the powers of life. Whatever may be the causes, the mopanis are small and of no importance. But reaching the banks of the picturesque river, the Umzingwani, some magnificent timber of a different order may not unfrequently be seen—timber which will hold its own if compared with the finest specimens of British oak. The gigantic baobab, known by the hugeness of its trunk and limbs, may frequently be seen with a circumference at its base of over thirty feet. The undergrowth at this particular portion of the forest is chiefly grass of a very coarse nature, which after the rains grows to a height of eight feet, so high indeed that both horse and rider are often quite lost from view. During the winter months, when the undergrowth becomes quite dry, the natives indulge in huge conflagrations, chiefly in the hope of obtaining an abundant supply of rats and field mice, which they devour greedily, and also for the purpose of making the country uninhabitable for that much dreaded enemy the king of the forest. The Umzingwani is certainly what may be called picturesque. The clear crystal stream, rushing on over its bed of golden sand, makes true the words of a well-known missionary hymn. The picture is a true one, the brilliant tropical sun pouring down a flood of light upon the bed of the river below, when the sand becomes perfectly golden in colour, and the crystal stream, broken in its course over the many rocky boulders, depicts the scene of the rippling fountain and the golden sand. The banks of the Umzingwani are steep and well-wooded. In the months of November, December, January, and February the river is no longer a quiet stream, but a mighty torrent carrying all before it in its rapid course onwards. From a neighbouring hill some four or five hundred feet in height, one is able to obtain an extensive view of the country around. There appears to be but little variation, neither is there. The river may be seen winding back towards Bulawayo, but there is little to indicate life except occasional visits from the inhabitants of Banyai kraals, who bring with them their articles of merchandise, and barter with a keen spirit upon the principle of getting as much from the white man as they possibly can. Here the roar of the lion not unfrequently disturbs our peaceful slumbers, and the elephant and the large species of the antelope tribe pay the

river their morning call to refresh themselves before they make themselves scarce for the day. Before leaving the hill upon which we now stand, gazing upon the country afar off, I would ask you to look with me for one moment in the opposite direction, and the scene which meets the eye is one which conveys to the mind only the idea of vastness. Extending far away to the horizon lies the forest land, broken only here and there by small rising kopjes and small treeless patches. We must now find our way to the river bed and endeavour to make a successful passage through it before we push ahead to the Nuanetsi river some forty miles beyond.

The Umzingwani did not present any actual difficulties to our crossing beyond considerable labour to the unhappy trek oxen, who bore the many hard cuts from the native's whip without a murmur. The heavily laden wagons, with a freight of about 6,000 to 8,000 lb. to each, naturally enough ploughed their way through the soft sand, and it was only by the aid of an additional span that the opposite banks were reached in safety. Between the Tuli and the Umzingwani there seem to be but few native kraals, probably because it is upon the border of the disputed territory claimed by Khama, the Chief of the Mangwato, and Lobengula, the acknowledged head of the Matabele. This disputed territory is the narrow strip of country lying immediately between the Macloutsi and the Shashi Rivers; it would only be inhabited by a roving community of Matabele people, who in the interests of the king would be merely guarding the frontier of his dominion. But getting somewhat further east into that country known as Banyailand, we find a considerable number of natives of a very miserable type dwelling in scattered villages upon the tops of almost inaccessible heights upon a long range of hills running east and west through Banyailand. Leaving the Umzingwani the whole character of the country becomes transformed, and the flat forest country is followed by huge rocky kopjes rising up in almost every direction—many of them to a height of several hundreds of feet. It has been well described as a sea of granite, and viewing the country from an elevated position, it seemed a problem how a way could possibly be found through this intricate network of hills. However, the task was not so difficult as it appeared. These particular hills are for the most part granite, with some quantity of ironstone, and it is wonderful to notice that in almost every instance the tops of these huge pillars of stone, having weathered so many summers and winters, are now quite round at their summits and egg-like in shape. Before reaching the Banyai kraals and introducing the Banyai people, we will pass

through the fields where they carry on some of their agricultural pursuits. It is at once noticeable that they farm their lands with some amount of system. One piece remains fallow, while another is bringing forth its harvest. There is some regard to the cleanliness of the soil, a duty which is attended to by the women only. You seldom if ever see a native with his hand to the plough—or rather the hoe. The women are the labourers, working with a good heart, and generally with a cheerful song. Their crops of corn, rice, tobacco, and monkey-nuts are well cared for, and yield a supply more than sufficient for their actual needs. But upon the present occasion, while we are passing through their midst, the native women have left their work, and one and all have retired at the approach of the white man to those almost inaccessible heights upon the tops of the mountains. They are influenced by fear, and no wonder. The poor, miserable, and truly unfortunate Banyai have been living for years past under a continual cloud of fear and dread of the Matabele people. Their country has been a part of the Matabele raiding ground, and very frequently their homes are attacked by the cruel roaming Matabele Impis, who steal their cattle, their children, and their corn; and, having committed acts of bloodshed, return in triumph to their own lands. Go with me in thought to the top of one of the highest peaks some 600 or 700 feet above ground level, and you may see the misery of the Banyai people, devoid almost of everything after one such visit from their oppressors, the Matabele. Yes, I say there was fear and trembling at the approach of the white man; and it was not until they were quite convinced in their own minds that we were friends instead of foes that they came from their hiding-places. Then there were signs of welcome, and if there are any who have cause to welcome the advent of the white man into Mashonaland, it is the Banyai people, who now will know what it is, under the protection of the Chartered Company, to live at peace and in goodwill with their neighbours. Leaving the Banyai, and wishing them better and happier times, we find our way to the Nuanetsi River. The country here again becomes changed as we journey north-east. The wild Kaffir orange and other native fruits grow in small quantities, the river is more tropical in appearance, with the long spiky reed and an occasional palm. The acacia groves, rising high upon the hills upon either bank, present a picture worthy of the artist's canvas. While at this stage of our journey, some very unpleasant and hostile messages were received in camp by messengers supposed to have been sent from Bulawayo, but nothing

serious came of them. King Lobengula was at this time in a position of considerable difficulty, and it was probably to appease the anger of his younger regiments that he sent some such message as was received in camp. He had to maintain his word of honour to the Chartered Company, and a still more difficult part to play towards his own people.

The scenery around the Nuanetsi river is hardly what would be expected; one could quite easily imagine that it was some favoured spot in England, and there is little to indicate South Central Africa except the spoor of the hippopotamus and the lion imprinted upon the sand, and the somewhat unpleasant music of the hyena and the jackal, who roam about during the quiet hours of the night and the early morning. There was some difficulty in finding a way through the rapid stream, as the bed of the river was a mass of huge boulders which rendered the passage of heavily laden wagons by no means an easy matter. The stream at the time was running with considerable force, which added yet another difficulty to the transit of so large an expedition now upon its banks waiting to cross, which we did in safety. We travelled some forty or fifty miles through the forest, which now seemed to be abundantly supplied with fruits of various kinds, indicating the extreme richness of the soil. A few weather-beaten granite kopjes, scattered about either in groups or apart, still remain defying time. Strange old trees, characteristic of the vegetation of the hills, still cling to the hillsides. The country is abundantly watered—a perfect Godsend to the traveller in Africa. It is almost impossible to journey more than a few miles without finding the pure clear stream finding its way noiselessly amongst the undergrowth of the forest land. Having now reached the Lundi river, which is perhaps one of the most interesting parts of the journey, we will make our way some few hundred yards down the banks of the stream. Even during the long dry season it is continually flowing at a depth of between four and five feet, and during the drenching rains of December and January its flood has been known to present a continuous barrier to the country further north. The banks of the river are well wooded; there is abundance of food for stock, and many hundreds of cattle may graze upon its park-like banks. In this immediate neighbourhood there is a large supply of game of almost every description. The river abounds in fish, and there are some wild-fowl. It appears to be the favourite resort of the hippopotamus and crocodile, and these being the sacred reserved food of the Matabele in case of a national famine, are allowed to live at peace and multiply abundantly. Within a

few hundred yards of its banks is one of those mysterious and romantic old buildings which are now claiming, and very naturally, so much public attention. I allude to the ruins upon the Lundi river.

In viewing these old ruins there is one conclusion we very naturally arrive at, and it is this:—*They are ancient*, and apparently very ancient. Antiquity seems to be legibly written, not only upon the wrought masonry, but upon the huge timbers now arising from its very midst. The ruin stands upon a bare patch of granite of about fifty feet in diameter. Upon the north side of this very mysterious building, there are now the remains of what was undoubtedly a terrace of about five feet in width, gradually becoming less and disappearing upon the south side. Within the building there is an almost perfect circular interior division. At the actual centre of the ruin there is a hollow cavity, at the bottom of which were found two large stones of flat surface, which distinctly showed the marks of some rough tools. The interior of the outer wall upon the north-western side was partially covered with a thick plaster of a decidedly red substance. There is some ornamentation upon the north-western wall, but it only exists on this aspect of the wall. The question you will naturally ask is this: Who may have been the architects and the builders of this strange fabric, which has stood the severe test of the storms of so many generations? At present there has been but little light thrown upon it, and the date of its erection ranges, according to various shades of opinion, back to the time of King Solomon. Some excavations have been carried on, but I believe there has been but little found which will reveal to man any secrets of the past. So we must be content to rest awhile and await the verdict of Mr. Theodore Bent, who is amply endued with the spirit of investigation. Whether those ancient remains are the works of Egyptians, Arabians, or Persians, or some other civilised race of past years, will probably be determined by the archæological relics which may be brought to light in the ruins themselves. One thing I feel I can safely assert. Be they what they may, they are neither the work of natives nor of Portuguese settlers. At a distance of about twenty miles from the Lundi river stand the far more important and imposing ruins of Zimbabwe; but the time at my disposal now, and the magnitude of my present task, prevents any further allusion to this great subject, which in itself would afford sufficient matter for a separate paper. We must therefore leave these prehistoric remains, after gazing in silent amazement at their magnitude and solidity.

Passing on through a somewhat more open country, and having crossed several small "spruits" or streams, we rest awhile near the banks of the Tokwe river—and a general glance around will give some idea of the district. To the west there is an abundant supply of the most beautiful foliage, brilliant red in its spring tints; and the wild Kaffir orange trees are bursting into new life and new beauty. To the east towers up a massive granite mountain, some twelve to fifteen hundred feet in height, and its boldness, as well as its baldness, makes it a perfect landmark, which can be seen for miles. The Tokwe river has not the beauty of the Nuanetsi, although, perhaps, during the seasons of much rain, it is far more difficult to cross. The approach to the river bed is somewhat steep, the result being that some of our transport wagons met with disaster. A few miles ahead the vegetation becomes more tropical than any we have yet seen, and here some of the most charming spots and sylvan scenes may be enjoyed. On the smaller river, the Tokwani, one fairy glen specially may be mentioned. The large trees formed a perfect avenue overhead, and so thick was the overhanging foliage that the brilliant sunlight was almost obscured. Beneath were palms, growing to a height of about seven or eight feet; and amidst the rocks and around the edge of the perfectly clear stream, some lovely specimens of maiden-hair fern were growing. The whole scene was a perfect picture, and one I can, I regret to say, but very feebly describe. It was, I think, one of the prettiest fairy glens that could be seen in South Central Africa.

Having taken you, in thought, about 200 miles through the south-east portion of Matabeleland, and having described in simple but, I trust, in true language, the facts that presented themselves to my own mind in passing over this same route, I will now guide you into that yet fairer country of Mashonaland, which has been termed "The Flower of Africa." But before we rise some 2,000 feet on to the Great Mashonaland Plateau, we must pass through the mountain gorge, a difficult journey of about seven miles. Here the mountains, in verdure clad, rise up upon each side for many hundreds of feet, getting more rugged and rough as one nears the summit. This gorge seems to have been most wonderfully constructed by Nature, and it appears to have been specially designed for a highway on to the healthy and invigorating plateau beyond. It is, I believe, the only possible approach into Mashonaland from the south for some considerable distance. At the head of this pass stands Fort Victoria.

At the summit of the Nagooswie mountain gorge lies a land

of perennial streams, where thirst is unknown. Here upon the elevated plateau, which is known as Mashonaland, stretches the fairest and perhaps the richest territory in all Africa. This huge plateau is of very great extent, and forms the watershed of the Zambesi, running north and north-east, and the Sabi and the Limpopo, running south and south-east. Almost the entire extent of the plateau is therefore magnificently watered by a perfect network of streams, so that an enormous area of rich arable and grazing land could be used for agricultural purposes. The plateau is from 4,500 feet to 5,000 feet above actual sea level. Throughout the year a cool, refreshing wind blows from the south-east. Owing to the extreme elevation the nights are cool. Through the summer months the sun is powerful, but excessive heat is generally toned by the south-easterly breezes. The long winter may be called the very perfection of a climate—invigorating, healthy, and bracing. This, I believe, is an important point, so I speak upon it fully, and I claim, beyond my own personal knowledge, the authority of Mr. F. C. Selous, who is one of the most reliable men to consult in regard to almost any matter in South Central Africa. To quote his own words from the *Fortnightly Review* of May, 1889: "The highest and healthiest portions of the country are very open; still, one is never out of sight of patches of forest trees. This is, in fact, a country where European children would grow up strong and healthy, and our English fruits retain their flavour."

Intending travellers into the interior of Africa are generally, I believe, haunted by the word Fever, for months before their departure. There need, I think, be but little fear as regards the fevers of the Mashonaland Plateau. The so-called influenza is far more severe in our own Mother Country. There may be some mild cases in the low valleys, when the torrent streams are washing down the decayed vegetation after dry weather. But with proper care, and duly considering those requirements which Nature demands of us, there is every reason to believe that the European may remain strong and active on the Mashonaland Plateau. Mr. Frank Mandy, a friend of my own, who has lived twenty years in Matabeleland, and who has had ample opportunities of judging of climate and other surroundings, would speak in the same terms as I have done in this paper.

Leaving Fort Victoria, which guards the entrance to the pass, we go forward through a beautiful open country, wooded here and there by small clusters of mopanis and acacia. Finding our way

over rippling streams and reefs of promising quartz, we arrive at the picturesque native village of Somoto and his people, and I would linger here for a little space so as to have an opportunity of speaking of the natives, their customs, their mode of living, their daily occupations, and their probable fate during this great movement towards civilisation. Somoto's village, by the soft red rays of a tropical setting sun, was a picture not soon to be forgotten. In the distance one could dimly discern the forms of dark human beings, walking about uneasily upon the tops of the huge rocks upon which the village is standing. Two magnificent trees, in the branches of which birds of lovely plumage were chattering and flying about from bough to bough, stood as sentinels to the chief's kraal, and the small huts of mushroom shape were dotted about upon the rocks wherever a site was available. Reaching the kraal at an early hour the next morning, there were some signs of alarm, and certainly the early appearance of a white stranger with huge camera and tripod would naturally give rise to some suspicion. Having, however, allayed their fears, I will lead you through the entrance gates into the interior of the village. The natives, however, have fled, and we are in possession of the chief's kraal. Moving about through the quaint little houses, we may see signs of their industry. There stands the smith's forge, of a very primitive type of their own designing, but sufficient to produce some splendidly-finished specimens in wrought iron, such as assegais, reaping implements, and knives. At another place may be seen the miniature arsenal, where the native men had been occupied in the manufacture of their own gunpowder. Another man may be bestowing some time and labour in carving a charm in ivory or a pillow in wood. Others may be occupied in cotton-spinning or mat-making. And last, but not least, there might be seen the native brewer labouring at his trade, and producing what is generally known as *Dtchuala*, or beer very very small in character. Around the village there is some agricultural land; the women are the labourers, and gather in their harvests of corn, rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and monkey-nuts. The natives live from hand to mouth; they live to eat and to marry, but this latter is a luxury only for those who are abundantly supplied with this world's goods; and the wealthy native who is fortunate enough to be the possessor of so many head of cattle may, in his own good time, take unto himself a wife, and I regret to say he enjoys many happy returns of his wedding-day, for as his flocks and herds increase, so in like ratio do his wives.

Having surveyed the whole of the village, we leave them upon

very friendly terms, but not without tendering our thanks to the chief and begging him to accept as a small acknowledgment of his kindness a few gun-caps and a little piece of salt, which he receives with much pleasure. In considering the natives there arises a question which presents some difficulties—the question of native rights; and it is one which we must not put aside, for, although natives, they have, undoubtedly, their rights. The question naturally arises, with civilisation rapidly advancing from the interior north of the Zambesi, and being pushed forward from the districts south of the Zambesi, what will be the position of the many native tribes when there is a union of hands and hearts (as undoubtedly there will be) by those two powerful companies now carrying out their work in the interior? What about the natives—the poor natives, as so many would call them; but it is a term, I think, as a rule misapplied. Let us look for a moment into the region of Bechuanaland, and see what has been the result of civilisation there. Not only the native chiefs of Bechuanaland, but the model and much-respected chief Khama, the king of the Mangwato people, are now convinced that, in placing themselves under the protection of the British flag, they did what was right and advantageous to themselves and their nation. They have maintained in peaceful occupation their own lands; they have been assured of all their rights as to planting and hunting; they increase their flocks and herds; they contribute willingly a small tax for administration; they acquire habits of steady industry, and co-operate with their British protectors in the development of their own country. Why should it not be so with the Mashona people? There is every reason to hope that under careful administration it may be so. Should the savage Matabele warriors feel compelled to cross the Zambesi, and leave modern civilisation, we can but regret it. There will undoubtedly remain the real aborigines. The industrious Mashona people will once again have a great opportunity; and time only will prove to us whether they be blessings or no which will come to a deserving Mashona people through the spread of British power and British influence.

Wishing Somoto and his people good-bye, we push forward towards the Umfuli river, around which may be seen some of the fairest portions of Mashonaland. The river, after a winding course, expands into a perfect reach of water as it flows on towards the Sanyati. While describing this river, may I be allowed to speak for a few minutes upon what are two most important questions in regard to Mashonaland at the present time? The one is a question of

land ; the other a question of gold. Now the question of land is an important one, and it has a great bearing upon the future of the country, for should the gold be exhausted (which is not probable), the treasures which the soil could yield should enable the country to flourish perennially. There is a unanimous opinion as to the merits of this grand agricultural centre around the Umfuli and the Hanyani rivers. It has been pronounced by some experienced farmers from the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony, who accompanied the expedition, to be very good. The soil, say they, is rich and admirably adapted for the production of corn. Good crops of Kaffir corn and mealies are grown in the same ground year after year, without manure or the use of the plough ; it is sufficient simply to break up the soil with mattocks. The rich valleys are well watered and intersected with gentle streams. The cattle reared in this particular part of fair Mashonaland thrive, and there are no lean gaunt skeleton oxen to tell a tale of dearth. We can hardly realise what must be the value of such rich arable land upon the very edge of perhaps one of the finest and most valuable gold-fields in the world. This particular part of the country to which I have made allusion has been mapped by the Company's surveyors, and well-watered farms of 3,000 acres in extent have been divided off. In due time, after a land settlement has been arrived at, they will be distributed according to promise to the pioneers of the new country, and the title-deeds of the various properties will be awarded after the military tenure system of two years' residence. There can be no doubt that Mr. Cecil Rhodes knows how important it is that this valuable soil should, with all possible speed, be brought under cultivation ; and I believe the terms upon which any enterprising British yeoman could obtain a grant of land would be light and by no means burdensome. An invitation has been given to many Transvaal farmers to join the English community, and share in the common good.

Let us now turn our attention to the question of gold ; any information I am able to give upon this subject has been derived from personal observation, and from the many opinions which have been so constantly forced upon one's ears, during a stay of two months at the Hartley Hills, supposed to be the most valuable part of the gold country. There is not a shadow of doubt as to the existence of gold in many parts of the Mashonaland Plateau. Mr. Mandy in his pamphlet describes the whole of Mashonaland to be rich in mineral wealth. The northern gold-fields are said to be far richer than those at Tati. Fabulous stories are told of their wealth in

alluvial deposits as well as quartz; it is but natural, perhaps, that reports somewhat startling in character should be handed down from the high-spirited prospectors in a new gold centre. Mashonaland has been described as consisting "*not of one but of fifty Rands*"; such a statement as yet remains to be proved, but should there be a monthly yield of two and a half million ounces of gold, Mashonaland will be one of the most remarkable—the most unique—places of the world. Undoubtedly its true value has yet to be ascertained. Sir Hercules Robinson, the late Governor of the Cape Colony, writing to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1884, says:—"Gold is found there (Mashonaland) not only in quartz but in extensive alluvial deposits." The Rev. John Mackenzie in his "*Austral Africa: Losing it or Ruling it*," writes: "The gold of Mashonaland and Bechuanaland still lies waiting the hand of enterprise and industry." Sir John Willoughby, who has recently returned to that country, says: "That there is a great gold-field in that region, perhaps the greatest the world has ever known, I have no doubt whatever." Such testimony as this is remarkable. Around the Hartley Hills, situate at the junction of the Umfuli and Simbo rivers, are those celebrated reefs which were discovered by Baines during his travels in 1870. Here there is a perfect network of reefs running in all directions, and within a radius of 20 miles from the junction of the two rivers there must be as many as 50 reefs, now divided into some 2,000 claims. Many of these have been assayed in years past, and at the present time, and have given satisfactory results. Baines' reef, for instance, from a piece of unselected surface quartz, gives an assay of 8 ozs. to 4 ozs. to the ton. It may be remembered that this particular reef a few years ago, according to scientific report, yielded from surface quartz almost a similar result to that of the present time; and a piece of *pecially selected quartz*, at a depth of 20 ft. upon the reef, gave the splendid result of 60 ozs. of gold and 17 ozs. of silver to the ton. The Virinea reef also gives from unselected quartz an assay of 2 ozs. to 2½ ozs. to the ton. These figures speak for themselves, and although a scientific assay does not always indicate infallibly the merits of a reef, it undoubtedly shows the existence of gold, and we must await the result of the stamp batteries, which must by this time be at work, before we can speak definitely or accurately upon the gold-bearing properties of the various reefs. According to the many opinions there, they are for the most part good, and prospectors are sanguine as to the possibilities of a fortune in the near future. About 100 miles in a north-easterly direction from Hartley Hills

are the Mazoe gold-fields, which are large and promising; and farther north gold has been discovered in various parts by prospecting parties. Alluvial gold may be traced in almost all the rivers upon the Mashonaland Plateau, but if in payable quantities is a matter of some doubt. Up to the present little attention has been given to alluvial washing, because more valuable quartz reefs may be claimed and utilised. The native women spend some time in alluvial washing in the beds of the rivers; and, by a very primitive system of washing, obtain small quantities of gold dust, which they deposit in quills, and endeavour to sell to the white man, and they evidently have a fair idea of its value. The Chartered Company's mining laws are just and liberal. The size of claims are, for alluvial 150 ft. square, and for quartz reefs 150 ft. by 400 ft. Every licensed prospector has the right to one alluvial claim and ten claims upon a reef in block. On flotation the Chartered Company and the vendor divide equally the price obtained. One great feature upon these reefs in Mashonaland is the vast amount of old workings, which in some instances simply cover the reef from end to end. Old prospecting shafts may now be seen, many of a depth of thirty and forty feet, from which huge trees are now growing, and although partially filled with fallen débris, they show the work of past ages, and the exposed reefs are visible in many cases. The gold is there without doubt (the backbone of the Company), and we must remember that the African quartz formation, with few exceptions, is the least refractory known to geologists; the ores are easily worked, and yield their gold without the necessity of any costly chemical treatment, as in Australia and elsewhere.

We must now, however, leave the question of gold and push on to the Zambesi, where I must leave you to-night. Journeying north from the Hanyani, we visit another large native kraal, which seems from its general appearance and outward prosperity to be outside the bounds of the Matabele raiding ground. A lively market was kept going for some considerable time, and the people brought in quantities of Kaffir corn, mealies, and other products from their surrounding fields. While at this spot, or within a few miles of it, we had some trouble with the lions, which abound. The rocky districts are their favourite resorts, and we were unfortunate enough to lose four of our horses during one night. Revenge, however, is sweet, and a fine lion was brought into camp next morning. We have arrived now at the highest portion of Mashonaland, and are at an elevation of over 5,000 feet above sea-level. To the north-

west stands Mount Hampden, a small rising grassy mound, but without much water. Exactly twelve miles to the west is Fort Salisbury, now the Chartered Company's head-quarters, and the seat of administration. In all probability a large mining town will shortly spring up at or near the Hartley Hills, in the gold district; and with the advent of Europeans there may arise a second Johannesburg, varying in population in five years from 10 to 40,000. A hurried trip from the plateau, through thick forests of mopanis and numerous belts of tsetse fly, where the buffalo and the elephant reign supreme, brings you to the valley of the Zambesi and the river itself. Thus my task is well-nigh completed. You have travelled in thought through 500 miles of African territory; you have been through the savage nation of Matabeleland; and you have seen where the foundations of a great new civilised nation have been laid in Mashonaland. We may in the future watch one of the most interesting of sights—a South Central African nation rising from the darkness of heathendom, and stretching out its arms towards a better life—a life of civilisation. And this leads me to speak for a few minutes upon a subject very near my own heart—the civilisation of the Mashona people. It is one thing to colonise and another to civilise; they do not, I think, necessarily go hand in hand. If we glance back some twenty years and recall the fact that during that time not one single convert (I believe) has been made—although all praise is due to those Jesuit Fathers and other missionary societies who have laboured so diligently in Matabeleland—are not our spirits inclined to fail? But in Mashonaland it need not be so. The acceptance of Christianity amongst the Mashonas does not mean death, and there is every reason to believe that they will gladly accept the Church's teaching. Those of you who read the notes of a journey through Mashonaland, by the Lord Bishop of Bloemfontein, as published in the monthly record of the Royal Geographical Society's proceedings in June 1890, will have gathered from that very interesting paper that provision was then being made for the civilisation and the spread of Christianity amongst those many thousands of heathen people; and the bishop's journey of 2,500 miles was made with the one idea of ascertaining their actual needs and laying the foundation of a great mission which he himself commenced and, I rejoice to say, which he himself will carry on. That mission has met with the greatest sympathy, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has come forward in its noble work and has granted a sum of 7,000*l.* for mission work in Mashonaland. I would like at this time to correct

a common mistake; the mission work of Mashonaland has never been dependent upon the British South Africa Company. It was organised before the latter had its birth; but as circumstances have made it, they walk hand in hand. And there can be no doubt that Dr. Knight Bruce, in his efforts to promote civilisation amongst the Mashona people, has the most able support and the fullest sympathy of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company. To see the actual results of Christianity amongst the native people, let us go back once again to Khama and his Christianised followers, and no one can over-estimate the influence for good that the London Missionary Society has been to them. Quite lately, in commemoration of their move from Old Shoshong to Palapye, they have built an enormous church at a cost of about 5,000*l.*, and almost daily may be seen hundreds of Mangwato people following their chief to church. We will therefore trust that as the times change in Mashonaland, so too the natives will change in their manner of life; that their old ideas will vanish, and that they will accept a more modern form of civilised life.

As a man of peace, I have very carefully avoided anything that would lead to strife or political controversy. With our present able Prime Minister to guide and direct, we may rest assured that the present difficulties with the kingdom of Portugal will be settled in a just and honourable way. We must have been struck with the words of wisdom uttered by Lord Salisbury at Glasgow a few days ago, when, speaking of this particular question, he said: "In these matters we have to observe the claims of justice and the prescriptions of international law. The desire of pleasing our own fellow-countrymen at the Cape, great and dominant as it is, must not be permitted to turn us away from the first consideration by which every Foreign Office, certainly every English Foreign Office, ought to be guided, namely, the paramount duty of observing and sustaining international law and right. . . . The partition of Africa is a subject of activity which has grown upon us with most startling rapidity. . . . It is a great force, a great civilising, Christianising force. It was our duty when we found that force was in operation to make use of it, to secure that this country should have its proper share in carrying out undertakings of which all the world might be proud. We have done it in a very characteristic manner; we have done it by Company. . . . This South Africa Company has taken over an enormous tract of Central Africa; a tract which certainly could not be brought, without enormous sacrifice on our part, under the dominion of the Crown, but which, if they have fair good fortune,

and they are not disturbed by any untoward accidents, they have every prospect of developing highly."

It remains for me to say but little else. I have regarded it as a great honour to have been allowed to deliver my paper before so distinguished a gathering of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. It has been my endeavour to impart to others that knowledge which I have been able to obtain; and my position as Chaplain to the Pioneer Force enables me to speak without bias on every matter upon which I have touched this evening. It has, I assure you, given me much pleasure to think out and deliver my paper on Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and I trust it has met with your approbation.

The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views representing the scenery of the country, from photographs taken by the Author.

DISCUSSION.

MR. A. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: About twelve months before the Chartered Company was formed, my party started through Matabeleland for the Manica country, and having arrived there, we were detained through the excessive rains, which forced us all down with fever. In our further progress we passed through the ranges of granite mountains described by the lecturer, and crossed the Lundi, Togwe, and Sabi Rivers, having taken a wrong direction and thus entering the fever-stricken country. We made straight to Umzila's Kraal. The grass is ten feet high, and the whole of the country is destitute of natives. We had great difficulty in obtaining any food whatever, and had to start to the coast for supplies. We passed through a portion of forest—a perfect jungle, through which the sun scarcely penetrates. Amongst the trees at different places were clearances where different tribes of people had settled. We arrived at the coast off the Island of Chilonane, having traversed a jungle of about seventy to a hundred miles, in which clearances occur which are cultivated by a distinct tribe, who have returned to their homes after being taken by King Gungunyana to Bilen. From Chilonane we sailed to Beira and from thence to the Buzi River, which we ascended in a native canoe, some twenty to twenty-five feet long, and after a journey of about 120 miles reached the River Revue. From this point it was about sixty or eighty miles to another jungle forest, called the "Magwasha," a virgin forest growing enormous trees, among them the india-rubber

plant, from which the natives get a great amount of the rubber for sale. They are an excessively industrious people. This jungle or forest is one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen, the creeping fern, hanging in most graceful festoons in every direction interspersed with convolvuli and other creepers, hanging from the enormous trees high overhead. What a field for the botanist! Here we have orchids and lilies of every variety, and the india-rubber plant called "Indande," which is a parasite, not a tree, in this country. Here I met my friend Mr. Doyle, who, I consider, knows more of the Zulu races of Africa than any other person, and as we travelled from "Umlivan's" together, I will leave him to tell his tale of the natives, and the ancient mines we visited.

Mr. DENNIS DOYLE: I can but confirm the reverend gentleman's account of Mashonaland, and go a little further. On the south-east of Mashonaland you have a lovely country extending some 800 miles. It is a country in which, as he says, Europeans can live and thrive, and I hope in the next few years to see that country not with 40,000, but with 400,000 Europeans in it. It is quite capable of supporting them. To the north, you have another tract of country extending nearly 400 miles and between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high. The natives in that portion of South Africa are the most docile I ever met. They are very industrious and very willing to learn: in fact, they are very anxious to be taught. During the journey of 700 miles from Manica to the sea-coast, I experienced nothing but kindness from them, and they were always willing, wherever there was food, to give it. There is a great field there for missionary efforts, and I do hope that in the next few years we shall see a large missionary influence civilising and guiding the natives.

The Rev. JOHN MACKENZIE: I am sure we have had a great treat to-night—a good description of Mashonaland by word and by picture. It is said there is always something new coming from Africa, and that has been fulfilled to-night. At the same time it is not altogether new. It is old in the knowledge of a good many. It is an old story—twenty years old and more—to a good many people who have during that time been familiar with South Africa. In 1863 it was my lot to visit Matabeleland. The father of the present chief was then alive. I was able to purchase cotton blankets and cotton shoulder-cloths made by the Mashona. The cotton was grown by them, and the thread twisted very much in the way given in Rawlinson's book of Egyptian antiquities. Their work in iron was superior to that of any other part of the country. Knowing what we know now, and what some of us knew then, of the existence of

ancient ruins, the theory has always been in my mind that this portion of the natives of Southern Africa have benefited by the instructions of the ancients (foreigners to them) to an extent unknown in any other part of Southern Africa. Why should they know better how to work iron and cloth than those to the north and south of them? The fact remains that they are so skilled, and that their teachers, whosoever they were—say the Phœnicians, just as you would say Mrs. Harris—were able to teach them something, and the Mashonas have really learned; thus the natives of this part are superior to any other race in industrial attainments, north or south. I read a day or two ago that the Chartered Company will fall heir to a great quantity of quartz, which, it is said, had been dislodged and collected there—by whom? I do hope some inscriptions will be found which will place this matter beyond guessing. It touched me very much to see the name of Hartley Hill on the map. It is called Hartley Hill on account of Willie Hartley, who lies buried there—son of “old Hartley,” the head of the party that first in modern times discovered gold in South Africa. Mr. Hartley was a British colonist from the eastern province of the Cape Colony; but the party included the English, Scotch, and German nationalities; and the hunters and travellers hailed from the Transvaal and from Natal. The actual discoverer of the gold was Mr. Mauch; but the names of the rest of the party—Hartley and Gifford, Leask and Phillips—deserve also to be remembered in connection with so important an event. I believe it so happens that two of that party are at present in London, and in this hall to-night, and I hope we may have the pleasure of seeing and hearing them. I recall the feelings with which at Shoshong I listened to the story of the actual discovery of gold in South Africa. We were chemists enough to know how to test, it. I remember having had the honour of showing some specimens of the quartz at Government House, Capetown, to Sir Philip Wodehouse and his secretary, Mr. (now Sir Richard) Southey. Africa was then as it were coming into possession of its own. Here was gold from the north; and Mr. Southey ran away and brought diamonds from the Vaal River. What has stopped the development of these northern gold-fields has been the rich things discovered further south. The Diamond Fields delayed people for years; after that the Transvaal Gold-fields; and now at length they find their feet in Mashonaland. I went to the British Museum this afternoon on an archæological expedition. I wanted to find out what I had said about Mashonaland a good many years ago; and I find that in 1871 I said: “Mashonaland

is, perhaps, the finest country in South Africa. As the colony of Natal is a check over the heathenism of Kaffraria, confining it and localising it, so would an English colony in Mashonaland have an equally beneficial effect upon the Matabele and other native races." No one is more alive than I am to the importance of the Bechuanaland Railway, the construction of which has been undertaken by the British South Africa Company. But I find that in 1871 I wrote as follows on the question of communication: "A question of the first importance to the Europeans who have already advanced far northwards is to obtain a seaport nearer than either Natal or the Cape Colony. Were it possible to find such an outlet for the products of the country to the east of Mashonaland, the occupation of that devastated but beautiful country might not be far distant."¹ When I had the pleasure of being in Bechuanaland with Sir Charles Warren, we sent an embassy to Lobengula, and received a very friendly message in reply. This, we hoped, was only the commencement of friendly intercourse; and we had clear ideas as to the importance of Mashonaland, and the route which would least interfere with the military system of the Matabele—that which was successfully taken by the Chartered Company last year. Through the kindness of an officer of the Royal Engineers—Captain C. E. Haynes—who was a member of our embassy to Lobengula, I was able to publish in 1887 what I think was the first photograph of any of these old ruins. The ruin at Tati with the herring-bone band in it appeared in the photo, and excited great interest and curiosity. There were doubters, however; and I remember a young gentleman, now in Mashonaland, wishing to "let me down" gently, and to accustom my mind to what certain clever people were saying without any inquiry, delicately broke the subject to me by saying: "There are a good many people who think there is an amount of fancy about these old ruins." To this I replied, "Can you photograph a fancy, man?" With reference to the present position of the British South Africa Company in Zambesia, I think it is a very difficult one, and requires delicate and intelligent handling to carry on its peaceful commencement. At the same time it is a position of great importance and influence, and one in which there is certainly a very great work before them. Whatever my views may have been as to the necessity for a Chartered Company in South Africa, the Company having obtained their charter, and achieved that position they now occupy in Mashonaland, I accept the policy thus sanctioned by the Imperial Government, and unhesitatingly

¹ *Ten Years North of the Orange River*, p. 459.

express my best wishes for their success. I desire that they should carry on their great work in all its departments as successfully as they themselves would wish. I do not think that their present position can be said to amount to an occupation of Mashonaland. That will begin when their flocks and herds spread out peacefully, and when there are European women and children in European houses in Mashonaland; and when all that takes place with the consent of the chief Lobengula. Englishmen want to take root in such a country, want to be able to live in it, and to bring up their children in it. Now, there are grave but not insuperable difficulties at present before the Company in connection with this higher and real occupation of the country, and for my own part I wish they may conduct these delicate diplomatic negotiations with complete success. We have heard of a "trek" from the south. The question is, under whose auspices are the members of the trek to settle down? Are they going to enter as individuals, willing to take off their hats to the Queen, or are they going to be led off by some nostrum about manufacturing yet another "new republic?" I understand—I hope it may be the case—that the instructions at the fords of the Limpopo River are to stop the advance of any organised "new republic" in a British protectorate; but there is to be no stoppage of individuals, and no asking a man who was his grandfather, if he is ready to take off his hat and say he is willing to live in Mashonaland as a subject of the Queen. So, gentlemen, with Zambesia under the Company, and under the Imperial Government through the Company; with Bechuanaland directly in the hands of the Imperial Government; with the Transvaal, the Free State, Natal, and the Cape Colony, we have the elements of a great South African Confederation; and we shall see in the future (I often prophesy but I never descend to dates); but as to this prophecy I hope many in this room will live to see its fulfilment when the countries which I have named become a Confederation like that which has been accomplished in Canada, and which is now being formed in Australia, a Confederation of South Africa as part of the great British Empire.

Captain E. C. HORE: I am sure you will all agree with me that Mr. Surridge has given us a most interesting lecture. Not many of our explorers and travellers are lost in Africa, but very few come back and give us so intelligent and interesting a narrative as we have had to-night of the parts of the country visited. Not but what, I admit, the silent African travellers have done at least as good work as those of whose names we have heard much. We are not as we were in regard to India a century ago, leaving our repre-

sentatives to commit blunders and do grand works unhindered and unaided by the voice of the English people. Every English citizen nowadays wishes to know what is going on. In connection with this paper there are three leading points: land, people, enterprise. In listening to the description of the geographical features of Mashonaland and looking on those beautiful pictures I was very much struck with this, that there is no part of the world so much alike in all its different parts as Africa in regard to its geographical features, and as I looked on these pictures of Mashonaland I thought I could find a name for everyone, but on going to some other scene in Central Africa many hundreds of miles away. There are three great scene producers or influences in Africa—latitude, altitude, and water. Given plenty of water, it would be difficult to decide what part of Africa you are in. From the Cape to the Mediterranean, wherever water is found, there is a rich and luxuriant country. On the other hand, even in the richest and most tropical parts, there will in the absence of water be a desert. It is these great changes of water supply, in varying rainfall of any year or cycle of years, changing the features of the land, that have given rise to the varying descriptions of various travellers. I know in my own travels in Central Africa coming to a place where a former very trustworthy traveller described a lake, I found a bare, arid, sandy space, on which lay the mummified bodies of human beings and of animals; there was the greatest difficulty in getting a drop of water to drink. Yet both accounts were true. It was owing to the alternations of heat and rain. In regard to the people, I am delighted with what I have heard about them. I quite agree with Mr. MacKenzie that there are certain industries in Africa pointing to a certain amount of civilisation among the people themselves. Mr. Surridge has truly said that to colonise is not necessarily to civilise, but I would add, to civilise is not necessarily to Christianise. I am delighted with the testimony Mr. Surridge has borne to the industry and intelligence of the African people. We must take account of them, and their rights must be regarded as the original and rightful owners of the land. As to enterprise, when I was living in Central Africa many years ago I was dead-set against any of this enterprise, and against the entry of Europeans into the land at all. I was living in the heart of Africa, surrounded by natives, when I heard as it were a sound from afar of the coming of Europeans into this country and society. I heard stories of the progress of the great expedition. It was a progress not of good but of evil, involving the wholesale slaughter of natives, wholesale injustice and robbery, and the

causing of all kinds of destruction among the people through whose country the expedition passed. I prayed that the Europeans would never come if that was to be a sample of their proceedings. Later on that great division among the nations began to take place, of which I have until lately known very little, but those are the reasons which led me to hope that none of these great enterprises would ever take place. I have followed with much interest the account Mr. Surridge gave of the great expedition with which he was connected. I know what it is to travel a long journey of that kind in Africa. For some ten years ago I was the leader of an expedition consisting of over 900 men, and we marched into the very centre of Africa. I know the shyness and suspicion of the natives, the discontent of those who form the body, and the difficulty of obtaining food and water. I am delighted to hear of this peaceful expedition; my own expedition did not involve the death of a single native. I am, I say, delighted with the account given to-night, and I begin to alter my opinion with regard to the European occupation of Africa. In fact, it is a thing that is inevitable. It lies with us to see, at the same time, that where we come in contact with the natives we do so for good. I believe it is perfectly legitimate that the English people at any rate should enter those great countries of which we have heard a description to-night. But as a famous governor of India used to say—"Let us do our Christian things in a Christian way." It is a great thing to bring Christian civilised life into that great land—to introduce all the beauty and goodness we have been privileged to receive ourselves, and to deal with them in an honest, wholesome way. For God's sake, let us do our Christian things in a Christian way. I do believe that this British South Africa Company is founded on Christian principles; but let us look to it that those principles are carried out, and they never can be unless they are represented by agents who are both able and willing to do so. The first account I have received of this Company's proceedings is from Mr. Surridge, and I can only hope the whole of the Company's agents will be moved by the same wish and determination that their great enterprise shall be carried out in a Christian way.

The CHAIRMAN: In drawing this meeting to a close, I wish particularly to refer to the circumstance that this is the last of our meetings for the present session. As was very appropriate, we began it last November with a very important and interesting paper by Mr. George Mackenzie on Eastern Africa, and we close to-night with an equally important paper on Southern Africa. I have been

very much struck with the beautiful illustrations Mr. Surridge has exhibited, and with the advantage they have been in giving us an idea of the country through which he travelled. It is an old saying, that the eye is a great educator, and I am sure that when we can have pictures of places which are described to us we are far more impressed than by mere written words. In looking at these illustrations I was very much struck—like Captain Hore—with the great similarity there is in a country like Africa between scenes in widely different parts of it. I myself travelled over a large portion of South Africa the year before last, and I could not help, during the progress of the lecture, now and then recognising the apparently identical views I had seen myself in the northern part of the Transvaal. Mr. Surridge referred to several distinguished men in connection with the great enterprise under the South Africa Company. I do not speak of Mr. Rhodes, that remarkable and powerful man, who is destined, I think, to occupy a still more prominent position in connection with the development of South Africa, but there is one name in which I have a more personal interest, because I have the pleasure of mentioning him as a friend. I refer to Mr. Selous. I had the pleasure of going out with him in the same ship, and I entirely endorse the encomium passed upon him that he is the most reliable and valuable pioneer in the great enterprise in which the South Africa Company is engaged. Another thing struck me very much in listening to Mr. Surridge's paper, viz. the thought of how are we to reach the Promised Land. It is a long way off, and the only way of making it accessible is—as it must strike every South African traveller—by pushing a railway up to that part of the country. In fact, no one can visit South Africa without being impressed with the absolute necessity of that mode of locomotion superseding the slow and tedious conveyance at present in use by ox-wagon. I am sure you will all join in offering a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Surridge for his excellent paper, thanking him most particularly for the mode in which he has dealt with the subject as a man of peace, by advocating peaceful relations with the natives into whose country we are penetrating, and hoping that peaceful progress may continue henceforward with them, and with all others with whom we may be brought into contact in Zambesia. The motion was passed with acclamation.

The Rev. F. H. SURRIDGE, having acknowledged the vote, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The Eighteenth Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882) was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Wednesday, June 24, 1891, and was attended by over 2,300 guests, including colonists from all parts of the Empire. The band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. C. Thomas, performed in the Central Hall, that of the 1st Life Guards, conducted by Mr. J. Englefield, in the Bird Gallery, and the Ladies' Pompadour Band in the Fossil Mammalia Gallery, into which galleries the electric light was specially introduced for the occasion. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in the Refreshment Room, the Bird Gallery, and the South Corridor. The Central Hall was decorated with palms and other tropical plants, and here the guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors:—

Vice-Presidents.

Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G.
Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

Councillors.

Sir Charles Clifford, Bart.
Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.
Mr. F. H. Dangar.
General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.
Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.
Mr. W. Maynard Farmer.
Mr. R. J. Jeffray.
Lieut.-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G.
Mr. William Keswick.
Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B.
Mr. J. R. Mosse.
Mr. John Paterson.
Dr. John Rae, F.R.S.
Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.
Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

APPENDIX.

EDUCATIONAL SERIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

History of the Dominion of Canada.

By the Rev. W. PARR GRESWELL, M.A., F.R.C.I.

THERE can be no doubt that such a work as Mr. Greswell's recent "History of the Dominion of Canada," produced under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, is an additional bond of union between the Mother Country and her dependencies across the sea.—*Times*.

The volume is published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, and by the Clarendon Press, and it is the first of a series which are intended to illustrate the progress of the three great groups of Colonies of North America, South Africa, and Australasia. It is mainly intended for the public schools, and has been supervised by the members of the Educational Committee of the Colonial Institute, a well-composed body, the Canadian members of which had something to do with the present work. . . . Mr. Greswell's History of Canada is excellent, and is illustrated by good maps.—*Athenæum*.

Always remembering that Canada, as it now stands, is not merely a Colony, but a notable portion of a vast Colonial Empire, Mr. Greswell points out the need for reciprocity of knowledge between England and her self-governing dependencies, and between the groups of dependencies, as a prelude to a closer union, and shows how the problem of federalism under the constitutional monarchy of England is more fully solved in the Dominion than elsewhere.—*Bookseller*.

Mr. Greswell has coped with the difficulties of the case in a highly satisfactory manner, and the result is an excellent book, well worth perusal for the mass of information given both in the body of the work and numerous appendices, supplemented by good maps and an exhaustive analysis of contents, and an index to the whole.—*Bradford Observer*.

It has distinct merits. The story is told clearly from the very beginning of French colonisation in Canada up to the granting of the Federal

Constitution, and the creation of the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia. . . . As supplying a shorter account than Mr. Kingsford's "History of Canada," we hope that the book will be widely read.—*Murray's Magazine*.

Mr. Greswell's book follows that by Mr. C. Washington Eves on the West Indies, which was published a few months ago, and is the first of a series designed to illustrate the progress of the great self-governing groups of Colonies in America, Africa, and Australasia. The advent of the present series will no doubt be welcomed by those engaged in tuition, who have long complained of the want of concise and trustworthy text-books dealing with our Colonial Empire and suitable for school use.—*Colonies and India*.

The work is well done, and those who desire a sound reliable history of our great Colony could not do better than procure the book.—*Christian Globe*.

The time has come when a higher, broader, and more critical knowledge of our kinsmen in Greater Britain is demanded, and this book is a valuable pioneer in this growing necessity of Imperial life. Just now the public will read with additional interest the notes on the history and geography of Newfoundland, a Colony which, though politically distinct, is nevertheless closely connected with the Dominion of Canada. As a school book for elder boys this volume is invaluable.—*England*.

The project is one that deserves encouragement. In our educational curriculum the history of our Colonies, apart from that of the Mother Country, has hitherto found no place.—*Glasgow Herald*.

This scholarly volume, is, we understand, one of the first productions brought out under the system recently inaugurated by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to which we referred not long ago; and that body is to be congratulated on its share in introducing to the public so excellent a work. We trust future productions under the same auspices may maintain the high standard here set.—*Imperial Federation League Journal*.

The chief cause of the too general neglect of colonial history is that it is not often brought before us in books at once trustworthy, interesting, and of moderate size. This seems no longer likely to be the case; for the volume before us, which answers those requirements, is to be followed by two others on the Colonies of South Africa and Australasia. Mr. Greswell has done his work well.—*Journal of Education*.

A short but lucid study of the history of the Dominion of Canada, intended primarily for educational purposes as a text-book in schools and colleges, written with a breadth of view and literary ability which are likely to win for it a much wider welcome.—*Leeds Mercury*.

As an authentic history of one of the most interesting possessions of the British Empire the volume may be serviceable, not only to the general reader, but also to the higher classes of schools where a knowledge of our Colonies is valuable.—*Liverpool Post*.

The volume is intended for educational purposes, especially for the use of higher classes in public schools, but it will be of great service to all who wish to study the history of Canada. Mr. Greswell, has, in fact, made his book a cyclopædia of information on British colonisation.—*London Quarterly Review*.

The volume leaves little to be desired in execution, and may readily be turned to present use.—*Literary World*.

Mr. Greswell has done his best to show us in plain fact the circumstances under which the Dominion has sprung up, and in which it is now growing into a great State, and it is to be hoped that his little book will meet with a hearty welcome on both sides of the Atlantic.—*Manchester Guardian*.

In no respect do the relations of Canada with the Mother Country, as they are to-day, compare more favourably with those relations as they used to be than in the earnest and growing desire of Englishmen to become acquainted with our history, geography, resources, and aspirations. In bringing about this result, the Royal Colonial Institute has had a share which merits our grateful recognition. It is not Canada alone that has benefited by its enlightened, generous, and comprehensive patriotism. There is not an islet over which the British flag floats that has not in some shape or other profited by its meetings. Fiji, Guiana, the Falkland Islands, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong—these and other of the minor possessions of the Crown have engaged the thoughts of its members as well as India and Canada and Australasia. No Colony or group of Colonies, however apparently insignificant to the great outside world, can complain of neglect, or can reproach the officers of the Institute with declining to hear what its representatives had to say on its behalf. But a glance at the list of published papers will show that Canada has especial reason for thankfulness to the Institute. . . . Mr. Greswell's book is certainly an interesting addition to the already pretty long list of histories of Canada. Mr. Greswell has made good use of the sources of information within his reach, some of which, as the papers read before the Institute, are ample and trustworthy as to the subjects of which they treat. His style is easy and polished, and in the elucidation of his theme he has brought to bear a wide range of general reading. We welcome its appearance as fresh evidence that Canada is attractive in England, and have pleasure in commending it to our readers.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The work should be on the shelves of every public library.—*People*.

A better book within its limits could not be desired.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

Mr. Greswell, in his appendix, presents a large gathering of important data, not easily to be found accessible elsewhere; and we do not doubt that the book, so full, yet so minute in many respects, can only have the effect of awakening in the hearts of the new generation a deep and abiding interest in Canada and the Great West.—*Nonconformist*.

The history of Canada well deserved to be written, and Mr. Greswell's

volume must be allowed to be a thorough, painstaking, and careful effort. He has taken a sufficiently broad view of his subject, and not content with giving us the mere annals of the great Dominion, has considered its colonisation and development in relation to the Imperial growth of Great Britain.—*Newcastle Leader*.

It will be read, and it deserves to be read, chiefly for the political knowledge of Canada and of the development of Colonial Government which it brings easily within the reach of many; for only upon a broad base of such knowledge among men at home can a real federation be built.—*Scotsman*.

A most acceptable service in the cause of public enlightenment is being rendered by the Educational Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute in promoting the issue of a series of works illustrative of the history of our self-governing Colonies. Mr. Greswell takes occasion to discuss the relations between the Canadian Dominion and the United States, and assigns some strong reasons why the latter should continue to prefer federal relations with Great Britain to absorption into the Republic.—*Scottish Leader*.

It is a work which comes fittingly at a time when the eyes of England are intent on a further great stride in colonisation. Altogether a book to be commended for its purpose and for the ability and lucidity with which that purpose is accomplished.—*Sheffield Telegraph*.

There are many features in this book which make it unusually interesting.—*Toronto Empire*.

This volume is issued under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute. This should suffice as a guarantee of its general excellence.—*Young Men's Review*.

We would gladly see Mr. Greswell's volume and those which are to follow it in daily use in every college and school in the United Kingdom. We have hitherto kept ourselves too much to the history of our own little isles, forgetful of the fact that the Britains beyond the seas also have histories full of lessons for our enlightenment.—*Daily Chronicle*.

If the series maintains the high standard of excellence displayed in the present volume it will prove a valuable aid to the study of our Colonial Empire.—*St. James's Gazette*.

The Royal Colonial Institute, in acting as godfather or godmother to this family of publications, has established another claim to be regarded as a potent factor in working out the destiny of Great Britain and her Colonies. By placing such books on our school lists, an important step will be taken towards dispelling the ignorance which has been so frequently fatal in the past, and which, even up to the present, tends to jeopardise Imperial interests in the Colonies.—*Canadian Gazette*.

Geography of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

By the Rev. W. PARR GRESWELL, M.A., F.R.C.I.

The volume is a healthy sign of the increasing interest taken by the people of the Mother Country in colonial affairs and colonial questions.—*Times*.

One of the best works of the kind published. The book is not a mere compilation of facts, but also a real geographical study which, thoroughly mastered, will make the vast extent of our North American Empire familiar to, and realisable by, the intelligent reader.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

. . . This is a book which cannot fail to be useful to students, teachers, and traders with our Western Colonies.—*Scottish Leader*.

This is a fairly interesting and concise geographical study of Canada and Newfoundland, and is intended to form a supplement to the brief historical study of those two countries which was lately issued from the Clarendon Press. It is a useful little work.—*Colonies and India*.

It has evidently been most carefully compiled, is well up to date, and contains a vast mass of information that will be new to most readers.—*Bookseller*.

This work has been prepared in furtherance of the excellent scheme of the Royal Colonial Institute to supply schools with the latest and most trustworthy information concerning Greater Britain beyond the seas. It is uniform with and supplementary to the short history of these countries recently issued by the Clarendon Press.—*Review of Reviews*.

It enables the reader to form an accurate idea of the wealth, extent, and resources of the country. Not only are the physical features and climate of Canada and Newfoundland given, but there are excellent articles on the industries, the social progress, and the wealth of the Dominion and the Island.—*Manchester Courier*.

The arrangement of the matter in well-defined paragraph form is calculated to increase the usefulness of the volume both for educational and reference purposes, and no effort would seem to have been spared to ensure accuracy. The Newfoundland chapter should especially prove of service at a time when the affairs of our oldest Colony occupy so much of the thoughts of British statesmen.—*Canadian Gazette*.

Special books treating of individual countries are multiplying. This production is one of the most interesting, for it combines beauty of style with ample treatment; and while a large body of material is offered, the drier details are grouped together, and the reader led on by a series of charming descriptions.—*Journal of Education*.

The information, carefully collected up to date as to climate and population, will be valuable to the merchant as well as to the emigrant and student. The book will probably be as popular in Canada itself as it ought to be on this side of the water.—*Bedford Observer*.

The Royal Colonial Institute is doing good service to the Empire in the publication of a series of volumes relating to the historical development of the several British Colonies. This work is so skilfully put together and so full of interest that many editions may safely be predicted for it.—*Cape Times*.

It is an elaborate and carefully written treatise on Canadian geography, in ten chapters. This book, published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, will be most helpful to all who intend going to Canada, or who seek information regarding that important gem in the Imperial Crown of Great Britain.—*Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

On the whole the book reads smoothly, and the descriptions of sites and scenery are well chosen and graphic. The distribution of the population is treated admirably, and contrasted in a singularly able manner with that prevailing in the Australian Colonies. Mr. Greswell has evidently spared no pains to secure the most recent and exact statistics of the various provinces, and to put them together in a way calculated to attract and inform the intending emigrant.—*Scottish Geographical Magazine*.

The author has, in a comparatively small compass, compressed a quantity of valuable information, and at the same time succeeded in avoiding the tendency peculiar to writers on kindred subjects, to digress and bore the reader with a needless amount of comment on various things quite out of place in a work of this character.—*Mercantile Guardian*.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, ~~To all to whom~~ these Presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition, humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a

Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. ~~And We~~ **do** hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. ~~There~~ shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. ~~There~~ shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors; and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such

until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. ~~The~~ General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. ~~The~~ General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. ~~The~~ existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. ~~The~~ Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. ~~The~~ Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. ~~The~~ Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. ~~No~~ Rule, By-law, Resolution or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or

any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

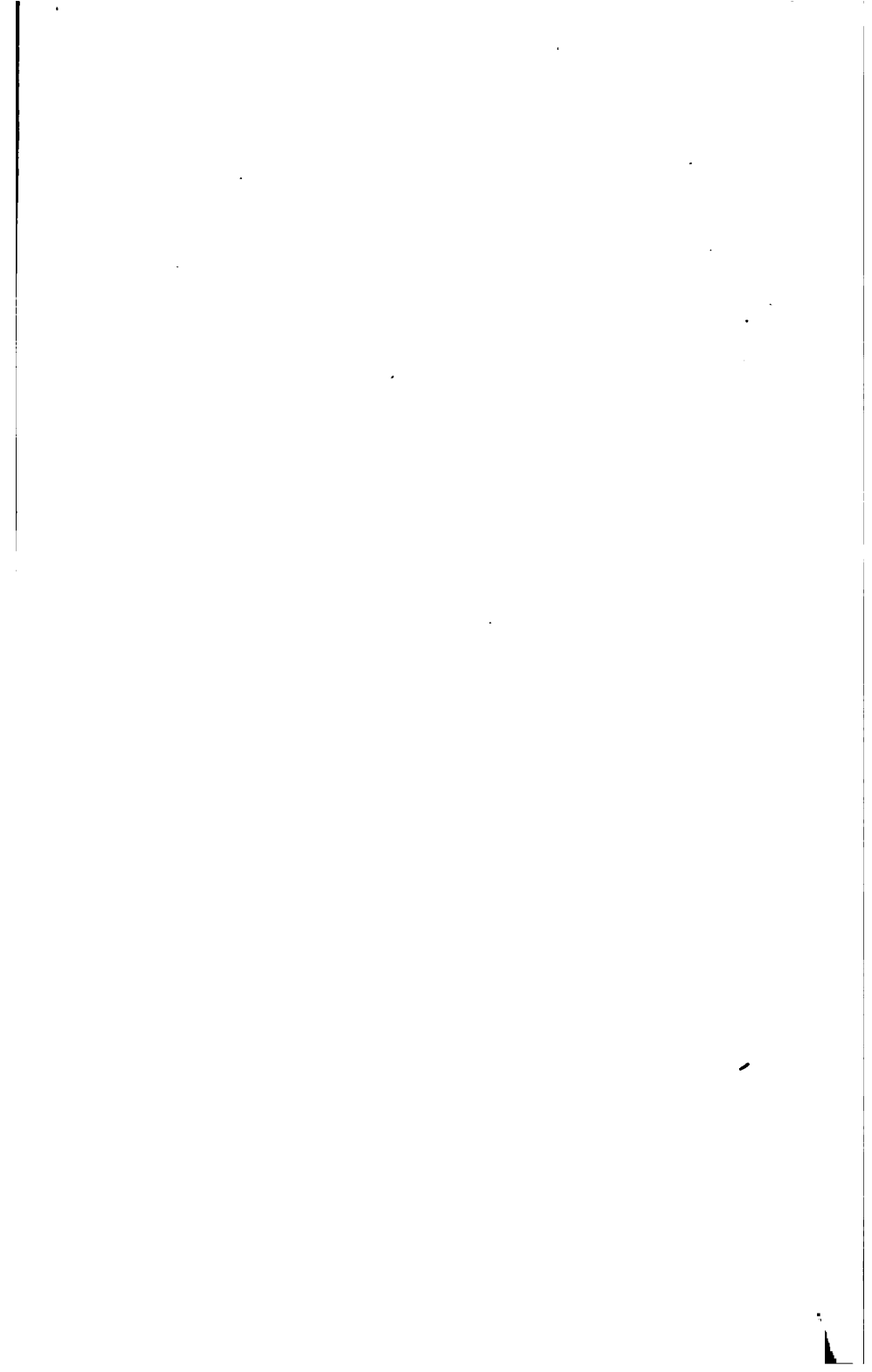
In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(L.S.)

CARDEW.



LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1891	ABERDEEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Dollis Hill, Willesden, N.W.; and Haaddo House, Aberdeen.</i>
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	†ACLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.D., R.N., <i>Broad Street, Oxford; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
5 1885	ADAMS, HARRY, <i>care of Union Bank of Australia, 1 Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
1889	ADAMS, JAMES, <i>9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1874	ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>20 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
1886	ADLER, ISIDOR HENRY, <i>15 Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1888	AGG-GARDNER, J. T., M.P., <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
10 1887	AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and Malta.</i>
1879	AITCHISON, DAVID, <i>5 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1891	AITCHISON, WILLIAM, <i>Gore Lodge, Burnham, Maidenhead.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>3 Temple Gardens, E.C.</i>
1868	ALBEMARLE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., <i>65 Prince's Gate, S.W.</i>
15 1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	†ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
1878	ALEXANDER, JAMES, <i>14 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1882	ALGER, JOHN, <i>5 Glendower Place, S.W.</i>
1888	ALLAN, JOHN, <i>5 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
20 1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., <i>17 Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1880	ALLPORT, W. M., <i>63 St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1885	ALLSUP, WILLIAM JAMES, F.R.A.S., <i>14 Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1879	ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1875	†ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>care of Messrs. Murray, Rogers, & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
25 1884	ANDERSON, SIR JAMES, <i>Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1888	ANDERSON, JAMES, <i>Aylesford House, Wimbledon.</i>
	1886	ANDERSON, JAMES H., 37 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and Russettings, Streatham, S.W.</i>
	1890	ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, 5 <i>Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W.; and 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
	1891	ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, <i>Rupert Lodge, Burnham, Maidenhead.</i>
30	1875	ANDERSON, W. J., 34 <i>Westbourne Terrace, W.</i>
	1889	ANSDALL, CARROL W., <i>Farm Field, Horley, Surrey.</i>
	1886	APPLEBY, CHARLES, 89 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1873	ARBUTHNOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL G., R.A., 5 <i>Belgrave Place, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
	1890	ARBUTHNOT, JAMES W., <i>care of Bank of South Australia; 31 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
35	1881	ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., 8 <i>College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.</i>
	1868	ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., <i>Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
	1883	†ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79 <i>St. George's Road, S.W.</i>
	1873	ARMYTAGGE, GEORGE, 59 <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1888	ARMYTAGGE, G. F., 17 <i>Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.</i>
40	1888	†ARMYTAGGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.</i>
	1889	ARNOTT, DAVID T., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1886	ASHBURY, JAMES, <i>Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 6 Eastern Terrace, Brighton.</i>
	1891	ASHEY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 20 <i>Elsworthy Road, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.</i>
	1874	ASHLEY, THE RIGHT HON. EVELYN, 61 <i>Cadogan Place, S.W.; and 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
45	1891	†ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., <i>National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; and Bella Vista, Mount Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.</i>
	1879	ASHWOOD, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
	1889	ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 8 <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
	1883	†ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
	1874	†ATKINSON, CHARLES E., <i>Algoa Lodge, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
50	1888	ATKINSON, FREDERIC W., 5 <i>Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1879	ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 <i>Billiter Square, E.C.</i>
	1865	AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33 <i>Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
	1887	AUSTIN, HUGH W., 34 <i>Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1885	AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON F. W., M.A., <i>Coulston Rectory, Westbury, Wilts.</i>
55	1880	BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 <i>Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1879	BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 8 <i>St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.</i>
	1883	BAILEY, FRANK, 59 <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
	1888	BAILLIE, JAMES R., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1888	†BAILLIE, RICHARD H., <i>Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
60	1882	†BAILWARD, A. W., 3 <i>Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
	1885	†BALDWIN, ALFRED, <i>Wilden House, near Stourport.</i>
	1884	BALFOUR, B. R., <i>Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland.</i>

Year of Election.	
1878	BALFOUR, JOHN, 13 <i>Queen's Gate Place, S.W.</i>
1885	BALME, CHARLES, 61 <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
65 1881	†BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, <i>High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.</i>
1891	BANNERMAN, GEORGE L., 1 <i>Stirling Mansions, Canfield Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W.</i> ; and 3 <i>Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1880	BARCLAY, SIR COLVILLE A. D., BART., C.M.G., 11 <i>Rue Francois 1^{er}, Champs Elysées, Paris.</i>
1889	†BARING-GOULD, F., <i>Holmrook, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1890	BARKER, GEORGE, 78 <i>South Regent Street, Lancaster.</i>
70 1877	BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1 <i>Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1884	BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 118 <i>Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1868	BARR, E. G., 76 <i>Holland Park, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	BARRATT, WALTER, <i>Netley Abbey, Hants.</i>
1888	BARRY, JAMES, <i>Tezpor, Worthing</i> ; and 110 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
75 1887	BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.</i>
1884	BAXTER, CHARLES E., 24 <i>Ryder Street, S.W.</i>
1885	†BAZLEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, <i>Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.</i>
1885	BEADON, ROBERT J., <i>Queen Anne Cottage, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
1879	BEALEY, SAMUEL, 20 <i>Pembridge Gardens, W.</i>
80 1890	BEAN, EDWIN, M.A. Oxon., <i>care of Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1890	BEARE, PROFESSOR T. HUDSON, B.Sc., <i>Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.</i>
1890	BEARE, SAMUEL PRATER, <i>The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.</i>
1884	BEATTIE, WM. COPLAND, <i>Rothiemay House, Banffshire, N.B.</i>
1890	BEAUCHAMP, HENRY HERBON, 146 <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
85 1886	BEAUCHAMP, HORATIO, <i>care of Messrs. F. A. Edelsten & Co., 9 New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1884	BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., <i>Rushet House, Cheam, Surrey.</i>
1876	BRETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 9 <i>Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i> ; and 33 <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1889	BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>
1882	BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, <i>Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.</i>
90 1883	BELFIELD, HERBERT, <i>Palace Lodge, Crediton, Devon.</i>
1884	BELGRAVE, DALELYMPLE J., 5 <i>Hare Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1879	†BELL, D. W., 14 <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1883	BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New Zealand), 13 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1885	BELL, MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., <i>Elmstead, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
95 1878	BELL, JOHN, 13 <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
1886	†BELL, THOMAS, 14 <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1890	BELL, THOMAS, 15 <i>Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.</i>
1883	BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40 <i>Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	BENJAMIN, LOUIS ALFRED, 114 <i>Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.</i>
100 1890	BENNETT, JAMES, 1 <i>Northumberland Avenue, Putney, S.W.</i>
1886	†BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 <i>Ludgate Hill, E.C.</i>
1891	BENSON, MAJOR F. W. (17th Lancers), <i>Cavalry Club, 127 Piccadilly, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1887	BERRY, SIR GRAHAM, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Victoria), 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1883	†BETHELL, CHARLES, <i>Ellesmere House, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>
105	1888	BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.; and Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.
	1884	BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 Princes Gate, S.W.
	1881	BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, City of London Club, Old Broad Street, E.C.
	1886	BEWICK, THOMAS J., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
	1886	BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., 76 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
110	1885	BILL, CHARLES, J.P., Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.
	1889	BILLINGHURST, H. F., London & Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.
	1868	BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.
	1890	BIRKINSHAW, ARTHUR H., A.M.Inst.C.E., care of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 45 Pall Mall, S.W.
	1878	BISCHOFF, CHARLES, 23 Westbourne Square, W.
115	1887	BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, 2 George Square, Edinburgh.
	1890	BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, S.W.
	1883	BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., 15 Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.
	1868	BLAINE, D. P., 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
	1883	BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, 61 King William Street, E.C.
120	1890	BLISS, HENRY, 13 Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.; and Oak Lawn, Oakleigh Park, N.
	1889	BLISS, LEWIS H., 88 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.; and 6 Lawrence Pountney Lane, E.C.
	1877	BLYTH, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for South Australia), 15 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1885	BLYTH, WILLIAM, 8 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
	1885	BOHM, WILLIAM, 23 Old Jewry, E.C.
125	1882	BOLLING, FRANCIS, 2 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
	1882	BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
	1890	BOND, FRANK W., 117 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
	1883	BONNEY, FREDERIC, Colton House, near Rugeley; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1873	BONWICK, JAMES, Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.
130	1887	BOOKER, GEORGE W., Rathavon, West Chislehurst Park, Eltham; and Mercantile Bank of Australia, 39 Lombard Street, E.C.
	1891	BOOTH, EDWIN, 24 Jewin Crescent, E.C.
	1883	BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, Bart., M.P., 139 Piccadilly, W.
	1883	†BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.
	1886	†BOSTOCK, HEWITT, The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom.
135	1889	†BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.
	1890	BOSWELL, W. A., 2 Redesdale Street, Tedworth Square, S.W.
	1886	BOULT, WM. HOLKER, 23 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
	1882	†BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
	1882	†BOULTON, S. B., Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.
140	1881	BOURNE, HENRY, Rosemount, Mead Vale, Redhill, Surrey.
	1889	BOURNE, H. R. FOX, 41 Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.

Year of
Election.

- 1878 BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., *Wallington, Surrey.*
 1881 BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., 75 *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
 1886 BOWRING, ALGERNON C., 30 *Eaton Place, S.W.*
 145 1881 BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1881 BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., 80 *Lombard Street, E.C.*; and *Army and Navy Club.*
 1887 BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
 1883 BRADDELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 17 *Glazbury Road, West Kensington, W.*
 1889 BRADDON, SIR EDWARD N. C., K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Tasmania), 5 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 150 1884 BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD.
 1885 BRANDON, HENRY, *Endsleigh, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
 1878 BRASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24 *Park Lane, W.*; and *Norman-hurst Court, Battle.*
 1889 BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 51 *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*; and *Battle.*
 1881 BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59 *Gresham Street, E.C.*
 155 1884 BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 16 *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*; and *Wyndham Club, S.W.*
 1882 BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 *Huskinson Street, Liverpool*; and *Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.*
 1886 BRISCOM, WILLIAM ARTHUR, *St. James's Palace Chambers, Ryder Street, S.W.*
 1884' BRISTOW, H. J., *The Mount, Upton, Bexley, Kent.*
 1869 BROAD, CHARLES HENRY, *Castle View, Weybridge, Surrey.*
 160 1889 BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., *Kinnersley Manor, Reigate.*
 1878 BRODRIBB, KENNEDY E., care of *Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
 1890 BRODLAK, A., 27 *Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.*; and 8 *Wool Exchange, E.C.*
 1874 BROGDEN, JAMES, *Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire.*
 1884 BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD, R.E., 65 *Wynnstay Gardens, W.*; and *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 165 1881 †BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), *The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.*
 1880 BROOKS, HENRY, *Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1879 †BROOKS, HERBERT, 9 *Hyde Park Square, W.*; and *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
 1888 BROOKS, H. TABOR, *St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.*
 1887 BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., M.P., 5 *Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.*
 170 1882 BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 104 *Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1881 BROWN, ALFRED H., *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1884 BROWN, ARTHUR, *St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.*
 1874 BROWN, CHARLES, 135 *Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1886 BROWN, GEORGE, *London and South African Exploration Co., Limited, 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.*; and *Brentwood.*
 175 1890 BROWN, J. DRYSDALE, 2 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.*
 1885 BROWN, OSWALD, M.Inst.C.E., 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1881 BROWN, THOMAS, 57 *Cochrane Street, Glasgow.*
 1884 BROWN, THOMAS, 47 *Lancaster Gate, W.*

	Year of Election.	
	1886	BROWNE, SIR BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, <i>Westacres, Newcastle-on-Tyne.</i>
180	1882	BROWNE, HUTCHINSON H., J.P., <i>Moor Close, Binfield, Berks.</i>
	1883	BROWNE, JOHN HARRIS, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1887	BROWNE, W. A., 50 <i>Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1870	†BROWNE, W. J., <i>Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.</i>
	1883	BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc.Inst.C.E., 16 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
185	1877	BROWNING, S. B., 101 <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1876	BRUCE, J., 19 <i>Bayswater Terrace, Bayswater Road, W.</i>
	1887	BRUCE, WM. DUFF, M.Inst.C.E., 17 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, <i>Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1889	BUCHANAN, JAMES, 20 <i>Bucklersbury, E.C.</i>
190	1886	BULL, HENRY, <i>Drove, Chichester.</i>
	1885	BUNCE, ROBERT STAUNTON, <i>The Cottage, Claygate, nr. Esher.</i>
	1871	BURGESS, EDWARD J., <i>Pittville House, 40 St. James's Road, Brixton, S.W.</i>
	1886	BURGOYNE, PETER B., 6 <i>Dougate Hill, E.C.</i>
	1890	BURKE, H. FARNHAM, <i>Heralds' College, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
195	1885	BURN, MATTHEW JAMES, 11 <i>Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1890	BURNIE, ALFRED, 12 <i>Holly Village, Highgate, N.</i>
	1889	BURT, FREDERICK N., <i>Maplecroft, Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
	1889	BUSSELL, THOMAS, 73 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1882	BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 26 <i>Fawcett Street, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.</i>
200	1887	BUTT, JOHN H., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Limited, 18 King William Street, E.C.</i>
	1878	BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14 <i>Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.</i>
	1881	CADDY, PASCOR, <i>Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.</i>
	1886	CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., <i>St. John's College, Cambridge.</i>
	1889	CALVERT, JAMES, <i>Broomleigh, Wimbledon.</i>
205	1881	†CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 <i>Upper Brook Street, W.</i>
	1880	CAMPBELL, FINLAY, <i>Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.</i>
	1890	CAMPBELL, REV. HENRY J., <i>Priory Mansions, Priory Park Road, Kilburn, N.W.</i>
	1887	CAMPBELL, MORTON, <i>Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.</i>
	1882	†CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 19 <i>Portman Square, W.</i>
210	1884	†CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
	1889	CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, P. F., 16 <i>St. James's Place, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1880	†CARGILL, W. W., <i>Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.</i>
	1868	†CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., <i>Dudbrook, Essex; and Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>
	1891	CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., <i>Wycombe Abbey, High Wycombe.</i>
215	1888	CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M.Inst.C.E., 13 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1883	CARSON, EDWARD J., <i>Ditton Hill Lodge, Upper Long Ditton, Surrey.</i>
	1880	†CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 30 <i>Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	CARVER, W. J., 8 <i>Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1886	CASTLE, ABERCROMBIE, 13 <i>The Grove, Boltons, S.W.</i>
220	1885	CAUTLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY, R.E., <i>Fort Lodge, Guernsey; and Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., *Park Cottage, East Sheen, Mortlake, S.W.*
- 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
- 1889 CHAMBERS, ARTHUR, *Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.*
- 225 1881 CHAMBERS, COLONEL ARTHUR W., 10 *Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1884 CHAMBERS, EDWARD, *Rodwill, Weybridge.*
- 1889 CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 50 *Fulham Park Gardens, S.W.*
- 1879 CHAMBERS, SIR GEORGE H., 4 *Minsing Lane, E.C.*
- 1881 CHAMNEY, ROBERT WM., 4 *Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 230 1877 CHAMPION, LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY (3rd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment), *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, 3 *The Terrace, Richmond Hill, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1883 CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., *Buryscourt, Leigh, Reigate.*
- 1885 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, *Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.*
- 1886 CHEADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 *Portman Street, Portman Square, W.*
- 235 1880 CHEVALIER, N., 5 *Porchester Terrace, W.*
- 1868 CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C. E., M.P., *Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1885 CHIPPENDALL, R. J., *Croftlands, Lancaster.*
- 1873 CHOWN, T. C., *Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., *Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.*
- 240 1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, 23 *South Hill Park Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42A *Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
- 1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, *Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, *Weybridge Park, Surrey.*
- 1881 CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., *Rockland Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.*
- 245 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., *Ladye Place, Hurley, Great Marlow.*
- 1878 CLARK, CHARLES, 20 *Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.*
- 1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 52 *Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1890 CLARKE, MAJOR GEORGE S., R.E., C.M.G., 24 *Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.*
- 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, *Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 250 1875 †CLARKE, HYDE, 32 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
- 1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., *Croydon Lodge, Croydon.*
- 1886 CLARKSON, J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent, H.M. Government Emigration Service), *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, *care of J. B. Loridan, Esq, Croydon, Queensland.*
- 255 1886 CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 104 *Edith Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.I.M.E., *Messrs. Robey & Co., Lincoln.*
- 1868 CLIFFORD, SIR CHARLES, BART., 51 *Cromwell Houses, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1885 CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, 29 *Harewood Square, N.W.; and Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.*
- 1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 34 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*

	Year of Election.	
260	1879	COCKS, REGINALD T., 29 Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.
	1886	†COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3 Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.
	1886	COHN, MAURICE, 24 Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
	1882	COLE, CHARLES, Tregenna, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
	1885	COLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.
265	1881	COLLEY, CHARLES C., 4 Lombard Court, E.C.
	1882	COLLIER, HENRY, 42 New Broad Street, E.C.
	1887	COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, Weybridge, Surrey; and National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
	1882	†COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERTS, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.
	1886	COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, 5 East India Avenue, E.C.
270	1887	COLLYNS, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JUN., 5 East-India Avenue, E.C.
	1882	COLMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1872	COLOMB, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., M.P., Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1880	COMBERMERE, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1890	CONTEBARE, CHARLES A. V., M.P., Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.; and Tregullon, Scorrier, Cornwall.
275	1876	COODE, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., 35 Norfolk Square, W.; and 9 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1880	COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 Freeland Road, Ealing, W.
	1874	†COODE, M. P., care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.
	1888	COOK, HARRY A., 67 Barbican, E.C.
	1886	†COOKE, HENRY M., 12 Friday Street, E.C.
280	1882	COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 7 Guilford Place, W.C.
	1874	COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.
	1882	COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, St. Kilda, The Hermitage, Richmond, S.W.
	1884	COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
	1891	COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.
285	1882	CORK, NATHANIEL, Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.
	1887	COTTON, SYDNEY H., 27 St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and 21 Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.
	1889	COWAN, ALEXANDER, 12 Medora Road, Elm Park, Brixton, S.W.
	1889	COWEN, FREDERIC H., 73 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
	1885	COWIE, GEORGE, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 92 Cannon Street, E.C.; and 81 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.
290	1886	COX, ALFRED W., 66 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
	1889	COX, FRANK L., 66 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
	1888	COX, NICHOLAS, 69 Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.
	1888	COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.A., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
	1887	CRACKNELL, J. E., F.R.G.S., 9 Victoria Street, S.W.
295	1887	†CRAFTON, RALPH CALDWELL, care of R. F. Crafton, Esq., Brandon Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.

Year of Election.	
1872	CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.S.I., 17 Grosvenor Crescent S.W.
1886	CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21 Holland Park, W.
1889	CRAWFORD, JAMES A., 42 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1873	†CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 12 North Street, Westminster, S.W.
300	1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, Belleville, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.
	1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 14 East Acton Villas, Acton, W.
	1883 CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1888 CROFT, JAMES A., Ashley, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.
	1889 CROW, DAVID REID, 71 Wharton Road, West Kensington, W.
305	1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., 71 Wharton Road, West Kensington, W.
	1882 CROWE, WILLIAM LEEDHAM, 24 Cornwall Road, W.; and 4 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
	1889 CRUDDAS, JOHN, Scotswood House, Arkley, High Barnet.
	1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.
	1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, Wilton House, 45 Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W.
310	1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G.
	1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, Christchurch Club, New Zealand.
	1887 CUNNINGHAM, REV. JOHN M., Fife Lodge, Weybridge, Surrey.
	1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 13 Hyde Park Place, W.
	1882 †CURTIS, SPENCER H., Totteridge House, Herts.
315	1890 CUVILJE, OSWALD B., F.C.A., 4 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
	1870 DA COSTA, D. C., 47 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.
	1868 DALGETY, F. GONKERMANN, 16 Hyde Park Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1884 DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., The Cloisters, Windsor.
	1881 DALY, JAMES E. O., 8 Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.; and 2 Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.
320	1880 DANGAR, F. H., Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.; and 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
	1883 DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGGITT, 59 Cadogan Square, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1881 DARBY, H. J. B., Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1887 D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.
	1872 DAUBENET, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
325	1891 DAUBENET, MAJOR EDWARD, Percy Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
	1889 DAVIDSON, GEORGE W., 167 Queen's Gate, S.W.
	1888 DAVIES, THEO. H., Sundown, Hesketh Park, Southport; 49 The Albany, Liverpool; and Honolulu.
	1889 DAVIES, T. WATKIN, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.
	1884 DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 16 Beaufort Gardens, S.W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
330	1873 DAVIS, STEUART S., Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.
	1878 †DAVSON, HENRY K., 31 Porchester Square, W.
	1880 DAVSON, JAMES W., Parkhurst, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.

Year of
Election.

- 1891 FAIRFAX, HAROLD W., *Balliol College, Oxford.*
 1889 †FAIRFAX, REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY, C.B., 20 *Eaton Place, S.W.; and Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.*
 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, 5 *Princes Gate, S.W.*
 415 1881 FAIRHEAD, FREDERICK S., 44 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W.*
 1885 FALLON, T. P., 29 *Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1873 FARMER, JAMES, 6 *Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
 1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, 18 *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1888 FARRER, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, *Sandhurst Lodge, Wokingham; and 18 Upper Brook Street, W.*
 420 1883 FAWNS, REV. J. A., 4 *Roland Mansions, Rosary Gardens, S.W.*
 1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*
 1885 FELDHEIM, ISAAC, 4 *Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.*
 1870 FELL, ARTHUR, 46 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1887 FELLOWS, JAMES I. (Agent-General for New Brunswick), 56 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; and Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens, W.*
 425 1876 FERARD, B. A., 67 *Pevensy Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., 16 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1875 FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 25 *Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerrian, N.B.*
 1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., 15 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *care of Messrs. Brabant & Co., 86 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 430 1890 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. HAROLD H., 11 *Pall Mall East, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1881 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. STORMONT, *White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1882 FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, 43 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
 1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyshire, N.B.*
 1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TARVER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 435 1883 FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., *Upcott Avenel, Highampton, North Devon.*
 1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Stanley House, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.; and 2 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
 1891 FLAVELL, REV. THOMAS, *care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
 1863 FLETCHER, H., 14 *The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1883 FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., 102 *St. George's Square, S.W.*
 440 1889 FLOWER, ERNEST E., 14 *Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, W.*
 1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, 17 *Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and 6 Lime Street, E.C.*
 1878 FOLKARD, ARTHUR, *Thatched House Club, 86 St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1883 FOLLETT, CHARLES J., C.B., B.C.L., *Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.*
 1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House, Shortlands, Kent.*
 445 1889 FORLONO, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., H.M.S. "Active," *Portsmouth.*
 1876 FORSTER, ANTHONY, 6 *Anglesea Terrace, Gensing Gardens, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 *Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1891 FORTESCUE, THE HON. JOHN W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*

Year of Election.		
	1883	FOSEBRY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., <i>The Castle Park, Warwick.</i>
450	1890	FOWLIE, WILLIAM, 66 <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1888	FOXTON, J. GREENLAW, F.R.G.S.A., care of " <i>Argus</i> " Office, 80 <i>Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	FRANCIS, H. R., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	FRANCKBISS, JOHN F., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
	1888	FRASER, ANGUS, <i>New Oriental Bank Corporation, 25 Cockspur Street, S.W.</i>
455	1881	FRASER, DONALD, <i>Tickford Park, Newport Pagnell, Bucks; and Orchard Street, Ipswich.</i>
	1890	†FRASER, WILLIAM.
	1870	†FREELAND, HUMPHRY W., 16 <i>Suffolk Street, S.W.; Athenæum Club; and Chichester.</i>
	1886	FREMANTLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL ARTHUR LYON, C.B., 32 <i>Cadogan Place, S.W.</i>
	1868	FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5 <i>Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
460	1872	*FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., 5 <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1889	FULLER, EDMUND F. B., 1 <i>Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.</i>
	1883	FULLER, W. W., 6 <i>Old Quebec Street, W.</i>
	1881	FULTON, JOHN, 26 <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1881	FYERS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM A., K.C.B., 19 <i>Onslow Gardens, S.W.</i>
465	1882	†GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, 2 <i>Manchester Street, Manchester Square, W.</i>
	1891	GALIE, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 45 <i>Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1888	GALSWORTHY, JOHN, 8 <i>Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
	1869	†GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12 <i>Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>
	1885	GAME, JAMES AYLWARD, <i>Yceda Grange, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3 Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
470	1889	GAMMIDGE, HENRY, <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
	1882	†GARDINER, WILLIAM, <i>Rockshaw, Merstham, Surrey.</i>
	1879	†GARDNER, STEWART, 7 <i>Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.</i>
	1889	GARDYNE, JAMES W. B., <i>Middleton, Arbroath, N.B.</i>
	1884	GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland), 1 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.; and 38 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
475	1889	GAWTHROP, ARNOLD E., <i>Reuter's Telegram Company, 24 Old Jewry, E.C.</i>
	1884	†GEDYE, C. TOWNSEND, 17 <i>Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1891	GEORGE, DAVID, <i>Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	GIBBERD, JAMES, 23 <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1891	GIBSON, FRANK WM., 27 <i>Jewin Street, E.C.</i>
480	1882	†GIFFEN, ROBERT, C.B., 44 <i>Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.</i>
	1870	GILCHRIST, JAMES, 4 <i>Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1882	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
	1889	GILL, JOHN B., 15 <i>Burlington Gardens, Chiswick.</i>
	1881	GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
485	1875	GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 13 <i>Lansdowne Place, Egham,</i>

Year of Election.	
	1882 GILMER, JOHN, 18 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1889 GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., Grove House, Pembroke Square, W.
	1883 GLANFIELD, GEORGE, Hale End, Woodford, Essex.
	1887 GLANVILLE, ERNEST, 114 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
490	1889 GLEADOW, LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY C., 5 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
	1885 GLOSSOP, W. DALE, National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
	1887 GOALEN, STAFF-COMMANDER WALTER N., R.N., 16 Old Quebec Street, W.
	1888 GODBY, MICHAEL J., care of Messrs. Johnson & Allsup, 14 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
	1888 †GODFREY, RAYMOND (late of Ceylon), 79 Cornhill, E.C.; and Firview, Claygate, Esher.
495	1869 GODSON, GEORGE R., Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.
	1890 GOLDEN, ALBERT, 27 St. George's Road, Regent's Park, N.W.; and St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, E.C.
	1883 †GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 105 Piccadilly, W.
	1882 GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22 Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.
	1868 GOODLIFFE, FRANCIS G., F.R.G.S., Junior Athenaeum Club, Piccadilly, W.
500	1876 GOODWIN, REV. R., Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.
	1883 GORDON, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, G.C.M.G., The Red House, Ascot.
	1886 †GORDON, GEORGE W., The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.
	1869 GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69 Portland Place, W.
	1886 GOWANS, LOUIS F., 89 Cannon Street, E.C.
505	1884 GRAHAM, SIR CYRIL C., BART., C.M.G., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1886 GRAHAM, FREDERICK, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.
	1881 GRAHAM, JOSEPH, South Lodge, 140 Maida Vale, W.
	1880 GRAHAM, WILLIAM S., Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.
	1868 GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
510	1886 †GRANT, CARDESS, Bruntsfield, Beckenham, Kent.
	1890 GRANT, DONALD, C. E., St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1891 GRANT, LT.-GENERAL DOUGLAS, 28 St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensington, W.
	1884 GRANT, HENRY, Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.
	1882 GRANT, JOHN GLASGOW, C.M.G., South View, 97 The Grove, Ealing, W.
515	1882 GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1876 GRAVES, JOHN BELLEW, Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.
	1880 GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 32 Devonshire Street, W.
	1883 GRAY, HENRY F., Hillside, Timsbury, Bath.
	1881 GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 Milton Street, E.C.
520	1877 †GREATHREAD, JAS. H., M.Inst.C.E., 16 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1874 GREEN, GEORGE, Glanton House, Sydenham Rise, S.E.
	1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 Belgrave Road, S.W.
	1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.
	1888 GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 283 Regent Street, W.
525	1876 GREENE, FREDERICK, 25 Courtfield Road, South Kensington, S.W.
	1868 GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.

Year of Election.	
1879	GREGG, HENRY ALFRED, <i>The Eaves, Lessness Heath, Kent.</i>
1882	GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., <i>Dodington Rectory, near Bridgewater, Somerset.</i>
1882	GRETTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE LE M., <i>64 Perham Road, West Kensington, W.</i>
530 1889	†GREY, THE HON. ALBERT H. G., <i>Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.</i>
1884	GRIFFLE, GEORGE J., <i>25 Hans Place, S.W.</i>
1876	GRIFFITH, W. DOWNES, <i>4 Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.</i>
1887	GRIFFITHS, WILLIAM, <i>Trafalgar House, 42 The Parade, Cardiff.</i>
1886	GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., <i>Hathewolden Grange, High Halden, Ashford, Kent.</i>
535 1886	GRIMES, JAMES WATTS, <i>Knapton Hall, North Walsham, Norfolk.</i>
1879	GUILLEMARD, ARTHUR G., <i>Eltham, Kent.</i>
1886	GWILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, <i>Deerhurst, Tewkesbury; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1885	GWYN, WALTER J., <i>110 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and 51 Belsize Road, N.W.</i>
1874	GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., <i>36 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
540 1885	GWYNNE, JOHN, <i>Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1887	GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, <i>Chartered Bank of India, &c., Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
1887	HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., F.R.G.S., <i>care of The Post Office, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1876	HALIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1887	*HALSE, GEORGE, <i>15 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.</i>
545 1882	HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., <i>26 Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1883	HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, <i>7 Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1876	HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., <i>90 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1885	HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, <i>Heathside, Wilmington, near Dartford.</i>
1889	HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
550 1884	HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, <i>61 Basinghall Street, E.C.; and Elmhyt, Bickley, Kent.</i>
1888	HARDIE, GEORGE, <i>Tudor Lodge, Hornsey Lane, N.</i>
1888	HARDING, EDWARD E., <i>80 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.</i>
1886	HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c., <i>Herdewyck, Epple Road, Fulham, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1890	HARNETT, RICHARD.
555 1886	HARPER, GERALD S., M.D., <i>40 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1886	HARRIS, FRANK, <i>34 Park Lane, W.</i>
1885	HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., <i>32 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1877	†HARRIS, WOLF, <i>197 Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1889	HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., <i>52 Coombe Road, Teignmouth.</i>
560 1886	†HARRISON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Devonport.</i>
1884	HARROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, <i>29 Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1889	HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, <i>10 Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.</i>
1879	HARTINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, M.P., <i>Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1884	HARVEY, T. MORGAN, 1 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, E.C.
565	1884	HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1886	†HASLAM, RALPH E., 9 Westcliffe Road, Southport.
	1881	HATHERTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 Warwick Square, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
	1885	HAWKINS, MONTAGUE, 14 Clement's Inn, W.C.
	1883	HAWTHORN, JAMES KENTON, Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.; and 3 Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.
570	1890	HAYNES, T. H., 20 Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.
	1882	HAYWARD, J. F., Aroona, Freshford, Bath.
	1880	HEALEY, EDWARD C., 86 St. James's Street, S.W.
	1886	†HEAP, RALPH, 1 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
	1878	HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36 Eaton Square, S.W.; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
575	1891	HECTOR, CAPTAIN GEORGE N., R.N.R., 44 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
	1886	HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.
	1887	HEGAN, CHARLES J., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1877	HEMMANT, WILLIAM, East Neuk, Blackheath, S.E.
	1891	HENNELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL REGINALD, D.S.O., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
580	1875	HENNESSY, SIR JOHN POPE, K.C.M.G., M.P., 53 Brook Street, W.; and Rostellan Castle, Co. Cork, Ireland.
	1885	HENRIQUES, ALFRED G., 9 Adelaide Crescent, Brighton.
	1885	HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19 Hyde Park Square, W.
	1884	HENRY, JOHN, St. Kilda, Bycullah Park, Enfield.
	1889	HENWOOD, PAUL, College Hill Chambers, E.C.
585	1886	HERBURN, ANDREW, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.
	1884	HERIOT, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., Forton Barracks, Gosport.
	1890	HERON, ARTHUR A., Allonby House, Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.
	1877	HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45 Colebrooke Row, N.
	1891	HERVEY, W. B., Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
590	1884	HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited), Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.
	1884	HEWISON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, Ashbourne House, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.
	1882	HEWITT, ALFRED, 26 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Garrick Club, W.C.
	1890	HICKLING, THOMAS, M.D., Elmhurst, Roxborough Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
	1885	HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, St. Denys House, St. Denys, Southampton.
595	1891	HILL, JAMES, 100A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1880	†HILL, JAMES A., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1884	†HILL, PEARSON, 6 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.
	1885	†HILL, SIDNEY, Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.
	1882	HILL, COLONEL SIR STEPHEN J., K.C.M.G., C.B., 72 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
600	1886	†HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., 79 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
	1880	HIND, T. ALMOND, 1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.
	1883	HINDSON, ELDRED GRAYE.

Year of Election.	
	1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, <i>Walton House, St. John's Park, Ryde, Isle of Wight.</i>
	1888 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., <i>Haywood House, Hales Owen.</i>
605	1891 HITCHINS, E. LYTTON, <i>Riversleigh, Rectory Road, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
	1888 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., 109 <i>St. George's Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>St. Bernards, Caterham.</i>
	1890 HODDER, EDWIN, <i>St. Aubyns, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
	1889 HODDING, HENRY, 36 <i>Bath Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.</i>
	1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, <i>Benwelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne</i> ; and <i>Tredourva, Falmouth.</i>
610	1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., <i>Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon</i> ; and <i>Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
	1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., <i>Harpenden, Hertfordshire.</i>
	1886 HOWY, CLEMENT J., 92 <i>Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1879 HOFFNUNG, S., 3 <i>Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, <i>Sackville House, Sevenoaks.</i>
615	1874 †HOGO, QUINTIN, 5 <i>Cavendish Square, W.</i>
	1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, <i>Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.</i>
	1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, <i>The Palace, Salisbury.</i>
	1888 HOLLAND, EDWARD LANCELOT, 18 <i>Bedford Row, W.C.</i> ; and <i>Seafeld, Chislehurst.</i>
	1889 HOLMAN, WILLIAM (Surgeon Superintendent, H.M. Government Emigration Service), 21 <i>Amersham Road, New Cross, S.E.</i>
620	1882 HOMAN, EBENEZER, <i>Friern Watich, Finchley, N.</i>
	1890 HOME, ARTHUR DICKSON, 1 <i>Garden Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., <i>Elm Lea, Hayne Road, Beckenham.</i>
	1883 HOPE, THE HON. LOUIS, <i>The Knowle, Hazelwood, Derby.</i>
	1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, <i>Sherwood Lodge, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.</i> ; and <i>79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
625	1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, <i>Hayes Court, Hayes, Kent</i> ; and <i>79 Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
	1879 HORA, JAMES, 123 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i> ; and 147 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1882 HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., K.C.B., care of Messrs. <i>Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.</i>
	1888 HOULTON, SIR VICTOR, G.C.M.G., M.A., 26 <i>Eccleston Street, S.W.</i> ; and 29 <i>Strada Menodi, Valletta, Malta.</i>
	1876 †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., <i>Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.</i>
630	1889 HOVENDEN, FREDERICK, <i>Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.</i>
	1888 HUDSON, CUNNINGHAM, 14 <i>St. Mary Axe, E.C.</i>
	1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., 155 <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1885 HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., 29 <i>Pembroke Square, W.</i>
	1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., 79 <i>Mark Lane, E.C.</i>
635	1885 HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, <i>Clairville, Dacres Road, Forest Hill, S.E.</i>
	1885 HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., 5 <i>Highbury Quadrant, N.</i>
	1881 HUNT, JOHN, <i>Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex.</i>
	1882 HUNTER, ANDREW, 50 <i>West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
	1889 HURTZIG, ARTHUR C., C.E., 2 <i>Queen Square Place, Westminster, S.W.</i>
640	1880 †JEVRS, GEORGE M., <i>Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.</i>
	1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., 124 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1881	INGRAM, W. J., 198 Strand, W.C.
	1884	IONIDES, ALEX. CONSTANTINE, JUN., 34 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1880	IRVING, THOMAS W., St. Mary's Lodge, Weybridge; and 22 Lawrence Lane, E.C.
645	1874	IRVING, SIR HENRY T., G.C.M.G., 10 Trinity Crescent, Folkestone; and Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
	1877	ISAACS, MICHAEL BAKER, 28 Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.
	1890	IVES, REV. GEORGE SHEPHERD, Tunstead Vicarage, Norwich.
	1886	†JACKSON, JAMES, Geldeston Hall, Beccles, Suffolk.
	1889	†JACKSON, THOMAS, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.
650	1886	JACOMB, FREDK. CHAS., 61 Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1886	JACOMB, REGINALD B., 61 Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1872	JAMIESON, T. BUSEBY, 111 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
	1890	†JAMIESON, WILLIAM, Halsdon, Dolton, Devon.
	1884	JEFFRAY, R. J., 9 Egerton Gardens, S.W.
655	1885	JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A.Inst.C.E., Hawkhill, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.
	1890	JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., 6 Moorgate Street, E.C.
	1889	JENNINGS, GEORGE H., West Dene, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.
	1883	JENNINGS, MATTHEW, Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1890	JEPSON, A. J. MOUNTNEY, 35 St. James's Place, S.W.
660	1890	†JERSEY, H. E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1882	JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G. C.B., Merlewood, Virginia Water.
	1889	JOHNSON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., 60 Lexham Gardens, W.
	1880	JOHNSON, EDMUND, F.S.S., 1 Farnival Street, Holborn, E.C.
	1884	JOHNSON, ROBERT, Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
665	1888	JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 1 Whittington Avenue, E.C.
	1887	JOHNSTON, HENRY AUGUSTUS, Messrs. F. Begg & Co., Bartholomew House, E.C.
	1884	†JOLLY, STEWART, Perth, N.B.
	1884	†JONES, HENRY, Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.
	1884	JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, 13 Porchester Terrace, W.
670	1887	JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., St. Augustine, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
	1888	JONES, R. M., Bank of South Australia, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.
	1879	JONES, WILLIAM HENRY, 2 Vermont Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
	1889	JORDAN, THOMAS R., 15 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.
	1887	JOSEPH, JULIAN, 17 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.
675	1886	JOSLIN, HENRY, Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.
	1874	JOURDAIN, HENRY J., C.M.G., 2 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and 41 Eastcheap, E.C.
	1868	JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., Torquay.
	1876	KARUTH, FRANK, 58 Perham Road, West Kensington, W.
	1881	KAYE, WILLIAM, 32 Lexham Gardens, W.

	Year of Election.	
680	1890	KEARTON, GEORGE H., <i>Walton Lodge, Banstead; and 70-71 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1890	KEATS, HERBERT F. C., <i>Black Hall, Ivybridge, Devon.</i>
	1865	KEEF, CHARLES J., <i>1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1879	KEEF, EDWARD, <i>25 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1871	KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
685	1884	KELLY, R. J., <i>86 Talbot Road, Bayswater, W.</i>
	1887	KEMP-WELCH, JAMES, <i>51 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.</i>
	1881	KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., <i>1 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.</i>
	1877	KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, <i>Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.</i>
	1886	KENT, IRVING, <i>The New House, Sevenoaks.</i>
690	1888	KENT, ROBERT J., <i>1 Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.</i>
	1889	KESTIN, RICHARD C., <i>National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	†KESWICK, WILLIAM, <i>Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.</i>
	1874	KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., <i>79 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1890	KING, W. H. TINDALL (Surgeon-Superintendent H.M. Government Emigration Service), <i>4 St. Mary's Square, Paddington, W.</i>
695	1888	KING, WILLIAM, <i>38 Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.</i>
	1886	KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, <i>2 Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1887	KITTO, REV. JOHN F., M.A., <i>6 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.</i>
	1887	KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, <i>Bedford Villa, 20 Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W.</i>
	1875	KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, <i>Bramley Hill House, Croydon.</i>
700	1873	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Savile Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1889	†KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1885	KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., <i>Peak Hill Lodge, Sydenham, S.E.; and Tileworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
	1891	KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., <i>28 Victoria Road, Kensington, W.</i>
	1885	KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, <i>20 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.</i>
705	1869	†LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P. DE, <i>5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; and Harrow-on-the-Hill.</i>
	1891	LA COSTE, COLONEL CHARLES F., R.M., <i>Royal Military Barracks, Chatham.</i>
	1879	LAINO, JAMES R., <i>27 Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
	1891	†LAINO, JAMES R., JUN., <i>7 Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1889	LAMB, TOMPSON, <i>care of H. Lamb, Esq., West Street, Kettering.</i>
710	1875	LANDALE, ROBERT, <i>11 Holland Park, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1876	†LANDALE, WALTER, <i>Highfield House, Uxbridge.</i>
	1887	LANE, COLONEL RONALD B. (Rifle Brigade), <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1885	LANG, CAPTAIN, H. B., R.N., <i>Hartrow Manor, near Taunton.</i>
	1881	LANGTON, JAMES, <i>Hillfield, Reigate.</i>
715	1883	†LANSDOWNE, H. E., THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Calcutta.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1884	†LANSELL, GEORGE, <i>Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1881	LANYON, JOHN C., <i>Birdhurst, Croydon.</i>
	1876	†LARDNER, W. G., 11 <i>Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton</i> ; and <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1878	LARK, TIMOTHY, 9 <i>Pembroke Place, Bayswater, W.</i>
720	1881	LARNACE, DONALD, 21 <i>Kensington Palace Gardens, W.</i> ; and <i>Brambletye, East Grinstead.</i>
	1878	LASCELLS, JOHN, 13 <i>Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.</i>
	1884	LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50 <i>Penywen Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1881	LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	LAW, CAPTAIN PATRICK M., <i>Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
725	1875	LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., <i>Cowesfield House, Salisbury</i> ; and <i>New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1885	LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 18 <i>Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
	1886	†LAWRIE, ALEX. CECIL, <i>care of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta.</i>
	1884	†LEATHES, A. STANGER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, <i>San Remo, Torquay.</i>
730	1889	LE GROS, GERVAISE, <i>Seafeld, Jersey.</i>
	1883	LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., <i>Sweeney Hall, Oswestry</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club S.W.</i>
	1888	LEON, AUGUST, 21 <i>Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1883	LE PATOUREL, MAJOR ARTHUR N., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., <i>Rostolla, Southend, Essex.</i>
735	1879	LETHEBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.</i>
	1873	LEVY, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., <i>National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
	1881	LEVI, FREDERICK, 8 <i>Cheyne Gardens, Thames Embankment, S.W.</i> ; and <i>George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1874	LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11 <i>Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1885	LEWIS, ISAAC, <i>Hyme House, 3 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i> ; and <i>8 Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
740	1887	LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8 <i>Finch Lane, E.C.</i>
	1890	LEWIS, OWEN, <i>Stanley Lodge, Streatham Common, S.W.</i>
	1885	LINDSAY, DAVID WEMYSS, 15 <i>Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.</i>
	1884	LITTLE, J. STANLEY, <i>Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.</i> ; and <i>Buck's Green, Rudgwick, near Horsham.</i>
	1885	LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5 <i>Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
745	1886	†LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, <i>African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22 <i>Rutland Gate, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.</i>
	1888	LIVESBY, GEORGE, C.E., 5 <i>Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
	1890	LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 78 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1891	†LLOYD, HERBERT, 12 <i>Salisbury Square, E.C.</i>
750	1881	LLOYD, RICHARD, 2 <i>Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.</i>
	1874	*LLOYD, SAMPSON S., 2 <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
	1887	†LOBWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, <i>New Athenæum Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
	1878	LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50 <i>Marine Parade, Brighton.</i>

Year of Election.	
1885	LONGDEN, J. N., <i>care of Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
755 1886	†LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., <i>Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twicken, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.</i>
1889	LOBING, ARTHUR H., <i>Imperial Federation League, 30 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
1878	†LORNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., <i>Kensington Palace, W.</i>
1886	†LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, <i>Glenlora, Lochwinnoch, N.B.</i>
1886	LOTT, HERBERT C., <i>8 Drapers' Gardens, E.C.</i>
760 1884	LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, <i>Blythswood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
1884	LOVETT, HENRY A., <i>48 King William Street, E.C.</i>
1884	LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1875	†LOW, W. ANDERSON, <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1890	LOWINSKY, MARCUS WM., <i>58 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
765 1890	LOWLES, JOHN, <i>Hill Crest, Darent Road, Stamford Hill, N.</i>
1880	LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., <i>25 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1871	LUBBOCK, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., <i>15 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
1877	LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, <i>16 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
1889	LUNNISS, FREDERICK, <i>Arkley Copse, Barnet.</i>
770 1886	LYALI, ROGER CAMPBELL, <i>United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1879	†LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., F.R.G.S., <i>2 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1886	LYELL, JOHN L., <i>Culverden, Balham, S.W.</i>
1886	LYLE, WM. BRAY, <i>Velley, Hartland, North Devon.</i>
1885	†LYON, GEORGE O., <i>Lynnedden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
775 1890	LYONS, EMANUEL, <i>12 Sinclair Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1886	†LYTTTELTON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, <i>49 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.</i>
1885	MACALISTER, JAMES, <i>Ethelstane, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1885	MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.R.C.S., <i>62 George Street, Portman Square, W.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1880	MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, <i>care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.</i>
780 1874	MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., <i>20 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.</i>
1869	MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., <i>Milland, Liphook, Hants; and 110 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1887	MACDONALD, ANDREW J., <i>Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1880	†MACDONALD, JOSEPH, <i>Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.</i>
1877	MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., <i>22 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
785 1873	†MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, <i>Audley Mansions, Grosvenor Square, W.; and Torish, Helmsdale, N.B.</i>
1889	†MACFIE, JOHN W., <i>Rowton Hall, Chester.</i>
1869	MACFIE, R. A., <i>Reform Club, S.W.; and Dregghorn, Colinton, Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1890	MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, <i>18 Coleman Street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1881	MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50 <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
790	1886	MACKAY, REV. ROBERT.
	1885	†MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6 <i>Down Street, Piccadilly, W.</i> ; and <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1884	MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32 <i>Upper Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1890	MACKENZIE, GEORGE S., 52 <i>Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1882	MACKIE, DAVID, 19 <i>Kensington Gardens Square, W.</i>
795	1874	MACKILLOP, C. W., 14 <i>Royal Crescent, Bath.</i>
	1869	MACKINNON, SIR WM., BART., C.I.E., <i>Balinakill, Clackan, Argyleshire, N.B.</i>
	1884	MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 204 <i>Camden Road, N.W.</i>
	1889	MACLEAN, ROBERT M., <i>Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1880	MACLEAR, CAPTAIN J. P., R.N., <i>Cranleigh, near Guildford</i> ; and <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
800	1887	MACMILLAN, MAURICE, 29 <i>Bedford Street, W.C.</i>
	1887	MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., <i>Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.</i>
	1882	MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, <i>West Bank House, Esher</i> ; and 13 <i>King's Arms Yard, E.C.</i>
	1869	MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, M.P., 79 <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
	1886	MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 <i>Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
805	1883	MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 14 <i>Sloane Gardens, S.W.</i> ; and 18 & 19 <i>Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
	1885	MCCAVEL, GILBERT JOHN, <i>Creggandarrock, Chislehurst</i> ; and 27 <i>Walbrook, E.C.</i>
	1889	MCCOMAS, W. ROBERT, <i>Australian Mortgage Co., 13 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1890	†MCCULLOCH, GEORGE, <i>care of British Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Abchurch Chambers, E.C.</i>
	1882	MCCULLOCH, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., <i>Messrs. Leishman, Inglis, & Co., 122 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
810	1883	MCDONALD, JAMES E., 4 <i>Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.</i>
	1882	MCDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2 <i>Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.</i>
	1882	MCEACHARN, MALCOLM DONALD, <i>Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1882	MCEVEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 <i>Pembroke Square, W.</i>
	1886	MCGAVIN, WM. B., 3 <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
815	1883	MCGAW, JOSEPH, <i>Hartsfield, Betchworth, Surrey.</i>
	1879	MCILWRAITH, ANDREW, <i>Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1884	MCINTYRE, J. P., 3 <i>New Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
	1881	†MCIVER, DAVID, <i>Woodslee, Spital, Birkenhead</i> ; and <i>Wanlass, How, Ambleside.</i>
	1880	McKELLAR, THOMAS, <i>Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.</i>
820	1886	McKEONE, HENRY, C.E., 9 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1874	McKERRELL, R. M., <i>of Hillhouse; Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Hillhouse, Dundonald, Ayrshire, N.B.</i>
	1886	McLEAN, NORMAN, <i>Stoberry Park, Wells, Somerset.</i>
	1882	McLEAN, T. M., 61 <i>Belsize Park, N.W.</i>
	1885	McMAHON, LIEUT.-GENERAL C. J., R.A., <i>Cradockstown, Naas, Ireland</i> ; and <i>Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.</i>
825	1887	McNEILL, ADAM, <i>Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.</i>
	1883	MAINWARING, RANDOLPH, <i>Cumden House, Wolesey Road, East Molesey</i> ; and <i>Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1878	MALCOLM, A. J., 27 Lombard Street, E.C.
	1879	MALLESOM, FRANK R., <i>Diston Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.</i>
	1883	†MALLESOM, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., 27 West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
830	1879	MANACKI, THE SETNA E., <i>Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1885	MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., <i>Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.</i>
	1883	MANLEY, WILLIAM, 108 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1881	MANN, W. E., 23 Jewin Street, E.C.
	1884	MARCUS, JOHN, 9 Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
835	1879	MARE, WILLIAM H., 15 Onslow Square, S.W.
	1886	MARKS, DAVID, 4 Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
	1885	MARKS, LIONEL, care of L. H. Marks, Esq., 25 Clanricards Gardens, Bayswater, W.
	1885	MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., <i>The Woodlands, Tyndale Park, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
	1885	MARSH, H. CARPENTER, <i>Cressy House, Woodseley Road, Leeds.</i>
840	1885	MARSHALL, ARTHUR, 7 East India Avenue, E.C.
	1882	MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, 9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
	1877	MARSHALL, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 28 Lambourne Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
	1886	MARSTON, EDWARD, <i>St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.</i>
	1882	†MARTIN, FRANCIS, 12 Cork Street, W.
845	1886	MARTIN, HENRY, 13 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
	1889	MARTIN, JAMES, <i>Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
	1884	MATHERS, EDWARD P., <i>Glenalmond, Westwood Park, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 23 Austin Friars, E.C.</i>
	1886	†MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, 31 Lowndes Street, S.W.
	1880	MATTHESON, WILLIAM, <i>Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.</i>
850	1884	MATTHEWS, JAMES, 21 Manchester Square, W.
	1886	MATTHEWS, JAMES, 45 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.
	1885	MATTHEWS, LT.-COLONEL ROBERT L., 1 Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.
	1888	MAXSE, LEOPOLD J., <i>Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1877	MAYNARD, H. W., <i>St. Aubyn's, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon.</i>
855	1889	MAYNE, REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD C., C.B., M.P., 101 Queen's Gate, S.W.
	1888	MEATH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 83 Lancaster Gate, W.
	1889	MECREDY, JAMES, 28 Westmoreland Street, Dublin, and University Club, Dublin.
	1878	MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.
	1886	MELHUISE, WILLIAM, <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
860	1888	MENPES, MORTIMER, <i>Osborn Lodge, Fulham, S.W.</i>
	1872	MEREWETHER, F. L. S., <i>Ingatstone Hall, Ingatstone, Essex.</i>
	1889	METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1877	†METCALFE, FRANK E., 35 Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.
	1878	MENBURN, WILLIAM R., 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.
865	1890	MILBOURNE, CHARLES KINGSLEY, 25 Lime Street, E.C.

Year of Election.		
	1888	MILES, AUDLEY C., 34 Pont Street, S.W.
	1889	MILLER, ARTHUR, care of Bank of Victoria, 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.
	1889	MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, Craven House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
	1889	MILLER, ROBERT S., 67 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
870	1874	†MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 112 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1883	MILNER, ROBERT, Caldwell Lodge, Great Marlow; and 24 & 25 Fore Street, E.C.
	1890	MITCHELL, WILLIAM, 25 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
	1884	MITCHENER, JOHN, Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.E.
	1878	MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 24 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.
875	1883	MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, St. Petroc Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall.
	1891	MOLLE, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, 74 Princes Square, W.
	1869	MONCK, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., 78 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.
	1884	†MONRO, MALCOLM, Ellergreen, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire, N.B.
	1884	MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
880	1869	MONTEFIORE, JACOB, 35 Hyde Park Square, W.
	1877	MONTEFIORE, J. B., 36 Kensington Gardens Square, W.
	1885	MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 1 Cloisters, Temple, E.C.
	1889	MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P., 35 Hyde Park Square, W.
	1873	MOODIE, G. P., care of Messrs. R. S. Taylor, Son, & Co., 4 Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.
885	1885	MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
	1890	MOORE, HENRY F., 5 Claremont Road, St. Margaret's, Twickenham.
	1888	MOORE, J. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., 51 Canning Street, Liverpool.
	1884	MOORE, JOHN, 23 Knight-riding Street, E.C.
	1883	†MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
890	1885	MORRING, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., The Manor House, Watford.
	1886	MORGAN, THE RT. HON. GEORGE OSBORNE, Q.C., M.P., 59 Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
	1882	†MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, M.P., 13 The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.
	1868	MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1884	MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
895	1882	MORRIS, D., M.A., F.L.S., Assistant Director, Royal Gardens, Kew, S.W.
	1885	MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 14 Dowgate Hill, E.C.
	1886	MORRISON, WALTER, M.P., Malham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1889	†MORROGH, JOHN, M.P., Military Road, Cork.
	1869	MORT, WILLIAM, 1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
900	1891	MORTEN, ALEXANDER, 17 St. Oswald's Road, West Brompton, S.W.
	1886	MOSENTHAL, CAPTAIN FREDK. (4th Batt. Yorks. Regiment), Marske Hall, Richmond, Yorks.
	1885	MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23 Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.
	1885	†MOSES, CHARLES, Kylesmore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.; and 46 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
	1884	MOSESE, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., 26 West Cromwell Road, S.W.
905	1881	MOVAT, FREDERIC JOHN, M.D., 12 Durham Villas, Kensington, W.

Year of Election	
1885	†MUIR, ROBERT, <i>Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.</i>
1891	MUIRHAD, JOHN, 23 <i>Regency Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1886	MURRAY, ALEXANDER KEITH, <i>Glen Buckie, Comrie, Perthshire, N.B.</i>
1880	MURRAY, W. M., 28 <i>Finsbury Street, E.C.</i>
910 1884	MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., <i>Furzebank, Torquay; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1889	MYERS, ALEXANDER, 125 <i>Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.</i>
1875	†NAIEN, JOHN, <i>Garth House, Torr's Park Road, Ilfracombe.</i>
1889	NASH, ROBERT L., "British Australasian" Office, 31 <i>Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1881	NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6 <i>Hansell Street, E.C.</i>
915 1885	NATHAN, LOUIS A., <i>Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1890	NAUNTON, GEORGE HERBERT, 75 <i>Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1874	†NAX, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.C. (<i>Port Louis, Mauritius</i>), care of <i>Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie, & Co., 9 Idol Lane, E.C.</i>
1881	NEAVE, EDWARD S., 7 <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.</i>
1881	NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, <i>The Ferns, Weybridge.</i>
920 1881	NELSON, EDWARD MONTAGU, <i>Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.</i>
1885	NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, <i>The Lawn, Warwick.</i>
1882	NESB, GAVIN PARKER, 19 <i>Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1889	NESTLE, WILLIAM D., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1888	NEUMANN, SIGMUND, <i>Warnford Court, E.C.</i>
925 1889	NEWILL, HENRY H., 70 <i>Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, W.</i>
1886	NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 <i>Bunhill Row, E.C.</i>
1891	NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 72 <i>Holland Road, W.</i>
1868	NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., <i>The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.</i>
1887	NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 51 <i>St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.</i>
930 1884	NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 5 <i>Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1891	NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B., C.M., <i>Ventnor Lodge, Chislehurst.</i>
1881	NIHILL, PAUL H., care of <i>Messrs. Banks & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	NIVEN, GEORGE, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1889	NIYSON, ROBERT, <i>Warnford Court, E.C.</i>
935 1880	NORTH, CHARLES, <i>Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.</i>
1878	NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>Rowley Hall, Rowley Regis.</i>
1882	†NORTH, HARRY, <i>Crichton Club, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
1880	NOURSE, HENRY, <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	NOVELLI, L. W., <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
940 1885	NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., <i>Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1874	NUTT, R. W., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1883	OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., <i>Larksmeads, Staveley Road, Eastbourne.</i>
1889	O'BRIEN, WILLIAM F., 95 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1876	OHLMAN, JAMES L., <i>Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.</i>
945 1888	OHMANNET, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G., <i>Crown Agent for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
1875	†OFFENHEIM, HERMANN, 17 <i>Rue des Londres, Paris.</i>
1875	OFFENHEIMER, JOSEPH, 62 <i>Brown Street, Manchester.</i>
1886	OSBORN, JOHN LEE, 32 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1889	OSBORNE, ALICK, <i>care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchlin Lane, E.C.</i>
950	1883	†OSBORNE, CAPTAIN FRANK, <i>Radway Grange, Kineton.</i>
	1882	OSBORNE, P. HILL, <i>Karenga, Bath Road, Cheltenham.</i>
	1889	OSBURN, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E. (New Brunswick Emigration Agent), 24 <i>Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.</i>
	1882	OSWALD, WM. WALTER, <i>National Bank of Australasia, 123 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
	1872	OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
955	1886	OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 9 <i>Westbourne Crescent, W.</i>
	1890	OWEN, P. BERRY, 102a <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1880	OWEN, SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., 2 <i>The Residences, South Kensington Museum, S.W.</i>
	1879	†PADDON, JOHN, <i>Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.</i>
	1890	PADDON, WM. EDWIN, 29 <i>Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
960	1885	PALMER, WILLIAM ISAAC, J.P., <i>Hillside, Reading, Berks.</i>
	1880	PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 <i>De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1889	†PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2 <i>Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
	1879	PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 58 <i>Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.</i>
	1888	PARK, A. STEELE, <i>care of London Joint Stock Bank, Princes Street, E.C.</i>
965	1880	PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25 <i>Lime Street, E.C.</i>
	1886	PARKER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1881	PARKER, GEORGE B., <i>Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1889	†PARKER, HENRY, <i>care of Messrs. Finch & Co., Chesham.</i>
	1885	PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROYER, 24 <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.</i> ; 6 <i>Devonshire Place, W.</i> ; and <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
970	1888	PASTEUR, HENRY, 19 <i>Queen Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1869	PATERSON, JOHN, 7 & 8 <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i> ; and 17 <i>Holland Park, W.</i>
	1886	†PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 & 8 <i>Australian Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1885	PATON, JAMES, 2 <i>Bath Terrace, Instow, North Devon; and Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1887	PATTERSON, MYLES, 28 <i>Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.</i>
975	1881	PAUL, HENRY MONCRIEFF, 12 <i>Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.</i>
	1880	PAYNE, JOHN, 34 <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Kathlamba, The Avenue, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
	1881	†PEACE, WALTER (Natal Government Emigration Agent), 21 <i>Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
	1877	PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 <i>Milton Street, Finsbury, E.C.</i>
	1877	PEACOCK, J. M., 27 <i>Milton Street, Finsbury, E.C.</i>
980	1885	†PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., 1 <i>St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1887	PEARS, WALTER, 5 & 6 <i>Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1888	PECK, GEORGE, 25 <i>Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
	1878	†PEEK, CUTHBERT EDGAR, <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
	1883	†PEEK, SIR HENRY W., BART., <i>Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.</i>
985	1886	PEEL, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Fair View, Sunningdale, Berks; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1879	PELLY, LEONARD, <i>Loughton Rectory, Essex.</i>
1882	PEMBERTON, H. W., <i>Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.</i>
1884	PENDER, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., <i>Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18 Arlington Street, S.W.</i>
1884	PENNEY, EDWARD C., <i>8 West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.</i>
990 1875	PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., <i>50 Union Grove, South Lambeth, S.W.</i>
1890	PERKINS, HENRY A., <i>care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.</i>
1880	PERRING, CHARLES, <i>Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1875	PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., <i>32 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1882	PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, <i>3 Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
995 1879	†PETHERICK, EDWARD A., <i>Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.</i>
1886	PHILLIPS, FRANK, <i>7 West Hoe Terrace, Plymouth.</i>
1889	PHILLIPS, T. HUGHES, <i>Sussex Lodge, Bensham Manor Road, Thornton Heath.</i>
1890	PHILLIPS, WALTER, M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., <i>25 Belmont Park, Lewisham, S.E.; and 108 Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1884	PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., <i>Fowey, Cornwall.</i>
1000 1885	PINCKNEY, WILLIAM, <i>Milford Hill, Salisbury.</i>
1888	†PLANT, EDMUND H. T., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1882	PLEYDELL, T. G., <i>Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.</i>
1889	PLOWDEN, SIR WILLIAM C., K.C.S.I., M.P., <i>5 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.</i>
1884	PLUM, SAMUEL SWIRE, <i>Risplith, Weybridge.</i>
1005 1882	PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, <i>Union Mills, near Douglas, Isle of Man.</i>
1888	POLLARD, EDWARD H., <i>3 Elm Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1884	POOLE, JOHN B., <i>Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, 15 St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.</i>
1869	†POORE, MAJOR R., <i>Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury.</i>
1885	POSNO, CHARLES JAMES, <i>The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.</i>
1010 1886	†POTTER, JOHN WILSON, <i>2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
1887	POWER, EDMUND B., <i>Maisonette, Ailsa Road, St. Margaret's, Surrey.</i>
1876	PRAD, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, <i>39 Norfolk Square, W.</i>
1873	FRANCE, REGINALD H., <i>2 Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frogna, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1882	FRANKERD, PERCY J., <i>1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
1015 1881	FRANKERD, PETER D., <i>The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1868	PRATT, J. J., <i>79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
1885	PRECE, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Gothic Lodge, Wimbledon.</i>
1883	PREVITE, JOSEPH WEDDON, <i>Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.</i>
1881	PRICE, EVAN J., <i>27 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1020 1873	PRINCE, JOHN S., <i>8 Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1883	PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, <i>Stowport Villa, Salter's Hill, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and Brighton and County Club, Middle Street, Brighton.</i>
1891	PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., <i>United Service Club Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	CHARLES, 79 Onslow Square, S.W.

		Year of Election.	
		1890	PROCTOR, PHILIP F., <i>Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.</i>
1025		1874	PUGH, W. R., M.D., <i>64 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.</i>
		1889	PULLEN, HARRY, <i>Mercantile Agency Co. of Australia, 5 Lothbury, E.C.</i>
		1882	PURVIS, GILBERT, <i>5 Bow Churchyard, E.C.</i>
		1884	RADCLIFFE, P. COFLESTON, <i>Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and Union Club, S.W.</i>
		1887	RADFORD, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>Welbeck Mansions, 34 Cadogan Terrace, S.W.; and 1 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1030		1876	RAB, JOHN, M.D., LL.D, F.R.S., <i>4 Addison Gardens West, Kensington, W.</i>
		1888	RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, <i>70 & 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i>
		1882	RAINEY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, <i>Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.</i>
		1881	RALLI, PANDELI, <i>17 Belgrave Square, S.W.</i>
		1884	RAMSAY, ROBERT, <i>Howletts, Canterbury.</i>
1035		1872	RAMSDEN, RICHARD, <i>Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.</i>
		1889	RAND, EDWARD E., <i>Essex Villa, Wandsworth Common, S.W.; and 107 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
		1889	†RANDALL, EUGENE T., <i>27 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and 6 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.</i>
		1887	RANKEN, PETER, <i>Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.</i>
		1880	†RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., <i>35 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.</i>
1040		1882	RAWSON, SIE RAWSON W., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>68 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
		1889	RAYMOND, REV. C. A., <i>The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.</i>
		1890	READ, WILLIAM HENRY M., C.M.G., <i>9 Petersham Terrace, Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
		1881	†REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>6 Great Stanhope Street, W.</i>
		1880	REDPATH, PETER, <i>The Manor House, Chislehurst, Kent.</i>
045		1889	REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., <i>45 Tisbury Road, Hove, Brighton.</i>
		1886	REID, DAVID, A.Inst.C.E., <i>Thomaneau House, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
		1870	REID, GEORGE, <i>79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.</i>
		1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, <i>6 East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
		1888	RENTON, A. WOOD, <i>2 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1050		1879	REYETT, CAPT. RICHARD, <i>28 Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.</i>
		1890	†RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., <i>St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.</i>
		1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, <i>Alwyn House, Shortlands, Kent.</i>
		1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., <i>Chester House, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
		1891	RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "British Trade Journal," <i>113 Cannon Street, E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.</i>
1055		1890	ROBERTS, CHARLES GAY, <i>Collards, Haslemere, Surrey.</i>
		1884	ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, <i>Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.</i>
		1886	ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER MILNE, M.D., <i>Gonville House, Alton Road, Roehampton, S.W.</i>
		1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., <i>Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.; and 11 Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
		1889	ROBERTSON, JOHN, <i>Stock Exchange, E.C.</i>
1060		1887	ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., <i>22 Conduit Street, W.</i>

Year of Election.	
1884	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., <i>Greta House, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1869	ROBINSON, COLONEL C. W., C.B., 10 <i>Hyde Park Gate, S.W.</i> ; and <i>War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1889	ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND, <i>Red Brick House, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, F.S.S., 31 <i>Spencer Road, Putney, S.W.</i>
1065 1889	ROBINSON, ISAAC, 107 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1881	†ROBINSON, JAMES SALKELD, <i>Roachbank, Rochdale.</i>
1890	ROBINSON, WILLIAM, 4 <i>Mount Park, Ealing, W.</i>
1878	ROGERS, MURRAY, <i>Fowey, Cornwall.</i>
1891	ROGERSON, JOHN, <i>Croxdale Hall, Durham.</i>
1070 1888	ROHMER, W. J., <i>The Cedars, St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton.</i>
1886	ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5 <i>Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.</i>
1885	ROME, ROBERT, 45 <i>Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1883	ROME, THOMAS, <i>Charlton House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.</i>
1886	ROMILLY, CHARLES E., <i>High Park, Droitwich.</i>
1075 1888	†RONALD, BYRON L., 14 <i>Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.</i>
1876	RONALD, R. B., <i>Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1888	ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. Oxon., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 <i>Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>
1080 1881	†ROSEBURY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 38 <i>Berkeley Square, W.</i> ; and <i>Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.</i>
1891	ROSS, ALEXANDER, <i>St. Kierans, York Road, West Norwood, S.E.</i>
1888	ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8 <i>Collingham Gardens, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	ROSS, HAMILTON, 22 <i>Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1885	ROSS, HUGH C., <i>Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.</i>
1085 1880	ROSS, JOHN, <i>Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.</i> ; and 63 <i>Finsbury Pavement, E.C.</i>
1882	ROSS, J. GRAFTON, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1881	ROTH, H. LING, 3 <i>Park Terrace, Lightcliffe, near Halifax.</i>
1891	ROWELL, T. IRVINE, M.D., C.M.G., 8 <i>Redcliffe Square, S.W.</i>
1889	ROYDS, CHARLES JAMES, <i>Fyfield House, Andover</i> ; and <i>Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1090 1890	ROYDS, EDMUND M., <i>Fyfield House, Andover</i> ; and <i>Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.</i>
1870	RUSSELL, P. N., <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i> ; and 66 <i>Queensborough Terrace, W.</i>
1876	RUSSELL, THOMAS, <i>Haremare Hall, Hurstgreen, Sussex.</i>
1878	RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59 <i>Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
1875	RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, <i>Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1095 1879	†RUSSELL, T. R., 18 <i>Church Street, Liverpool.</i>
1886	SALFIELD, ALFRED.
1886	SACRÉ, ALFRED L., C.E., 60 <i>Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 <i>Aldersgate Street, E.C.</i>
1890	SALAMAN, ABRAHAM, 46 <i>Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.</i>
1100 1890	SALMON, EDWARD G., 5 <i>Ledbury Road, Bayswater, W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1874 SAMUEL, SIR SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales),
9 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1874 †SANDERSON, JOHN, *Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.*
- 1889 SANDFORD, COLONEL SIR HERBERT B., R.A., K.C.M.G., *West Hill
House, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1873 SASOON, ARTHUR, 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- 1105 1884 SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, *Twyfordbury, Croydon.*
- 1885 SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., *Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.*
- 1887 SCALES, G. MCARTHUR, 4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and *St.
Heliers, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N.*
- 1886 SCALES, HERBERT F., 9 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
- 1885 †SCARTE, LEYSON E., M.A., *Keverstone, Manor Road, Bournemouth.*
- 1110 1877 SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 Lowndes Square, S.W.
- 1889 SCHOLEY, J. CRAMFIELD, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 1885 SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., *Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and
Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1879 SCLANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10 Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
- 1884 SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, *Board of Trade Office, Custom House
Dublin.*
- 1115 1872 SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.
- 1889 SCOTT, MAJOR-GENERAL ALEX. DE COURCY, R.E., 86 Cornwall Gardens,
S.W.; and *Junior United Services Club, S.W.*
- 1885 SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., 7 Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, S.W.; and
United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- 1890 SCOTT, ARTHUR JERVOISE, *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants.*
- 1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Boxgrove, Guildford.*
- 1120 1887 SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, *Kilmoney, Oakhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 11
Distaff Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1882 SCOTT, ROBERT, *Connaught House, Harlesden, N.W.*
- 1887 SCOTT, WILLIAM H. B., 5 & 6 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
- 1885 SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, *Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.*
- 1885 SEDDON, ARTHUR, 8 Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.
- 1125 1881 SELBY, PRIDEAUX, *Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4 Threadneedle
Street, E.C.*
- 1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., 64 Grosvenor Road, Dublin.
- 1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAU, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
- 1871 SEROCOLD, G. PEARCE, *Cherrykinton, Torquay.*
- 1887 SEVERN, WALTER, 9 Earl's Court Square, S.W.
- 1130 1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and
75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.*
- 1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, 24 Rood Lane, E.C.
- 1879 SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDDRINGTON, *Castle Semple, Lockwinnoch, Ren-
frewshire, N.B.*
- 1876 SHAW, COLONEL E. W., 44 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.
- 1889 SHAW, FREDERICK C., 7 Greencroft Gardens, Finchley New Road, N.W.
- 1135 1886 SHENNAN, DAVID A., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1879 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, 25 Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1887 SHEPPARD, WM. FLEETWOOD, B.A., 2 Temple Gardens, E.C.]
- 1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., 87 Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and *Conser-
vative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*

Year of Election.	
1887	†SHIRE, ROBERT W., <i>Shirley, South Norwood Park, S.E.</i>
1140 1883	SHORT, CHARLES, <i>Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.</i>
1880	SHORTIDGE, SAMUEL, <i>18 St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1885	SIDET, CHARLES, <i>23 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1884	SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, <i>Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.</i>
1883	†SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., <i>Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.</i>
1145 1868	†SILVER, S. W., <i>3 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
1885	SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., <i>37 Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.</i>
1884	†SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>36 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., <i>care of Messrs. Burnett & Co, 123 Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1884	SINAUER, SIGISMUND, <i>9 Palace Gate, W.</i>
1150 1884	SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, <i>Meadow Bank, Culls, Aberdeen, N.B.</i>
1885	SINCLAIR, DAVID, <i>2 Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.</i>
1891	SIPPE, CHARLES H., <i>10 Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1883	SLADE, GEORGE P., <i>Kanimba, 33 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1887	SLADE, HENRY G., <i>16 Upper Montagu Street, Montagu Square, W.</i>
1155 1886	SLADEN, ST. BARRE, <i>Heathfield, Reigate.</i>
1886	SLAKENGER, RALPH, <i>9 Kensington Court, W.; and 56 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1891	†SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., <i>Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1886	SMITH, CLARENCE, J.P., <i>Mansion House Buildings, 4 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1889	SMITH, DAVID J., <i>140 West George Street, Glasgow.</i>
1160 1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, <i>19 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1885	SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, <i>Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
1888	SMITH, JAMES, <i>Office of "The Cape Argus," 25 Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1888	SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, <i>Coldamo, Stromness, Orkney; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
1886	SMITH, JOHN, <i>10 Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C.</i>
1165 1880	†SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.</i>
1884	SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., <i>Carston, Princes Park, Liverpool; and 7 Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1886	†SMITH, THOMAS HAWKINS, <i>Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.</i>
1884	SMITH, WALTER F., <i>8 Holland Park Terrace, W.</i>
1886	SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sundown House, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1170 1873	SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., <i>3 Grosvenor Place, S.W.; and Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.</i>
1886	SMITH-CUMMING, LIEUT. G. MANSFIELD, R.N., <i>Ardbrae, Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.</i>
1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNE, <i>Dinden, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	SPANIER, ADOLF, <i>114 Fellows Road, N.W.</i>

	Year of Election.	
1175	1889	SPARKES, SIDNEY, <i>Devonshire Villa, Grantham.</i>
	1890	SPENCE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, <i>Lea Hurst, Hoole, Chester; and 19A Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
	1891	SPENCE, PATRICK G., <i>57 Maida Vale, W.; and 17 Philpot Lane, E.C.</i>
	1870	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., <i>4 Bolton Gardens West, S.W.</i>
	1888	SPICKER, ALBERT, <i>Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1180	1887	SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, <i>68 Loundes Square, S.W.</i>
	1890	SPOTTISWOODE, GEORGE A., <i>3 Cadogan Square, S.W.</i>
	1889	SPRENT, JOHN S., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1883	†SPROSTON, HUGH, <i>11 Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
	1885	SQUIBB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., <i>Clothall Rectory, Baldock, Herts.</i>
1185	1879	STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., <i>19 Eaton Square, S.W.</i>
	1885	STALEY, T. P., <i>2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
	1891	STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., <i>26 Cockspur Street, S.W.</i>
	1886	†STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., <i>The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
	1878	STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueur Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.</i>
1190	1876	STEIN, ANDREW, <i>Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.</i>
	1887	STEVENSON, HUGH G., <i>73 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1876	STEVENSON, LEADER C., <i>73 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888	STEWART, ALEXANDER B., <i>Garth, Komerton Road, Beckenham.</i>
	1888	STEWART, CHARLES H., C.M.G., <i>49 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1195	1882	STEWART, CHARLES W. A., <i>14 Brechin Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1883	STEWART, EDWARD C., <i>14 Brechin Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1887	STEWART, ROBERT, <i>Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.</i>
	1881	STEWART, ROBERT M., <i>61 Milton Street, E.C.</i>
	1888	STEWART, THOMAS M., <i>Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1200	1886	STIRLING, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM, <i>7 Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.</i>
	1874	†STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., <i>Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1881	STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, <i>24 Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1877	STONE, F. W., B.C.L., <i>7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
	1879	STOTT, THOMAS, <i>Thornbank, Sutton, Surrey.</i>
1205	1882	†STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, <i>Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
	1890	STRACHAN, THOMAS Y., <i>Roseworth, Sylvan Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.; and 88 Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	STRAFFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>79 Eaton Square, S.W.; and Wrotham Park, Barnet.</i>
	1890	STRANGE, VINCENT W., <i>care of Mercantile Bank of Australia, 39 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1875	†STRANGWAYS, H. B. T., <i>Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1210	1880	†STREET, EDMUND, <i>Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.</i>
	1884	STREETER, G. SKELTON, <i>169 Piccadilly, W.; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1883	STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROGER, <i>Hampfield, Putney, S.W.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1884	STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.
	1890	STUART, KENNETH R., <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
1215	1887	STURGES, E. M., M.A., <i>Honeys, Wyford, Berks.</i>
	1878	SUTHERLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., <i>Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.</i>
	1891	SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, <i>Goring-on-Thames.</i>
	1891	SUTTON, LEONARD, <i>Cintra Lodge, Reading.</i>
	1868	SWALE, REV. H. J., M.A., J.P., <i>Ingfield Hall, Settle, Yorkshire.</i>
1220	1883	SWANEY, FRANCIS, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
	1889	SWIFT, DEAN, <i>Steynadorp, 100 Highbury New Park, N.</i>
	1890	SWINEBURNE, U. P., 39 Cadogan Square, S.W.
	1889	†SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., 17 Albert Square, Clapham Road, S.W.
	1876	SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62 Camden Square, N.W.
1225	1885	†TALLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
	1890	TANNER, PROFESSOR HENRY, M.R.A.C., 27 Mornington Crescent, Stanwick Road, West Kensington, W.
	1883	TANGYE, GEORGE, <i>Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1883	TANGYE, RICHARD, <i>Gilbertstone, Lyndon End, near Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
	1880	TAYLER, FRANK, F.R.G.S., 10 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1230	1876	TAYLOR, CHARLES J., 135 Cromwell Road, S.W.
	1887	TAYLOR, ERNEST C.
	1891	TAYLOR, HUGH L., 23 Phillimore Gardens, W.
	1885	TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.; and <i>St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.</i>
	1881	†TAYLOR, THEODORE C., <i>Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.</i>
1235	1891	TAYLOR, VICTOR A., <i>Redcot, Outram Road, Addiscombe, Surrey.</i>
	1881	TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1890	TENNANT, ROBERT, <i>Chapel House, Skipton.</i>
	1873	*TENNYSON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, D.C.L., <i>Aldworth, Haslemere, Surrey.</i>
	1889	†TERRY, CHARLES G., <i>Pembroke House, South Norwood, S.E.; and 6 East India Avenue, E.C.</i>
1240	1886	THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.</i>
	1881	THOMAS, JOHN, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
	1883	THOMPSON, ARTHUR BAILLY, <i>Sumatra, Bournemouth.</i>
	1888	THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 Cavendish Square, W.
	1890	†THOMPSON, SYDNEY, <i>Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.</i>
1245	1889	THOMSON, ALEXANDER, <i>Bartholomew House, E.C.</i>
	1876	THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, <i>The Old Rectory, Ashton, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.</i>
	1886	THORNE, WILLIAM, Messrs. <i>Stuttaford & Co., 49 Fore Street, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1877	THRUPP, LEONARD W., 51 Princes Square, Bayswater, W.
	1889	THURSBY, ARTHUR D., <i>Lyric Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>

	Year of Election	
250	1889	TIDEY, ERNEST, 3 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.; and The Ferns, Holmesdale Road, South Norwood, S.E.
	1891	TILLIE, ALEXANDER, Arthurlee, Orleans Road, Upper Holloway, N.
	1872	TINLINE, GEORGE, 12 Pembroke Square, Baywater, W.
	1883	†TINLIKE, JAMES MADDER, The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.
	1886	TOD, HENRY, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
1255	1882	TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 32 Watling Street, E.C.
	1875	TOOTH, FRED., Park Farm, Sevenoaks, Kent.
	1885	TOPHAM, WILLIAM H., C.E., 15 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
	1884	TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W., R.N., The Retreat, Chart Road, Reigate.
	1889	TOSH, JOHN, Camden Ridge, Chislehurst.
1260	1887	TOTTIE, WILLIAM HAROLD, 47 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
	1884	†TOWN, HENRY, Arkley House, Arkley, Barnet.
	1884	†TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.
	1889	TREDWEN, EDWARD B., 27 Walbrook, E.C.
	1888	TRENDELL, A. J. R., C.M.G., South Kensington Museum, S.W.
1265	1885	TRILL, GEORGE, Protea, Dodds Road, Reigate, Surrey.
	1878	TRIMMER, FREDERICK, care of Messrs. Hickie, Borman, & Co., 14 Waterloo Place, S.W.
	1885	TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
	1886	TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 Lombard Street, E.C.
	1887	TRYON, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., 5 Eaton Place, S.W.
1270	1890	TUCKER, THOMAS, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1883	TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, BART., G.O.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1878	†TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 80 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.
	1885	TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5 East India Avenue, E.C.
	1878	†TURNBULL, WALTER, Mount Henley, Sydenham Hill, Norwood, S.E.
1275	1885	TURNER, GORDON, Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
	1879	ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22 Pembroke Gardens, W.
	1883	†VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, New Zealand Agricultural Company, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
	1890	VANDERBYL, MICHAEL S., 187 Queen's Gate, S.W.
	1890	VANDERBYL, PHILIP, 51 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.; and Northwood, near Winchester.
1280	1882	VANDERBYL, PHILIP BREDÁ, 51 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
	1888	VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, Broad Street Avenue, E.C.
	1887	VAUTIN, CLAUDE, 42 Old Broad Street, E.C.
	1888	VEITCH, JAMES A., 12 Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
	1891	VICKERS, JOHN J., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
1285	1884	†VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1 Grosvenor Square, W.
	1890	VINCENT, J. E. MATTHEW, Cornwall Buildings, 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
	1879	VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G., 51 Victoria Street, S.W.
	1880	VOSS, HERMANN, Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Year of Election.	
	1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, <i>Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.</i>
1290	1881 WADE, CECIL L., <i>7 Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.</i>
	1884 WADE, NUGENT CHARLES, <i>St. Anne's Rectory, Soho, W.</i>
	1881 WADE, PAGET A., <i>34 Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
	1888 WADE, SEYMOUR, <i>6 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.</i>
	1889 †WAINWRIGHT, B. C., <i>F.R.Met.Soc., Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.</i>
1295	1886 WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., <i>Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.</i>
	1879 WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., <i>F.L.S., Belmont, Uxbridge.</i>
	1878 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, <i>K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Marlborough House, S.W.</i>
	1890 WALFORD, EDWARD J., <i>19 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.</i>
	1890 WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR G., <i>R.A., 1 Nightingale Place, Woolwich, S.E.</i>
1300	1890 WALKER, JOHN M., <i>Manorinum, Anerley, S.E.</i>
	1886 †WALKER, ROBERT J., <i>F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.</i>
	1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., <i>11 Curson Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
	1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, <i>Heronfield, Potters Bar.</i>
	1879 WALLER, WILLIAM N., <i>The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.</i>
1305	1882 WALLIS, H. B., <i>Addington, St. Mary's Road, Wimbledon.</i>
	1890 *WALLIS, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, SIR PROVO W. P., <i>G.C.B., Funtington House, near Chichester; and Hamonds' Plains, Nova Scotia.</i>
	1879 †WANT, RANDOLPH C., <i>32 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1886 WARE, THOMAS WEBB, <i>Thornlea, Eltham, Kent.</i>
	1886 WARNE, EDWARD.
1310	1882 WATERHOUSE, G. M., <i>Hawthornden, Torquay.</i>
	1886 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, <i>68 Great Cumberland Place, W.</i>
	1879 WATSON, E. GILBERT, <i>13 Jewin Crescent, E.C.</i>
	1877 *WATSON, J. FORBES, M.A., M.D., LL.D., <i>15 Pine Avenue, Westbourne, Bournemouth; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, <i>103 Southill Park, Hampstead Heath, N.W.; and 16 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
1315	1887 †WATT, HUGH, M.P., <i>107 St. George's Square, S.W.</i>
	1884 WATT, JOHN B., <i>Princes Street Chambers, E.C.</i>
	1889 WATTS, ARTHUR R., <i>6 St. John's Road, Wimbledon.</i>
	1881 WATTS, H. E., <i>62 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
	1888 †WATTS, JOHN, <i>Lytchett Matravers House, Poole.</i>
1320	1891 WEATHERLEY, CHARLES H., <i>British South Africa Co., 19 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and East Lodge, Bexley Heath, Kent.</i>
	1880 WEBB, HENRY B., <i>7 Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.</i>
	1869 WEBB, WILLIAM, <i>Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.</i>
	1886 WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, <i>10 Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.</i>
	1881 WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, M.P., <i>83 Belgrave Road, S.W.</i>
1325	1881 WELCH, HENRY P., <i>Koo-y-ong, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and 10 Eastcheap, E.C.</i>
	1868 WELD, SIR FREDERICK A., <i>G.C.M.G., Chideock Manor, Bridport; and White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1883 WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, <i>Lulworth Castle, Wareham.</i>
	1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>23 St. James's Place, S.W.</i>
	1884. †WENDT, ERNST EMIL, D.C.L., <i>4 and 6 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.</i>

	Year of Election.	
1330	1887	WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, <i>Glencairn, Bournemouth.</i>
	1875	WESTERN, CHARLES R., <i>Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1888	WESTON, DYSON, 138 <i>Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1885	WETHERED, JOSEPH, <i>Clifton, near Bristol.</i>
	1877	WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117 <i>Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
1335	1880	WHARTON, HENRY, 19 <i>Beaufort Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1888	WHEELER, ARTHUR H., <i>Ashenground, Haywards Heath; and 188 Strand, W.C.</i>
	1878	WHEELER, CHARLES, 3 <i>Boulevard Gassoy, Lausanne, Switzerland.</i>
	1881	†WHEELER, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., <i>Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.</i>
	1890	WHITE, ARNOLD HENRY, 30 <i>York Street, Portman Square, W.</i>
1340	1881	WHITE, LEEDHAM, 25 <i>Cranley Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1873	WHITE, ROBERT, 86 <i>Marine Parade, Brighton; and 19A Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
	1876	WHITEHEAD, HERBERT M., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1882	WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 <i>Milk Street Buildings, E.C.</i>
	1886	WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1345	1885	WIENHOLT, EDWARD, <i>Bifrons, Canterbury.</i>
	1883	WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, <i>Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
	1885	WILKINS, ALFRED, 43 <i>Earl's Court Square, S.W.</i>
	1886	WILKINSON, FREDERICK, 126 <i>Holland Road, W.</i>
	1883	WILKINSON, MONTAGU C., 72 <i>Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1350	1885	WILLIAMS, WM. HENRY, 23 <i>Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.</i>
	1883	WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., 4 <i>College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.</i>
	1890	WILLIAMS, CAMPBELL, 62 <i>Welbeck Street, W.</i>
	1884	WILLIAMS, JAMES, <i>Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.</i>
	1888	WILLIAMS, WALTER E., <i>Bellevue, Sidcup, Kent.</i>
1355	1874	WILLIAMS, W. J., <i>Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
	1889	WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 149 <i>West George Street, Glasgow.</i>
	1887	†WILLIAMSON, JOHN, 5 <i>Montagu Terrace, Richmond, S.W.; and Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.</i>
	1879	WILLIS, EDWARD, 72 <i>Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
	1874	WILLS, GEORGE, 3 <i>Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.</i>
1360	1886	WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., <i>Chelsea Lodge, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.</i>
	1886	†WILSON, JOHN, 93 <i>Cromwell Road, S.W.</i>
	1878	WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, care of <i>Queensland National Bank, 29 Lombard Street, E.C.</i>
	1889	WILSON, J. W., <i>Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey.</i>
	1879	†WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, M.P., 10 <i>Grosvenor Square, W.; and Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.</i>
1365	1890	WILSON, WILLIAM, <i>Parkholme, East Sheen, S.W.</i>
	1868	†WOLFF, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., <i>Teheran, Persia; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
	1891	WOOD, ALFRED, <i>Ravenstone, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
	1888	WOOD, J. S., <i>Century Club, 12 Grafton Street, W.</i>

Year of Election		
	1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 8 <i>St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.</i>
1370	1890	WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 <i>Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1885	WOODWARD, CALB RICHARD, <i>Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
	1884	WOODWARD, JAMES E., <i>Berily House, Bickley.</i>
	1886	WORSFOLD, W. BASIL, M.A. Oxon, <i>St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.</i>
	1891	WRIGHT, HENRY, <i>Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1375	1891	WYLAM, EDWARD, 110 <i>Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.</i>
	1883	WYLLIE, HARVEY, <i>Balgownie, Bromley, Kent.</i>
	1875	YARLEY, SAMUEL, <i>New South Wales Government Office, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
	1888	YATES, LEOPOLD, 54 <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
	1868	YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., <i>Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>
1380	1889	YOUNG, EDMUND MACKENZIE, 21 <i>Palace Gate, W.</i>
	1890	YOUNG, EDWARD G., 2 <i>Great Western Road, Westbourne Park, W.; and care of Messrs. L. Thomas & Co., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.</i>
	1869	†YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 <i>Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
	1888	YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 <i>Gloucester Street, S.W.</i>
	1890	YVILLE, ANDREW B., 63 <i>NeVERN Square, Earl's Court, S.W.</i>

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.		
1385	1889	ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.
	1884	†ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
	1889	ABBOTT, HENRY M., Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.
	1885	ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1891	A'BECKETT, MARSHAM E., Surbiton, Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales.
1390	1886	ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1883	†ABURBOW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1878	ACKROYD, EDWARD JAMES, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).
	1891	ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, Holnicote, Canterbury, New Zealand.
	1883	ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., Tarndale, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1395	1889	ACUTT, ROBERT N., Durban, Natal.
	1891	ADAMS, GEORGE HILL, Melbourne, Australia.
	1890	ADAMSON, ROBERT, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.
	1890	ADAMSON, WILLIAM A., Melbourne, Australia.
	1890	ADDIS, WILLIAM JUDSON, C.E., Bassein, Burma.
1400	1891	ADDISON, GLENTWORTH W. F., Stipendiary Magistrate, 9 Wylde Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1877	ADOLPHUS, EDWIN.
	1887	†ADYE, CAPTAIN GOODSON, Aurungabad, Deccan, India.
	1881	AGLEN, CAPTAIN A. T., Ladysmith, Natal.
	1881	AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., Hobart, Tasmania.
1405	1881	AGOSTINI, EDGAR, Barrister-at-Law, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
	1885	AHEARNE, SURGEON-MAJOR JOSEPH, Townsville, Queensland.
	1889	AIKMAN, JAMES, care of Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	†AIRETH, ALEXANDER, Durban, Natal.
	1884	†AITKEN, JAMES, Geraldton, Western Australia.
1410	1890	AITKEN, JAMES, care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.
	1876	AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., Maritzburg, Natal.
	1888	ALBRECHT, HENRY B., Weston, Mooi River, Natal.
	1883	ALEXANDER, JOHN GYSBART, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1890	ALEXANDER, JOHN W., A.R.I.B.A., Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.
1415	1883	ALEXANDER, WILLIAM WATKIN, P.O. Box 304, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1881	ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1887	ALLAN, GORDON, Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.
	1872	ALLAN, HON. G. W., Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.
	1883	ALLAN, WILLIAM, Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.
1420	1883	ALDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Travelling Commissioner, Freetown Sierra Leone (Corresponding Secretary).
	1891	ALLEN, ALFRED, 19 Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Year of Election.	
1886	ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, <i>Torteth, the Glebe, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	†ALLEN, JAMES, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1887	ALLEN, J. SHILLITO, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1425 1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, J.P., <i>Kimberley Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	ALLEN, S. NESBITT, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1882	ALLEN, THAINE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	†ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., <i>The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1887	ALLSOPP, REV. JOHN, <i>Donnington, Cato Ridge, Natal.</i>
1430 1888	ALMOND, CAPTAIN THOMAS M., F.R.A.S., <i>Port Master, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	AMBROSE, POUAN AMBROSE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1886	AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1888	AMPELTT, GEORGE T., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	†ANDERSON, DICKSON, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1435 1886	ANDERSON, FRANK, <i>Assistant-Surveyor, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1880	ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1881	ANDERSON, JAMES F., <i>Bel-Air, Grande Savanne, Mauritius.</i>
1886	ANDERSON, WILLIAM GEORGE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1440 1889	†ANDREW, DUNCAN C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1878	†ANDREWS, WILLIAM, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1879	†ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Collingrove, South Australia.</i>
1445 1886	ANGOVE, W. H., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1886	†ANFAND, GEORGE, M.D., <i>St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, <i>Laurvig, Norway.</i>
1879	ARCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Gracemere, Queensland.</i>
1450 1880	ARCHIBALD, SIR ADAMS G., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
1889	ARMERISTE, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1887	ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	ARMYTAGH, BERTRAND, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	ARMYTAGH, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1455 1886	ARNELL, C. C., <i>125 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	ARNOLD, JAMES F., <i>Milbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	†ARNOT, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, <i>South Sea Islands.</i>
1886	ASHLEY, EDWARD CHARLES, <i>Audit Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1460 1886	ASHMORE, ALEX. M., <i>Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., <i>168 Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†ATHERSTONE, GUYRON D., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Touws River, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	ATHERSTONE, W. GUYRON, M.D., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1885	†ATKINSON, A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Stewart & Holmes, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1465 1880	†ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1887	ATKINSON, JOHN M., M.B., <i>Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1889	ATKINSON, LEWIS, <i>Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	† ATKINSON, R. HOPE, <i>Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	† ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, <i>Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1470	1878	† AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1881	AUSTIN, HENRY W., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1877	AUSTIN, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM PERCY, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Guiana, Kingston House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1878	AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1885	BACK, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>General Manager, Government Railways, Launceston, Tasmania.</i>
1475	1883	BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., <i>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	† BAGOT, GEORGE, <i>Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	† BAILEY, ABE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	BAILLIE, SIR GEORGE, BART., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, <i>Union Steamship Company.</i>
1480	1887	BAIRD, A. REID, <i>Leighton Hall, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1882	BAKEWELL, JOHN W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1876	BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., <i>Chingford, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	† BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	BALL, CAPTAIN E., <i>R.N.R.</i>
1485	1882	BALL, THOMAS J., J.P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	† BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1887	† BALME, ARTHUR, <i>Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.</i>
	1875	BAM, J. A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	BANKART, FREDERICK J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1490	1879	BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1889	BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Rose Belle, Mauritius.</i>
	1891	BARBER, CHARLES, C.C. and R.M., <i>Alexandria, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	BARBER, HILTON, J.P., <i>Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	BARCLAY, CHARLES J., <i>Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1495	1886	BARKER, CHARLES F., <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1891	BARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	BARNARD, SAMUEL, J.P., <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1887	BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., <i>Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1890	† BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1500	1883	† BARNETT, E. ALGERNON, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1885	† BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1891	† BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	BARROW, H., <i>Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1884	† BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, <i>Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1505	1883	BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1875	BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., <i>Judge President, Eastern District Court, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1875	BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., <i>Resident Magistrate, The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., " <i>Moolbong</i> ," <i>Booligal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	BARTON, GEORGE W., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1510 1880	BARTON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1886	BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	BATTEN, H. J. L., <i>The Athenæum, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	BATTEN, HON. ROBERT, Collector-General, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1882	†BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1515 1889	BATT, HAROLD J. L., <i>Mount Sebert Estate, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1889	BATT, SEBERT C. E., M.A., <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1887	BATLEY, CAPTAIN ARDEN L., <i>W. I. Regt., Sierra Leone.</i>
1885	†BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, <i>Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1890	BAYLIS, JOHN, <i>Embekelweni, Swaziland.</i>
1520 1886	†BAYNES, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Nels Rest, Upper Umlass, Natal.</i>
1877	BAYNES, HON. MR. JUSTICE THOMAS, <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1880	BEARD, CHARLES HALMAN, Solicitor-General, <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1885	†BEATTIE, JOHN ANDREW BELL, <i>Belise, British Honduras.</i>
1889	BECK, A. W., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1525 1889	†BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1882	†BECK, JOHN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†BECKETT, THOMAS WM., <i>Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Fauresmith, Orange Free State.</i>
1887	†BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1530 1872	BEERE, D. M., P.O. Box 345, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1884	BEETHAM, GEORGE, <i>Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1877	BEETHAM, WILLIAM H., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1891	BEGG, ALEXANDER, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1887	BEILBY, EDWIN THOMAS, 91 <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1535 1887	BEILBY, E. T. O'REILLY, 91 <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	BELISARIO, DR. JOHN, 4 <i>Lyons Terrace, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	BELL, GEO. F., <i>care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, <i>Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1886	BELL, JOHN W., Attorney-at-Law, <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1540 1886	BELL, JOSHUA T., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Public Works, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	BELL, W. A. D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	†BELLAIRES, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, <i>Château Margot, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1886	BELLAMY, GEORGE C., <i>Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
1545 1888	†BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.Inst.C.E., Superintendent of Public Works, <i>Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
1888	BELLAMY, JOSEPH E. B., C.E., <i>Mullin's River, British Honduras.</i>
1887	BELLW, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, J.P., <i>Cape Police, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	BENINGFIELD, S. F., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	†BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, <i>Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1550 1885	BENNETT, ALFRED, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	†BENNETT, CHRIS., <i>Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.</i>
1889	BENNETT, CLAYTON, <i>Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1885	BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Réunion</i> .
	1880	BENNETT, GEORGE, M.D., 167 <i>William Street</i> , Sydney, <i>New South Wales</i> .
1555	1887	BENNETT, JOHN, care of <i>National Bank of Australasia</i> , Adelaide, <i>South Australia</i> .
	1891	BENNETT, J. V., Civil Service, <i>Port Louis</i> , <i>Mauritius</i> .
	1880	BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, Assistant Colonial Treasurer, <i>Freetown</i> , <i>Sierra Leone</i> .
	1885	BENSON, WM., <i>Newtown</i> , near Hobart, <i>Tasmania</i> .
	1875	BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1560	1887	BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., <i>Sydney</i> , <i>New South Wales</i> .
	1878	BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY S., <i>Suva</i> , <i>Fiji</i> .
	1880	BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, Vice-President, Federal Council of the <i>Leeward Islands</i> , <i>Shadwell</i> , <i>St. Kitts</i> .
	1880	BERRY, ALEXANDER, <i>Kingston P. O.</i> , <i>Jamaica</i> .
	1885	BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, <i>Roy Cove</i> , <i>Falkland Islands</i> .
1565	1887	†BETHUNE, GEORGE M., <i>Le Ressouvenir</i> , <i>East Coast</i> , <i>British Guiana</i> .
	1888	†BETTELHEIM, HENRI, <i>Johannesburg</i> , <i>Transvaal</i> .
	1891	BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, <i>Brindley Park</i> , <i>Merriwa</i> , <i>New South Wales</i> .
	1889	BEVERIDGE, GEORGE, <i>Kimberley</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1884	BETTON, ERASMUS, care of Messrs. <i>Phillips & Co., Limited</i> , <i>Bombay</i> , <i>India</i> .
1570	1883	BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., <i>St. Denis</i> , <i>Bourbon</i> , <i>Réunion</i> .
	1884	†BICKFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide</i> , <i>South Australia</i> .
	1881	†BIDEN, A. G.
	1889	†BIDEN, WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1884	BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., <i>Pihautea</i> , <i>Wairarapa</i> , <i>Wellington</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> .
1575	1886	BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., Comptroller of <i>Burma</i> , <i>Rangoon</i> , <i>Burma</i> .
	1884	BILLING, RICHARD ANNESLEY, <i>Seaforth</i> , <i>St. Kilda</i> , <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1877	BIRCH, A. S., <i>Fitzherbert Terrace</i> , <i>Wellington</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> .
	1883	BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, <i>Penang</i> , <i>Straits Settlements</i> .
	1873	BIRCH, W. J., <i>Stoneycroft</i> , <i>Napier</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> .
1580	1887	†BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, <i>Georgetown</i> , <i>British Guiana</i> .
	1890	BIRD, S. DOUGAN, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 156 <i>Collins Street East</i> , <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1891	BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., <i>Western Australia</i> .
	1891	BLACK, VICTOR, M.B., C.M., <i>Queensland</i> .
	1889	†BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., <i>Port Elizabeth</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1585	1888	BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., <i>Mont Alto</i> , <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1886	BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1882	†BLAGROVE, MAJOR HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars), <i>Muttra</i> , <i>N.W.P.</i> , <i>India</i> ; and <i>Army and Navy Club</i> , <i>Pall Mall</i> , <i>S.W.</i>
	1888	BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., <i>Mount Frere</i> , <i>Griqualand East</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1889	†BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, <i>Port Elizabeth</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
1590	1889	†BLAINE, HERBERT F., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Grahamstown</i> , <i>Cape Colony</i> .
	1884	BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Singapore</i> .
	1884	†BLAIZE, RICHARD BEALE, <i>Lagos</i> , <i>West Africa</i> .
	1889	BLAKE, ARTHUR P., <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Australia</i> .
	1888	†BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House</i> <i>Kingston</i> , <i>Jamaica</i> .
1595	1886	BLAND, R. H., <i>Clunes</i> , <i>Victoria</i> , <i>Australia</i> .

Year of Election.	
1889	BLAND, R. N., Collector of Revenue, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	BLANK, OSCAR, 6 <i>gr. Bckerstrasse, Hamburg.</i>
1889	†BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS, <i>Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	BLUNDELL, M. P., <i>Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1600 1891	BLYTH, DANIEL W., Civil Service, <i>Galle, Ceylon.</i>
1890	†BODY, REV. C. W. E., D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor, <i>Trinity College, Toronto Canada.</i>
1890	†BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, <i>care of Chartered Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony</i>
1888	BOGLE, JAMES LINTON, M.B., District Surgeon, <i>Victoria West, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1605 1881	BOIS, HENRY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1889	BOLGER, FRANK L., J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	BOND, HERBERT W., <i>Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1890	BOND, HON. ROBERT, M.L.A., Colonial Secretary, <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1610 1890	BONNIN, ALFRED, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1890	BONNIN, ALFRED, JUN., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1891	BONNIN, P. FRED., J.P., <i>Tchaba, Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1891	BOOKER, JOSEPH D., <i>Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1887	†BORLAND, ARCHIBALD M., <i>care of Messrs. Mutrie, Arthur, & Currie, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1615 1886	†BORTON, JOHN, <i>Casa Nuova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1889	BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, <i>Bettelheim Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1879	BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1883	BOULT, ARTHUR, <i>Strangways Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1620 1888	BOULT, PERCY S., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1883	BOUEDILLON, E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1879	BOURKE, HON. WELLESLEY, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1878	†BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., Lord Bishop of Pretoria, <i>Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1887	BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., M.L.C., Attorney-General, <i>Barbados.</i>
1625 1891	BOWEN, AUBREY, LL.R.C.P.I., M.R.C.S., 8 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	BOWEN, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, <i>Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1886	BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., Health Officer, <i>Barbados.</i>
1884	†BOWEN, THOMAS H., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†BOWEN, WILLIAM, <i>Williams Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1630 1889	BOWKER, JOHN MITFORD, <i>Tharfield, Lower Albany, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	BOWKER, HON. ROBERT MITFORD, M.L.C., <i>Glenavon, Somerset East, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1889	BOYLE, HON. CAVENDISH, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Gibraltar.</i>
1886	†BOYLE, FRANK, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1635 1881	†BOYLE, MOSES, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1879	BRADFIELD, JOHN L., <i>Dordrecht, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	BRADFORD, W. K., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	BRAITHWAITE, LOUIS G., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	BRANDAY, J. W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1640 1890	BRASSET, MAJOR W., <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>

		Year of Election.	
	1884	†BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P.,	<i>Mon Repos, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	BRAY, HENRY DAVID,	<i>Concord, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	†BRAY, HON. SIR JOHN COX, K.C.M.G., M.P.,	<i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	BREKESPEAR, THOMAS J.,	<i>Mount Bay, Jamaica.</i>
1645	1889	BREDELL, CHARLES,	<i>Barborton, Transvaal.</i>
	1888	BREITMEYER, LUDWIG,	<i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	BRETNALL, HON. F. T., M.L.C.,	<i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1889	BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S.,	<i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1874	BRIDGE, H. H.,	<i>Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1650	1881	BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER B., R.N.,	<i>Trawalla, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1880	BRIDGES, W. F.,	<i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1890	BRIGGS, HON. JOSEPH, M.L.C.,	<i>Nevis.</i>
	1889	BRIGGS, WM. AITON, P.O. Box 440,	<i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE,	<i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1655	1883	†BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN,	<i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	†BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER,	<i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	BRODIE, JAMES CHURCH,	<i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1888	BRODRICK, ALAN,	<i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	BRODRICK, ALBERT,	<i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1660	1889	BROOKS, DR. JAMES H.,	<i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1885	BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY,	<i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
		BROOME, H.E. SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G.,	<i>Government House, Barbados.</i>
	1885		
	1890	BROWN, A. SELWYN, C.E.,	<i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	BROWN, CHARLES F. E.,	<i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1665	1887	BROWN, EDGAR F.,	<i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	†BROWN, GARRETT, J.P.,	<i>Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	BROWN, JOHN CHARLES,	<i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888	BROWN, JOHN E.,	<i>Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	†BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE,	<i>Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.</i>
1670	1882	†BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P.,	<i>Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1889	BROWN, HON. RICHARD M., M.L.C.,	<i>District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1890	BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B.,	<i>High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1880	†BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C.,	<i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1888	BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P.,	<i>Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1675	1889	†BROWNE, THOMAS L.,	<i>Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†BROWNE, WILLIAM AGNEW, M.D.,	<i>Government Medical Officer, Bowen, Queensland.</i>
	1884	BRUCE, HON. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G.,	<i>Lieut.-Governor and Government Secretary, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	†BRUCE, GEORGE,	<i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	†BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER,	<i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1680	1887	†BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P.,	<i>Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST,	<i>Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.</i>
	1889	BRUNSKILL, EDWIN T.,	<i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1880	BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J.,	<i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P.,	<i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1685	1883	BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARK, M.H.R.,	<i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS,	<i>Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakele, Ceylon.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	†BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	BUCKLEY, GEORGE, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., <i>Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1690 1882	BUCKLEY, W. F. McLEAN, <i>Christchurch Club, New Zealand.</i>
1891	BUDD, JOHN CHAMBER, <i>Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.</i>
1881	BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, <i>Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1881	BULT, C. MANGIN, J.P., <i>Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1695 1869	BULWER, H.E. SIR HENRY ERNEST LYTTON, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Cyprus.</i>
1891	†BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, M.P., J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	BURDETT, FREDERICK D., <i>Kimberley, Western Australia.</i>
1878	BURFORD-HANCOCK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY J., C.M.G., <i>Gibraltar.</i>
1888	BURGESS, HON. W. H., M.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1700 1883	BURGES, HON. THOS., M.L.C., J.P., <i>The Bowes, Geraldton; and Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1871	BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S., <i>Assistant Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	†BURKINSHAW, HON. JOHN, M.L.C., <i>Advocate, Singapore.</i>
1879	BURNSIDE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR BRUCE L., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1886	†BURSTALL, BRYAN C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1705 1888	BURT, EDWARD J., <i>Submarine Telegraph Co., San Thomas, West Africa (vid Lisbon).</i>
1882	BURT, HON. SEPTIMUS, Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1889	BURTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, R.N.R., S.S. " <i>Coptic.</i> "
1889	BURTT, MAURICE, <i>care of Standard Bank, Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	BUSSEY, FRANK H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1710 1887	BUTCHER, SAMUEL, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1888	BUTLER, CHARLES A. V., M.E., F.G.S., <i>care of H. Eckstein, Esq., P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	BUTLER, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	BUTLER, VERE ALBAN, <i>Inspector of Police, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1872	BUTLER, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. F., K.C.B., <i>Alexandria, Egypt.</i>
1715 1888	BUTT, J. M., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1889	BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Durban, Natal.</i>
1890	†BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Denman Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†BUTTON, FREDERICK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	BZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1720 1885	CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	CADIZ, CHAS. FITZ WILLIAM, B.A., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1878	†CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., <i>Member of the Divisional Council, Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	CALCUTT, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Goodwood, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1879	CALDECOTT, HARRY S., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1725 1884	CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, <i>Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C.E., <i>Sungei Ujong (vid Singapore).</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1883	CALCOTT, JOHN HOPE, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886	CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., M.P., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1878	CAMPBELL, A. H., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1730	1873	CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., <i>Toronto, Canada</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1883	CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, <i>Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., <i>Government Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1883	CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G.
	1890	CAMPBELL, JAMES P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1735	1888	CAMPBELL, JOHN A. G., <i>Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1888	CANNING, M. F. ALFRED, M.L.A., <i>St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1889	CANTER, RICHARD A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	CAPE, ALFRED J., <i>Karoola, Edgediff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	CAPPEL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1740	1883	CAREW, WALTER R. H., <i>Sungei Ujong (via Singapore).</i>
	1877	CARGILL, EDWARD B., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	†CARGILL, HENRY S., <i>Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.</i>
	1889	†CARGILL, WALTER, <i>care of Colonial Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	CARLILE, JAMES WREN, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1745	1872	CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1886	†CARR, MARK WM., JUN., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1888	†CARRINGTON, COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
	1890	CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., <i>Carrington, Barbados.</i>
	1883	†CARRINGTON, HON. J. W., Q.C., C.M.G., D.C.L., <i>Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1750	1884	†CARRUTHERS, DAVID, <i>Plantation Waterloo, British Guiana.</i>
	1891	CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1886	CARTER, CHARLES C., <i>General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1878	CARTER, HIS EXCELLENCY GILBERT T., C.M.G., <i>Government House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1878	CASEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. J., C.M.G., <i>36 Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1755	1881	CASTELL, REV. CANON H. T. S., <i>Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	CASTELLA, HUBERT DE, <i>Rue da Murat, Fribourg, Switzerland.</i>
	1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., M.B., <i>Mahaica, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	CATOR, GEORGE C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	CAULFIELD, H. ST. GEORGE, <i>General Manager, Railway Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1760	1890	CAVE, HENRY, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
	1888	CAVE, HERBERT, B.A., F.C.S., <i>Croydon Goldfields, Queensland.</i>
	1889	CAVE, WM. RENDALL, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	CELLIERS, CHARLES ANDREAS, <i>Board of Executors, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1888	†CENTENO, LEON, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1765	1887	CHABAUD, JOHN A., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	CHADWICK, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1891	CHAFFET, WILLIAM B., <i>Mildura, Victoria, Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
	1882 CHAMBERS, JOHN, <i>Te Mata, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886 CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
1770	1891 CHAMBERS, ROLAND, F.R.G.S., <i>Blue Bush, Tafelberg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 CHANDLER, HON. WM. KILLMAN, M.L.C., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Barbados.</i>
	1881 CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., <i>Auditor-General, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1881 CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., M.P., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
	1890 CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., 39 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1775	1890 CHAPMAN, GEORGE S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1879 CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., 224 <i>Rue de Rivoli, Paris.</i>
	1890 CHAPMAN, STANFORD, 189 <i>William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1888 CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, M.L.C., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1780	1889 †CHAYTOR, JOHN C., <i>Tuamarina, Pictou, New Zealand.</i>
	1883 †CHESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, <i>Eagle Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1874 †CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND (Political Agent for Native Princes).
	1887 CHISHOLM, JAMES H., <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 †CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1785	1876 †CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887 CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, <i>Commissioner, St. Kitts.</i>
	1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., <i>Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
1790	1883 CLARENCE, HON. MR. JUSTICE LOVELL BURCHETT, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1887 CLARK, DOUGLAS, <i>Chapuguri Tea Company (Limited), Nagrakata P. O., Jalpaiguri, Bengal, India.</i>
	1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., <i>care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877 CLARK, JAMES MCCOSH, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1795	1890 CLARK, JOHN, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 CLARK, HON. JOHN P., M.L.C., <i>Shooter's Hill, Jamaica.</i>
	1882 †CLARK, WALTER J., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1880 CLARK, WILLIAM, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1800	1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., <i>Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 CLARKE, FREDERIC J., <i>Coverley Plantation, Barbados.</i>
	1887 CLARKE, HON. MR. JUSTICE FIELDING, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1886 CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. C. H., R.A., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, <i>Police Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1805	1890 CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. A., J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 †CLARKE, JOSEPH, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 CLARKE, COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
	1889 CLARKE, HON. WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 CLARKE, HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., <i>Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1810	1882 †CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, <i>Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Barbados.</i>
	1880 CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, <i>The Bungalow, Wakefield, New Zealand.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1878	DALR, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	†DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1900	1879	DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	†DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	DALY, THOMAS, <i>Lamaha House, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	DALY, WILLIAM JOHN, 132 <i>Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	DAMIAN, FRANCIS, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1905	1889	DANBY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1884	DANGAR, ALBERT AUGUSTUS, <i>Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	DARE, HON. JOHN JULIUS, M.C.P., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	DARLEY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1877	†DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1910	1887	†DAVEY, THOMAS J., <i>Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., <i>Beau Bassin, Mauritius.</i>
	1880	DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., <i>Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.</i>
	1889	†DAVIDSON, ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1915	1886	†DAVIDSON, W. E., CIVIL SERVICE, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1881	DAVIDSON, WILLIAM M., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1885	DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., <i>Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1891	DAVIES, GEORGE STEELE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1920	1886	†DAVIES, HON. SIR MATTHEW H., M.L.A., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1882	DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1880	DAVIS, H. E. HENDERSON, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1873	†DAVIS, N. DARNELL, Controller of Customs, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1925	1867	DAVIS, NUNA D., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1875	†DAVIS, P., JUN., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1888	DAVIS, WILLIAM HOLME, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1878	DAVSON, GEORGE L., <i>British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1880	DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., <i>Gawler, South Australia.</i>
1930	1890	DAWSON, A. L. HALKETT, M.A., <i>Grand Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	†DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1883	†DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.
	1884	DAWSON, WILLIAM, <i>Kaikoura, Princes Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	†DAY, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1935	1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	DEAN, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	DE LAMARE, LOUIS BERT, care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co, <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1878	DE LA MOTHE, E. A., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1887	DE LISA, ALFRED, 313 <i>George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1940	1885	DELY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, <i>Heyden Vi'vada.</i>

Year of Election.	
1883	DENISON, NOEL, Superintendent of Lower Perak, <i>Teluk Anson, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
1889	†DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	DENNY, THOMAS, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1945	1890 DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.
1881	DE PASS, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	DESBOROUGH, L. V., <i>New Belgium Land Company, Nylstroom, Transvaal.</i>
1889	DE SMIDT, ABRAHAM, Surveyor-Genl., <i>Highstead, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1950	1889 DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., <i>George, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	DE SOUZA, MORTIMER C., <i>7 Church Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1885	DESFARD, FITZGERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., <i>Kimberley Water Works, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	DE STEDINGK, HENRY, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1885	DES VAGES, JOHANNES A. D., <i>Willowmore, Cape Colony.</i>
1955	1880 DES VOUX, SIR G. WILLIAM, K.C.M.G.
1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, <i>2 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	†DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	DE VILLIERS, JOSIAS E., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>2 Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	DE VILLIERS, TIBLMAN N., M.V.R., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1960	1883 DE WET, SIR JACOBUS P.
1887	DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Mutuwal, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	DICK, HON. THOMAS, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1890	DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., <i>Toorak, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1888	†DICKSON, HON. SIR J. FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Singapore.</i>
1965	1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, <i>15 Wilcox Street, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	†DICKSON, RAYNES, W., <i>Arnside, Pomain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	†DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, <i>Fauresmith, Orange Free State.</i>
1887	DIGNAN, PATRICK L., <i>Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1881	DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1970	1881 †DISTIN, JOHN S., <i>Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	DOBIE, A. W., <i>College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1880	†DOBELL, RICHARD R., <i>Quebec, Canada.</i>
1891	DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, Solicitor-General, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1889	DOBSON, HENRY, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1975	1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., C.E., Chief Engineer, <i>Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.</i>
1886	†DOBSON, ROBERT, Manager, Northern Investment Company of New Zealand, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1885	DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1890	DOCKER, THOMAS, L., <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	DOCKER, WILFRED L., <i>Nyramble, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1980	1889 †DONALD, JOHN M., <i>Robinson Gold Mining Company, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 DONALDSON, JAMES KENNEDY, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, 165 *King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 DOUGLAS, HON. ADYR, Q.C., M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1890 DOUGLAS, CHARLES HILL, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1985 1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., Government Resident, *Thursday Island, Torres Straits.*
 1887 DOUGLAS, J. H., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1875 DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., *Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1888 DOWLING, SAVILLE B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1990 1886 DREBERG, JOHN J. S., Deputy-Commissioner, *Gauhati, Assam, India.*
 1881 †DEURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 DUDLEY, CECIL, *Papho, Cyprus.*
 1889 DUFF, ROBERT, *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1872 DUFFERIN & AYA, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Rome.*
 1995 1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, Barrister-at-Law, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN A., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *Fort Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENON, Attorney-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
 2000 1882 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
 1884 †DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1880 DUNLOP, CHARLES E., Civil Service, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1890 DUNN, JOHN, JUN., *Park View, Hackney, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 2005 1884 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1885 DUPUCH, JOSEPH E., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1883 DU TOIT, THOMAS MELVILLE, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1883 DYASON, DURBAN, Attorney-at-Law, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 DYER, CHARLES, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 2010 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 DYER, JOHN E., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *Katni Murwani, Central Provinces, India.*
 1879 EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, 120 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 †EALES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Madras, India.*
 2015 1880 EASMON, J. FARRELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1880 EAST, REV. D. J., Principal, *Calabar College, Jamaica.*
 1890 EASTON, CHARLES J., P.O. Box 1036, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †EBERT, ERNST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 2020 1889 †ECKSTEIN, HERMANN, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †EDENBOROUGH, WELLESLEY M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1890 EDGHILL, NATHANIEL J., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Government Medical Officer, *Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.		
	1890	EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, <i>P.O. Box 685, Johannesburg, Transvaal</i>
2025	1889	EDWARDS, E. H., <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1877	†EDWARDS, HERBERT, <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1874	†EDWARDS, DR. W. A., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1887	EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2030	1883	EGERTON, WALTER, <i>Magistrate of Police, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1889	EICKE, ADOLPH, <i>Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1886	ELDBRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., <i>Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	ELIAS, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT, <i>Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Gen., Mauritius.</i>
	1882	ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., <i>New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
2035	1884	ELLIOTT, J. BANKS, <i>Arim, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1882	ELLIOTT, W. J. P., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1882	ELLIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ADAM GIB, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	ELLIS, J. CHUTE, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	ELSTOB, ARTHUR, <i>Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.</i>
2040	1888	ELWORTHY, EDWARD, <i>Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	EMANUEL, SOLOMON, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	EMERSON, HON. GEORGE H., Q.C., <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1889	EMMERTON, HARRY, <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	†ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2045	1889	ENGLAND, EDWARD, <i>Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884	ERSKINE, W. C. C., J.P., <i>Inspector of Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	†ESCOMBE, HARRY, M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1883	ESCOTT, E. B. SWEET, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
2050	1889	ESPEUT, HON. W. BANCROFT, M.L.C., <i>Spring Garden, Buff Bay, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	ESTILL, FREDERICK C., <i>Messrs. Blyth, Brothers, & Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1880	EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1883	EVANS, GOWEN, "Argus" Office, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	EVANS, J. EMRYS, <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2055	1883	EVANS, WILLIAM, <i>Singapore, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1890	EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	EVILL, FREDERICK C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>care of National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1878	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., <i>care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2060	1889	FAIRBRIDGE, RHYS S., <i>Government Surveyor, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	FAIRFAX, JAMES R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., <i>43 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	FANNING, JOHN, <i>Collector of Customs, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
2065	1889	†FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1887	FARQUHARSON, HON. CHARLES S., M.L.C., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

Year of Election.		
	1890	FARQUHARSON, HON. JAMES M., M.L.C., <i>Longhill, Santa Cruz P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1887	FARQUHARSON, J. M., JUN., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
	1889	FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., <i>Elim, Balacava, Jamaica.</i>
2070	1881	FAUCETT, HON. PETER, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	FAULKNER, ENOCH, Assistant Colonial Secretary, <i>Freelown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1890	FAWCETT, JAMES HART, <i>Athenæum Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	†FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc., F.L.S., Director, <i>Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.</i>
	1880	FEGAN, J. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2075	1888	FELL, HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1887	FENWICK, JOHN, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	FENWICK, THOMAS CAVERDISH, <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
	1886	FERGUSON, HON. DONALD, M.P.F., <i>Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.</i>
	1880	FERGUSON, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2080	1889	FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., <i>Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1890	FERGUSON, JAMES, JUN., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1886	FERGUSON, JOHN, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1883	FERGUSON, MAJOR JOHN A., <i>3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Jullundur, Punjab, India.</i>
2085	1885	FERGUSON, WILLIAM JOHN, M.P., <i>20 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	FETHERS, GEORGE, <i>Victoria Mortgage Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	FETHERS, P. DENTON, <i>High Street, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	FIELD, A. PERCY, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	FIELD, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., <i>Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
2090	1882	FILLAN, JAMES COX, <i>Wall House Estate, Dominica.</i>
	1881	†FINAUGHTY, H. J., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	FINLASON, JAMES B., <i>St. Augustine's Mine, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	FINLAYSON, DAVID, <i>Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, <i>Richmond, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
2095	1876	FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	FINLAYSON, HON. THOMAS A., M.L.C., <i>Trinidad.</i>
	1878	†FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., J.P., <i>Collector of Customs, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1878	FISCHER, C. F., M.D., F.L.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	†FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2100	1884	FISHER, R. H. U., J.P., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	FISHER, WM., <i>Esquimalt, British Columbia.</i>
	1881	†FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	FITZGERALD, LORD GEORGE, <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1876	FITZGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2105	1884	FITZGERALD, T. N., <i>Surgeon, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1876	FITZGIBBON, E. G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	†FLACK, JOSEPH H., <i>Gresham Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	†FLEMING, HON. FRANCIS, C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.</i>
	1880	FLEMING, JOHN, <i>Charlotte Town, Grenada.</i>
2110	1878	FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada (Corresponding Sec.).</i>
	1888	FLETCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1890	FLETCHER, REV. WM. ROBY, <i>Wavertree, Kemp Town, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1876	FLOWER, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
2115	1886	FONCECA, RICHARD J., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.
	1886	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., M.E.C., C.M.G., <i>Parham Hill, Antigua.</i>
	1886	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1883	†FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	FORD, DR. F. T. WEST, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2120	1887	†FORD, JAMES, <i>Damaraland (viâ Walwich Bay), South Africa.</i>
	1889	†FORD, JAMES P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	FORD, JOSEPH C., 108 <i>East Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	FORD, RICHARD, <i>Victoria Railway Commission, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	FORD, ROBERT, <i>Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2125	1884	FORDE, WILLIAM, <i>Public Works Department, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 215 <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	FORREST, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1889	FORREST, MOWBRAY G. S., <i>Burwood, New South Wales.</i>
2130	1882	FORSYTH, REV. T. SPENCER, <i>Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	FORTUNO, JOSEPH, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Ferro-Carril de Tehuantepec, Mexico.</i>
	1888	FOWLER, GEORGE M., <i>Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.</i>
2135	1883	†FOWLER, HON. HENRY, <i>Colonial Secretary, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1889	†FOWLER, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1876	FOX, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1888	FRANCIS, DANIEL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	FRANKI, J. P., <i>care of Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2140	1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1889	FRASER, HUGH, <i>Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
	1878	FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
2145	1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., <i>Kandanevera, Elkaduwa, Ceylon.</i>
	1881	FRASER, HON. CAPTAIN THOMAS, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	FRENCH, JAMES, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	FRETZ, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molynaux, St. Kitts.</i>
	1882	FROST, JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
2150	1890	FRYE, MAURICE W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1889	†FULLER, ALFRED W., <i>P.O. Box 163, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884	†FULLER, WILLIAM, <i>Thomas River Station (viâ King William's Town), Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	FULTON, ALEXANDER T., <i>Freehold Loan Co., Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1887	FULTON, BRIGADE-SURGEON JOHN, M.D., 188 <i>Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

Year of Election.		
2155	1891	FYFE, HON. LAURENCE R., Colonial Secretary, <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
	1878	†FYSH, HON. P. O., M.L.C., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1879	GADD, JOSEPH, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	GAISFORD, HENRY, <i>Otingi, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	GALGEY, OTHO, M.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
2160	1870	†GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
	1880	GALT, SIR ALEXANDER T., G.C.M.G., <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1891	GARD'NEE, MAITLAND, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	GARDNEE, WILLIAM, M.D., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	GARLAND, CHARLES L., M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2165	1887	GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., Public Works Department, <i>Johore, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1887	GARNETT, HARRY, <i>Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	GARRAWAY, DAVID GLOSTER, Treasurer, <i>St. Lucia, West Indies.</i>
	1882	GARRETT, G. H., Travelling Commissioner, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1887	GARRICK, ALFRED C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2170	1888	GASKIN, C. P., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	GASQUOINE, JAMES M., <i>Powers Street, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	GATTY, HON. STEPHEN H., Q.C., Attorney-General, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
	1882	GAUL, THE VENERABLE W. T., M.A., Archdeacon of Kimberley and Bechuanaland, <i>St. Cyprians, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	†GEARD, JOHN, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2175	1886	GEDDES, CHARLES W. B., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1886	GENTLES ALEXANDER B., <i>Hampstead, Falmouth P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1886	GEORGE, ARTHUR, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	GEORGE, CHARLES J., M.L.C., <i>Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
	1891	GERARD, EDWARD M. S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2180	1882	GIBBON, EDWARD, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885	GIBBON, W. D., <i>Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1882	GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, 70 Pitt Street, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	GIBSON, CHARLES HENRY, M.R.C.S.E.
	1889	GIBSON, HARRY, <i>South African Association, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2185	1882	GIFFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.C.
	1886	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, P.O. Box 401, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891	GILES, FRANCIS WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1879	GILES, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
	1889	GILL, DAVID, LL.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, <i>The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2190	1884	GILLARD, RICHARD.
	1889	GILLES, ALFRED W., <i>Hinemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	GILLESPIE, ROBERT, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	†GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1877	GILLMOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES T., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
2195	1882	GILMOUR, ANDREW, <i>Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	GILZEAN, ALEXR. RUSSEL, <i>Anna Regina, British Guiana.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †GIRDLESTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 GITTENS, JOSEPH A., *Oughterson, St. Philip, Barbados.*
 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Manchester, Jamaica.*
 2200 1886 †GLEN, W. H., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 GLENNIE, THOMAS H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 GOCH, G. H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 2205 1879 GODFREY, FREDERICK R., *Graylings, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1885 GOERTZ, ERNEST, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 †GOLDNEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. TANKERVILLE, *Singapore.*
 1885 GOLDRING, A. R., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 2210 1880 GOLDSWORTHY, H.E. SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
 1890 GOLLIN, GEORGE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 GOODCHAP, C. A., M.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, *Durban, Natal* (Corresponding Secretary).
 2215 1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, Attorney-General, *Hong Kong.*
 1869 GOODRICK, G. D., *Durban, Natal.*
 1886 GOODRIDGE, EDWARD W. G., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P., *Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H., *Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.*
 1886 GORDON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. A., Inspector of Prisons, *Hong Kong.*
 2220 1880 GORDON, A. H. W., *Immigration Department, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1890 †GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E.
 1889 †GORDON, GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1891 †GORDON, JOHN, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 2225 1889 †GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
 1886 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Government Offices, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1888 GORE, GERRARD R., *Yandilla, Queensland.*
 1883 GORRIE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1891 GOULDSBURY, HIS HONOUR VALESTUS S., C.M.G., M.D., *Administrator, St. Lucia.*
 2230 1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.*
 1878 GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, C.M.G., *Surveyor-General, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1889 GRAHAM, C. ROSENBUCH, *West African Bank, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 2235 1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1885 GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, Attorney-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 GRAHAM, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1889 GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., *Albany, Western Australia.*
 1889 †GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 2240 1883 GRAINGER, RICHARD KEAT, *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 1882 GRANT, ALEXANDER CHARLES, *Brisbane, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1801 GRANT, CHARLES HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1879 †GRANT, E. H., *Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1888 GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., Principal of Queen's University, *Kingston, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 2245 1889 GRANT, HENRY E. W.
- 1877 GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, *care of William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.*
- 1890 GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Middeberg Road, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 GRAY, GEORGE W., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 †GRAY, ROBERT, *Hughenden, Queensland.*
- 2250 1890 GRAY, WILLIAM BAGGETT, Crown Solicitor, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1887 †GREATHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †GREEN, DAVID, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 GREEN, JOHN E., P.O. Box 340, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 2255 1884 †GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, *Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.*
- 1877 †GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1880 †GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.C., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1889 GREENE, EDWARD M., Advocate, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1884 GREENE, MOLESWORTH, *Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2260 1883 GRENIER, HON. SAMUEL, Attorney-General, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1881 †GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., *Government House, St. Helena.*
- 1884 GRIBBLE, REV. J. B., *St. Paul's Parsonage, Temora, New South Wales.*
- 1879 †GRICE, JOHN, Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 GRIEVE, DR. ROBERT, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 2265 1885 GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., Superintending Medical Officer, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1884 GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., M.L.A., *East London, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 †GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1881 GRIFFITH, HON. SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1875 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR T. RISELY, Administrator of Seychelles.
- 2270 1877 GRIFFITH, H.E. SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1883 †GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., Resident Magistrate, *Maldern P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1886 GRIFFITH, W. C. E., M.Inst.C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, *Tamsui, Formosa, China.*
- 2275 1884 †GRIMWADE, F. S., *Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 GRINLINTON, J. J., A.Inst.C.E., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1882 GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Rupert's Land, "*St. John's,*" *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BRADDOE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1890 GUERIN, THOMAS A., Barrister-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2280 1884 GUERITZ, E. P., Acting Resident, *Province Dent, British North Borneo.*
- 1889 GURDEN, R. L., *Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 GURNEY, PROFESSOR THEODORE T., M.A., *Sydney University, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Chartered Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2285 1887 GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., *188 Melcoffe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1877 †GZOWSKI, COLONEL SIR CASIMIR S., K.O.M.G. (A.D.C. to the Queen), *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 HAARHOFF, J. C., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 HADDON, F. W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2290 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants Bank, Montreal, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1879 HALCOMBE, ARTHUR F., *care of Colonists' Land Corporation, Feilding, New Zealand.*
- 1890 HALE, WILLIAM G., C.E., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1880 HALKETT, HON. CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, M.L.C., *Inspector-General of Police, Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1883 HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 2295 1888 HALL, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 HALL, MAXWELL, M.A., F.R.A.S., *The Observatory, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1887 HALL, THOMAS S., *Manager, Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 HALLIDAY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 2300 1885 HAMILTON, HON. CHARLES B., M.L.C., *Receiver-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1885 HAMILTON, JAMES, *Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Limited, George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Mutual Provident Society, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., *Assistant Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1881 HAMILTON, H.E. SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B., *Government House, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 2305 1884 HAMMERSLEY-HEENAN, ROBERT H., M.Inst.C.E., *Engineers' Office, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Samares, Yarra, near Goulburn, New South Wales.*
- 1889 HAMMOND, MARK J., J.P., *Ashfield, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
- 1883 HAMPSHIRE, F. K., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 2310 1888 †HAMPTON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †HAMPTON, J. ATHERTON, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HAMPTON, JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 HANBURY, THE REV. W. F. J., M.A.
- 1889 HANCOCK, EDWARD, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 2315 1884 HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1885 †HANNAM, CHARLES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 HANNAM, WILLOUGHBY, M.Inst.C.E., *Chief Engineer for Railways, Cooktown, Queensland.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1889 †HANSEN, VIGGO J., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 2320 1888 †HARDIE, WILLIAM, *Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.*
- 1890 HARDING, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 HARDING, MORGAN H., *Audit Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1889 †HARDS, HARRY H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 HARDY, C. BURTON, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 2325 1884 HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 HAREL, PHILIBERT C., *Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
- 1888 HARGER, F. ARNOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *care of Messrs. Read & Campbell, Ferro-Carril, Mexicano del Sur, Puebla, Mexico.*
- 1886 HARLEY, JOHN, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1878 HARLEY, COLONEL SIR ROBERT W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
- 2330 1882 †HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P. *Guildford, Western Australia.*
- 1886 HARPER, LEONARD, Barrister-at-Law, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1884 HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., *Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 HARPER, WALTER A., 63 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 2335 1883 HARRY, WILLIAM ROSSET, M.R.C.S., J.P., *Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.I., *Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 HARRIS, D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARRIS, DAVID, M.R.C.S.E., J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARRIS, ELIAS, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 2340 1891 HARRIS, FREDERIC E., *Georgetown, Queensland.*
- 1883 †HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †HARRISON, FRANK, *Wheriside Estates, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1886 HARRISON, PROFESSOR J. B., *Government Laboratory, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, P.O. Box 17, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 2345 1889 HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1886 †HARROW, EDWIN, *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1881 †HARSANT, SIDNEY B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 HARTLEY, SURGEON-MAJOR E. B., V.C., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HARTLEY, EDWIN J., 418 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2350 1891 HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., *Launceston, Tasmania.*
- 1881 HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., M.L.C., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1884 HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 †HARVEY, THOMAS L., M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1882 HASTINGS, COMMANDER W. C. H., R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, *Hong Kong.*
- 2355 1887 HATHORN, KENNETH H., Advocate of the Supreme Court, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1884 HAVELOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1879 HAWDON, C. G., *Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*

	Year of Election.	
2360	1882	HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
	1881	HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana (Corresponding Secretary).
	1883	†HAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.
	1885	HAY, DAVID A., Bunbury, Western Australia.
	1880	†HAY, HENRY, Collindina, New South Wales.
2365	1885	†HAY, JAMES, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1886	HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., Government House, Sierra Leone.
	1891	†HAY, JOHN, North Shore, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1878	HAY, WILLIAM, Boomdnoopana (vid Wahanyah), New South Wales.
	1888	HAYDON, THOMAS, Coronet Hill, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia; and Victoria Club.
2370	1887	HAYGARTH, JOHN, Kooralbyn, Beaudesert, Queensland.
	1883	HAYNES, ROBERT, Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.
	1882	HAYS, WALTER, Rockleigh, Townsville, Queensland.
	1879	HAYTKE, H. H., C.M.G., GOVERNMENT STATIST, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).
	1889	†HAZELL, CHARLES S., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
2375	1883	HEARLE, ROBERT WALLER, Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1890	HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., Brisbane, Queensland.
	1891	HEBDEN, GEORGE H., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1886	HEBRON, A. S., Barrister-at-Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1888	HECTOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
2380	1876	*HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.
	1889	HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., K.C.M.G., Government House, Grenada.
	1886	†HEMERY, PERCY, Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1881	HEMMING, JOHN, Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
	1869	HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., Maritzburg, Natal.
2385	1889	HENDERSON, J. C. A., Pretoria, Transvaal.
	1889	HENDERSON, SAMUEL, Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.
	1887	HENDERSON, WM.
	1889	HENDERSON, WILLIAM JAMES, cars of Trustees and Executors' Co., Melbourne, Australia.
	1890	HENDERSON, WILLIAM R., M.D., Acting Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.
2390	1891	†HENNESSY, DAVID VALENTINE, J.P., Brunswick, Melbourne, Australia.
	1883	HENSMAN, ALFRED PEACH, Perth, Western Australia.
	1887	HENTY, RICHMOND, 11 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1890	HERMAN, ISAAC, 366 Little Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
	1883	†HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
2395	1875	HEWAT, CAPTAIN J., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1884	HICKLING, FREDERICK J., National Bank of Australasia, Adelaide, South Australia.
	1888	HICKS, H. M., 313 Flinders Lane West, Melbourne, Australia.
	1886	†HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., Newlands, Cape Colony.
	1885	HIGGINS, HON. HENRY, Commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands.

	Year of Election	
2400	1884	HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, <i>Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	†HIGGETT, JOHN MOORE, M.L.A., <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1885	†HIGGETT, WILLIAM E., 79B <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887	HILL, EDWARD C. H., <i>Inspector of Schools, Singapore.</i>
2405	1883	HILL, JOHN S., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	HILL, LUKE M., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1887	HILL, STANLEY G., <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1888	†HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, <i>Sungei Ujong, Strait Settlements.</i>
	1884	HILL, THOMAS JAMES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
2410	1881	HILL, WILLIAM, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1888	†HILLIARY, GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1886	HILLMAN, GEORGE F., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1889	HILLS, TOM, 235 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	†HINRICHSSEN, RUDOLF, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2415	1888	†HITCHINS, CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1886	HOAD, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., <i>Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Singapore.</i>
	1889	HOBBS, THOMAS, <i>Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	HOCKING, HON. HENRY H., <i>Attorney-General, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1890	HODGES, FRANCIS E., <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
2420	1880	†HODGSON, EDWARD D., <i>Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.</i>
	1884	HODGSON, HON. FRDERIC M., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1886	†HOFFMEISTER, HON. C. R., <i>Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1886	HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., M.L.C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, <i>Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany.</i>
2425	1883	HOLBOROW, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1890	HOLDSHIP, GEORGE, J.P., <i>New Zealand Kauri Timber Co., Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1886	HOLE, WILLIAM, <i>Pekan, Pahang, Strait Settlements.</i>
	1889	HOLLAND, CUYLER A., <i>care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1889	HOLLAND, JOHN A., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2430	1889	†HOLLINS, RICHARD R., P.O. Box 289, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal; and Pretoria.</i>
	1880	HOLLIS, ALBERT E., <i>Potosi, Bath, Jamaica.</i>
	1889	HOLMES, JOHN R., <i>District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1880	HOLMSTED, ERNEST A., <i>Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.</i>
	1891	HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2435	1887	HOLT, BASIL A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887	†HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., <i>Wealwandangie, Springersure, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1888	HOLWELL, CHARLES A., <i>care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1889	†HOMAN, L. E. B., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	HONKY, RICHARD, 12 <i>San Juan de Letran, Mexico.</i>
2440	1879	HONIBALL, OSCAR D., M.D., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1884	†HOPF, C. H. S., <i>Mareitimo, Glenelg, South Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
1884	†HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., <i>Fremantle, Western Australia.</i>
1889	†HOPETOUN, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	HOPKINS, J. CASTELL, <i>Imperial Bank, Galt, Canada.</i>
2445 1890	HOPKINS, THOMAS H., <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1888	HOPLEY, WILLIAM M., Q.C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	†HORDERN, EDWARD CARR, 211 <i>Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	†HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., <i>Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S., <i>Director, Royal Botanical Gardens, Mauritius.</i>
2450 1885	HORSFALL, JOHN A., <i>Kent Road, Surrey Hills, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	HORSFORD, DAVID BARNES, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1881	HORTON, A. G., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1887	HOTSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	HOWATSON, WILLIAM, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
2455 1889	HOWDEN, J. McA., <i>Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	HOWELL, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	HUBBARD, THE HON. ARTHUR G., <i>Selwyn Castle, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	†HUDDART, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2460 1887	HUDSON, G. WRELFORD, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1880	†HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., <i>Chief of Police, La Re traite, St. Lucia ; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1887	†HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W., <i>Imperial Museum, Calcutta.</i>
1884	HULETT, HON. JAMES LIEGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Kearney, Nonoti, Natal.</i>
2465 1887	HULL, GEORGE H., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†HULL, W. WINSTANLEY, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	HUMPHREYS, EDWARD W., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1880	HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, <i>Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1889	HUNT, WALTER R., <i>Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
2470 1883	HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1889	HUNTER, DAVID, <i>Government Railways, Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	HUNTER, HAMILTON, <i>Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.</i>
1882	HURLEY, D. R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	HURLEY, EDWARD B., <i>Supt. of Government Telegraphs, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2475 1891	HURST, GEORGE, M.A., M.B., <i>Viwa, Homebush, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	†HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H.
1890	HUTCHINS, DAVID E., <i>Conservator of Crown Forests, Knysna, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	HUTCHINSON, EDWARD OLIVER, <i>Bedford, Cape Colony ; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1887	HUTCHINSON, W., <i>Messrs. Hutchinson, Bleasby, & Co., 70 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2480 1883	HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	HUTTON, HENRY, J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	†HUTTON, J. MOUNT, <i>Damaraland (via Walwich Bay), South Africa.</i>
1885	HYAM, ABRAHAM, <i>Baconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1884	IKIN, REV. DR. ALFRED, <i>Point, Natal.</i>
2485	1880	IM THURN, EVERARD F., <i>Pomeroon River, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	INGLIS, T. A. F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	INNES, HON. SIR GEORGE L., Judge of the Supreme Court, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
	1886	†ISAACS, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2490	1884	ISAACS, JACOB, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	ISAACS, LIONEL A., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	ISEMONGER, HON. EDWIN E., Colonial Treasurer, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1883	JACK, A. HILL, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	JACKSON, DR. ANDREW C., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
2495	1881	JACKSON, HON. CAPT. H. M., R.A., Colonial Secretary, <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1883	JACKSON, RICHARD HILL, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1890	JACKSON, ROBERT E., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1883	†JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	†JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 171 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2500	1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., care of F. Smith, Esq., 13 <i>Queen's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	JAMES, P. HAUGHTON, <i>Devon Lodge, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	†JAMESON, DR. L. S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	†JAMISON, M. B., C.E., 39 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	JAMISON, WILLIAM T., <i>Falmouth, Jamaica.</i>
2505	1891	JACQUE, ALFRED E., 12 <i>O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	JARDINE, C. K., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1883	JARVIS, E. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1872	†JENKINS, H. L., <i>Indian Civil Service.</i>
2510	1889	†JEFFE, CARL, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1882	†JEFFE, JULIUS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	JERNINGHAM, HON. HUBERT E. H., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1891	JOEL, WOLFF, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	JOHNSON, ARTHUR E., <i>Mount Peveril, Moka, Mauritius.</i>
2515	1884	JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., Public Works Department, <i>Kalawewa, Dumballa, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	JOHNSON, HON. G. RANDALL, M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	†JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, <i>Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1888	JOHNSTON, HENRY H., C.B., F.R.G.S., British Commissioner for Northern <i>Zambesia, Mosambique.</i>
	1889	†JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.</i>
2520	1889	JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, <i>Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1881	JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., care of W. D. Stewart, Esq., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.B., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	JOHNSTON, W. H. J., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>

Year of Election.	
2525	1890 JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, <i>Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1881 JONES, HON. B. HOWELL, M.C.P., <i>Plantation Hope, British Guiana.</i>
	1889 †JONES, CHARLES T., M.L.A., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 †JONES, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889 JONES, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2530	1891 JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, <i>Bickley, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 †JONES, EVAN H., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 JONES, FRANK L., 64 <i>Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1891 JONES, HERBERT ST. CLAIR, <i>Hendon Hall, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
	1888 JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, <i>Albany, Western Australia.</i>
2535	1882 JONES, J. THOMAS, <i>Bradfield, Barbados.</i>
	1881 JONES, MATHEW, <i>Assistant Colonial Surveyor, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1883 JONES, MURRAY J., <i>Brooklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882 JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., <i>Stockton, Barbados.</i>
	1884 JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., 16 <i>College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2540	1887 JONES, R. F., P.O. Box 110, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1891 JONES, RONALD M., <i>South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1873 JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882 JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, <i>Police Magistrate, St. Thomas, Jamaica.</i>
	1890 JONES, WM. HERBERT, 278 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2545	1884 †JONES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE W. H. QUATLE, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1889 JONES, WILLIAM T., 8 <i>Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884 †JONSSON, F. L., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1885 JORNY, EDWARD BENJAMIN, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1884 JOSEPH, HON. S. A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2550	1887 †JOSEPHSON, JOSHUA F., <i>St. Killians, Rose Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G.
	1886 JUTA, HENRY, <i>Advocate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886 KARSLAKE, A. T., J.P., <i>Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i>
	1890 KAYS, MARTIN T., <i>care of J. Garlick, Esq., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2555	1888 KRANE, EDWARD, M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1886 KRANE, JOHN R. R., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1885 KRELAN, REV. JOSEPH, <i>Bartica Grove, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1886 KREP, JOHN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889 †KINGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, <i>Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2560	1889 †KRITH, JOHN T., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884 †KELLY, JAMES JOHN, <i>Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889 †KELTY, WILLIAM, <i>British Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1880 KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1877 KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
2565	1882 KEMSLEY, JOHN C., J.P., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880 KEMSLEY, JOHN, <i>Rustenburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1883 KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1884 KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D. (Surgeon-Superintendent H.M. Government Emigration Service).
	1889 KENT, WILLIAM J., P.O. Box 1812, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2570	1885 KEOGE, EDMUND, <i>Alma Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
	1886	KERR, ALEXANDER, <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1880	KERR, THOMAS, C.M.G.
2575	1888	†KERRY, T. C., <i>Sutton Lodge, Remmanuaa, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	†KEYNES, RICHARD R., <i>Keyneton, South Australia.</i>
	1882	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KING, EMMANUEL, J.P., <i>311 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1888	KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., <i>Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2580	1882	†KING, THOMAS A., <i>Magistrate, Transkeian Territory, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	KINGSMILL, W. T., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KINTORE, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1886	†KIRK, WILLIAM, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1884	KIRSCH, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2585	1886	KITHER, WILLIAM, <i>Glensel, South Australia.</i>
	1890	KITSON, ROBERT P., <i>Half Way Tree Pens, near Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1889	KNEE, PHILIP, <i>Compania Gran-Nacional de Tramways, Buenos Ayres.</i>
	1878	KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, <i>2 Rue de Lozum, Brussels; and British Columbia.</i>
	1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Audit Office, Singapore.</i>
2590	1886	KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
	1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	KNOTT, MICHAEL EDWARD, <i>Brooksmead, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	KNOX, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1878	KNOX, EDWARD, <i>Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2595	1887	KNOX, WILLIAM, <i>74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	†KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1877	KORTRIGHT, SIE CORNELIUS H., K.C.M.G., <i>Hillside, Barrie, Ontario, Canada.</i>
	1890	†KOTIARI, JEIANGIR H., <i>Karachi, India.</i>
	1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., <i>41 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2600	1889	KRONE, PERCY L., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	†KUNR, HENRY R., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., C.M.G., <i>Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1882	KYSER, JAMES WM. NORTON, <i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1889	LACY, ARTHUR G., <i>Warra Warra Station, Murchison District, Western Australia.</i>
2605	1883	†LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, <i>The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.</i>
	1887	LAILEY, THOMAS, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1885	LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	LAMB, HON. WALTER, M.L.C., <i>Rooty Hill, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	LAMPREY, SURGEON-MAJOR J. J., F.R.G.S., <i>Army Medical Staff, Sierra Leone.</i>
2610	1880	LANDALE, ALEXANDER, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1886	LANDALE, ROBERT H., <i>Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 LANG, WILLIAM A., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 LANGE, J. H., M.L.A., J.P., *Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 2615 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1878 LARK, F. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 LARKINS, FREDERICK, *The Parsonage, Waitara, New Zealand.*
 1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 2620 1889 LAWRENCE, JAMES, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1880 LAYTON, A. L., *Airy Hall, Essequibo, British Guiana.*
 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHER, *Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong.*
 1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados.*
 1876 LEES, P. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 2625 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBERN, LL.D., *Residency Judge, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
 1889 LEES, H.E. SIR CHARLES CAMERON, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Mauritius.*
 1879 LEES, JOHN, *Wanganui, New Zealand.*
 1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., *Cullenswood House, Fingal, Tasmania.*
 2630 1877 LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *Civil Service, Kalutara, Ceylon.*
 1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius.*
 1887 LENNEBERG, THEODOR, *North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1890 LENNOX, ARKYL N. O., *Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 2635 1890 LEONARD, JAMES W., Q.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., *P.O. Box 894, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 LESLIE, WILLIAM, C.E., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., *Durban, Natal.*
 2640 1888 LEVER, GEORGE J., *Bank of New South Wales, Warwick, Queensland.*
 1877 LEVIN, W. H., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
 1889 LEVY, DAVID L., *122 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 LEVY, JAMES A., *Chief Inspector of Factories, Melbourne, Australia.*
 2645 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada.*
 1881 LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 †LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.A., B.C.L., M.P., *Hobart, Tasmania (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1880 LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, M.L.C., *Sierra Leone.*
 1884 †LEWIS, THOMAS, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 2650 1889 LEZARD, FLAVIEN E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †LICHTHEIM, JACOB, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 LIDDELL, JOHN M., *P.O. Box 1128, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †LIDDELL, FREDERIC C., *Messrs. Liddle, Fletcher, & Forbes, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 LIEMANN, PROF. JAMES A., *Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*

	Year of Election.	
2655	1883	LILLEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR CHARLES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	LILLEY, E. M., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1884	†LINTON, THE RT. REV. SYDNEY, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Riverina, Hay, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	LISSENER, ISIDOR, M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886	†LITKIE, EMIL M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2660	1888	LIVERMORE, EDWARD PIKE, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
	1879	†LIVERSIDGE, PROFESSOR A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	LLOYD, GEORGE, <i>cars of Standard Bank, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	LLOYD, LEWIS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	LOCH, H.E. SIR HENRY B., G.O.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
2665	1882	LOCKE, JOHN, <i>care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.</i>
	1888	LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., <i>Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.</i>
	1886	LOGAN, JAMES D., <i>Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	LONG, EDWARD M., <i>Havana, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1883	LOOS, F. C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
2670	1889	†LOUBSER, MATTHEW M., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	LOVE, J. R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1878	LOVELL, DR. FRANCIS H., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1883	†LOVELY, LIEUT-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2675	1883	LOWE, MAJOR STANLEY JOHN, J.P., <i>Commissioner of Police, Tswangs, Bechuanaland.</i>
	1886	†LUARD EDWARD CHAUNCEY, <i>Plantation Peter's Hall, British Guiana.</i>
	1890	LUCAS, A. R. B., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1883	LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	LUMB, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.M., <i>Trinidad.</i>
2680	1886	LUMGAIR, GEORGE, <i>Secretary to the Council of Government, &c., Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
	1889	†LUMSDEN, DAVID, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	†LYMAN, HENRY H., <i>74 McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
	1880	LYNCH, EDWARD B., <i>Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	LYONS, CHARLES, <i>Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2685	1879	LYONS, FRANCIS B., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1883	LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., <i>St. Augustine's, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1886	MAASDORF, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	MAERN, A. W., <i>Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>
	1889	MACANDREW, ISAAC F., <i>Hawkes Bay Club, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
2690	1888	MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., <i>Greenknowe, MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS H., M.H.R., J.P., <i>Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1883	MACBAIN, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887	MACBRIDE, ROBERT K., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works Colombo, Ceylon.</i>

	Year of Election.	
2695	1888	MACDIARMID, ANDREW A., <i>Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1887	MACDONALD, BEAUCHAMP R., <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., <i>Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., <i>Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.</i>
	1891	MACDONALD, DUNCAN, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
2700	1886	MACDONALD, THOMAS MORELL, <i>Invercargill, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	MACDOUGALL, ALEXANDER, <i>Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1882	MACDOUGALL, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1884	†MACFARLANE, JAMES, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
2705	1889	†MACFARLANE, JAMES G., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1881	MACFARLANE, ROBERT, Member of the Volkstraad, <i>Harrismith, Orange Free State.</i>
	1886	MACFARLANE, RODERICK, <i>Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
	1888	MACFARLANE, THOMAS, <i>Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1890	MACFEE, K. N., 45 <i>St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Canada.</i>
2710	1889	MACFIE, MATTHEW, <i>Louisville, High Street, Armadale, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, Auditor-General, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., care of Chartered Company, <i>Fort Salisbury, Mashonaland.</i>
	1883	MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, <i>Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	MACINTOSH, JAMES, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
2715	1890	†MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, <i>Dungog, New South Wales.</i>
	1887	MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., 131 <i>Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	MACKENZIE, HARLEY U., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	†MACKENZIE, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
2720	1886	MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	†MACKINNON, W. K., <i>Marida, Yallock, Boorcam, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1886	MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., <i>District Engineer, Haputale, Ceylon.</i>
	1891	MACKWOOD, FRANK M., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1869	MACNAB, REV. A., D.D., Rector of <i>Darlington, Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada.</i>
2725	1881	MACPHERSON, HON. J. A., <i>Winilba Diggers' Rest, near Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1882	MACPHERSON, JOHN.
	1881	†MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, <i>Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
	1880	MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
	1883	MCALLUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, <i>Singapore.</i>
2730	1880	MCARTHUR, HON. JAMES A., <i>Queen's Advocate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1886	MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†MCCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, <i>Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	McCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, Colonial Surgeon, <i>Butterworth, Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1882	McCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., <i>Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2735	1889	McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>

	Year of Election.	
	1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILES, <i>Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.</i>
2905	1885	NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, <i>Trevennion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
	1879	NATHAN, D. P., <i>Advocate, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	'889	†NATHAN, GEORGE I., <i>P.O. Box 221, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	†NATHAN, JOSEPH E., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1891	NAUDI, ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., <i>Valletta, Malta.</i>
2910	1886	†NEAME, ARTHUR, <i>Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1885	NEETELING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., <i>Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	NEL, PERCEVAL CLAY, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1888	†NEISH, WILLIAM, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1880	NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., <i>Port Alfred, Cape Colony.</i>
2915	1888	NEVILL, THE RT. REV. S. T., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	†NEWBERRY, CHARLES, <i>Prynnsburg, Orange Free State.</i>
	1888	†NEWBERRY, JAMES COSMO, C.M.G., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	†NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1889	†NEWLAND, SIMPSON, <i>Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
2920	1884	NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., <i>Lucknow, New South Wales.</i>
	1885	NEWMAN, WALTER L., <i>Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
	1888	†NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., <i>Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1882	†NICHOLS, ARTHUR, <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	†NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, <i>Hanford Julare Co., California, U.S.A.</i>
2925	1891	NICOLL, WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, <i>Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	†NIND, CHARLES E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	NIND, PHILIP HENRY, <i>Better Hope House, British Guiana.</i>
	1879	NITCHE, GEORGE H., <i>Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
2930	1888	NOAD, WELLESLEY J., <i>Government Railways, De Aar, Cape Colony.</i>
	1879	NOBLE, JOHN, <i>Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1889	†NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., <i>Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1873	†NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1883	NORMAN, H.E. GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., <i>Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
2935	1886	†NORRIS, CAPTAIN R. J., <i>West India Regiment, Jamaica.</i>
	1889	NORRIE, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1870	NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., <i>Grenada.</i>
	1886	NOTT, RANDOLPH, <i>Silwood, Strathfield, New South Wales.</i>
	1888	†NOURSF, HENRY, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
2940	1888	NOWELL, THOMAS B., <i>Ferro-Carril de Tehuantepec, Mexico.</i>
	1882	†NOTCE, F. A., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
	1887	NOTES, EDWARD, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, <i>Singapore.</i>
	1883	O'BRIEN, H.E. COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
2945	1883	O'BRIEN, LUCIUS R., <i>President of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, 20 College Street, Toronto, Canada.</i>

Year of Election.	
1883	O'CALLAGHAN, CAPTAIN CORNELIUS C., Chief of Police, <i>Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., <i>Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	O'FLAHERTY, THOMAS AUGUSTUS, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
2950 1885	O'GILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
1885	O'GILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	O'GILVIE, WILLIAM F., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
1884	OLDHAM, JOHN, 51 <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
2955 1882	O'MALEY, MICHAEL R., <i>Colonial Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1876	O'MALLEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR EDWARD L., <i>Singapore.</i>
1886	O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., <i>Town Treasurer, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	ONSLOW, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1887	ORGILL, B. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
2960 1886	ORKNEY, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	†ORMOND, GEORGE C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1879	ORPEN, FRANCIS H. S., J.P., <i>Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	†ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLERD, M.L.A., <i>Barkly East, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	ORR, JAMES, <i>Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
2965 1880	ORRETT, JOHN, <i>Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1891	OSBORN, MELMOTH, C.M.G., <i>Resident Commissioner, Eshowe, Zululand.</i>
1888	OSBORNE, GEORGE, <i>Foxlow (via Bungendore), New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.</i>
1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	†OSBORNE, JAMES, <i>Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
2970 1880	†O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†OSWALD, HERM E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1889	OTTRESON, ALFRED S., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1889	OUGHTON, T. BANCROFT, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	OWEN, MAJOR PERCY, <i>Woollongong, New South Wales.</i>
2975 1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., P.O. Box 523, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	PAIN, HENRY, 448 <i>George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., M.P., <i>Halifax, Nova Scotia.</i>
1889	PALACHE, J. THOMSON, <i>Advocate, Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
1890	PALFREY, WILLIAM, <i>Potchefstroom, Transvaal.</i>
2980 1889	PALMER, HERBERT, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, <i>Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., <i>care of Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1890	PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1882	†PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>District Judge, Papho, Cyprus.</i>
2985 1890	PARKER, GILBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1888	PARKER, JOHN H., <i>Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	†PARKER, STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1883	PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1884	PARKIN, J. W., <i>Catherine Mount Estate, Montego Bay, Jamaica.</i>
2990 1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, <i>Mossgiel Station (via Booligal), New South Wales.</i>
1886	PARSONS, HON. J. LANGDON, M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1883 PARSONS, THOMAS, 8 *Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, *Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 1884 PATTERSON, HON. JAMES B., M.L.A., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 2995 1888 PAULING, GEORGE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †PAWSEY, ALFRED, *Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1889 †PAWLEY, AUGUSTUS G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1880 †PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., *Barrister-at-Law, Maritzburg, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 3000 1883 †PAYNE, JOHN A., *Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1878 †PEACOCK, CALEB, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †PEACOCK, A. W. H., *Queenstown, Cape Colony, and Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1877 †PEARCE, E., M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 3005 1884 PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, *Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 346, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1880 †PELLERBAU, HON. MR. JUSTICE ETIENNE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 PEMBERTON, SHOLTO R., *Barrister-at-Law, Vancourt House, Dominica, West Indies.*
- 1886 †PENNEFATHER, F. W., *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.*
- 1889 †PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., *care of Bank of South Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 3010 1888 PEPPIN, FREDERICK, *Keroongola, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 PERCIVAL, EXLEY, B.A., *Queen's College, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 PEREGRINE, LAWSON N., *District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1887 PERKS, THOMAS, *P.O. Box 897, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 3015 1886 PERRIN, HARRY W., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 PERRY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 PERSE, DE BUREH F., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1888 PETCHELL, WILLIAM C., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1885 PETER, FRANK, *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 3020 1884 PETER, HON. WILLIAM SPENCER, M.L.C., *Anama, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., *Edgeton, Barbados.*
- 1878 PETERSON, WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †PETTIT, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 PHARAZYN, CHARLES, J.P., *Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 3025 1879 PHARAZYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., *Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 PHILBEN, GEORGE, *Manley Beach, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1871 PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE.
- 1879 PHILLIPPO, HON. J. C., M.D., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1890 PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 3030 1887 PHILLIPS, CHARLES H., *Registrar-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

Year of Election.	
1875	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, <i>Dry River Station, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1882	PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHEWAITE, Superintendent of Police, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1878	PHILLIPS, J. H., M.E.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1884	PHILLIPS, LIONEL, <i>P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3035 1887	PHILLIPS, LOUIS C., <i>P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	PICKERING, FRANCIS HENRY, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1887	PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, <i>Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	PIKE, HON. CHARLES, C.M.G., Treasurer, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1885	PIKE, STEPHEN, <i>Watersmeet, near Ladysmith, Natal.</i>
3040 1886	PILCHER, HON. CHARLES E., Q.C., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	PILE, HON. A. JONES, Speaker of the House of Assembly, <i>Grenada, St. George's, Barbados.</i>
1889	†PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, <i>Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.</i>
1880	PILE, THEODORE C., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1890	PINNOCK, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3045 1884	PINNOCK, PHILIP, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1875	PINSENT, HON. SIR ROBERT J., D.C.L., Senior Puisne Judge, <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1889	PIRIE, GEORGE, <i>Leopard's Vlei, Richmond, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	PITTENDRIDGE, W. M., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, <i>Colesberg, Cape Colony.</i>
3050 1880	POGSON, EDWARD, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
1885	†POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., <i>Burton District, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1885	POLLEN, HENRY, M.D., <i>Gisborne, New Zealand.</i>
1889	POLLOX, MORRIS, JUN., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1879	POOLE, J. G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3055 1891	POOLE, THOMAS J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.L.A., <i>Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†PORTER, GEORGE E., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1890	PORTER, JAMES R., C.E., <i>Cleveland, Heidelberg, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	PORTER, HON. NEALE, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
3060 1886	POTTS, MOSES A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	†POWELL, FRANCIS, Assistant Protector of Chinese, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Stettin, Germany.</i>
1889	POWER, HERBERT, <i>Moonga, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	POWALL, ROBERT EDWARD, A.R.I.B.A.
3065 1886	PRELL, STEWART H., "Iona," <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	PRENDERGAST, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1872	PRESTON, HENRY, Government Botanist, <i>St. Ann's, Trinidad.</i>
1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1889	PRICE, L. E., <i>New Oriental Bank, Tamatave, Madagascar.</i>
3070 1884	PRICE, R. M. ROKBY, <i>Melvin, Sittou River, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1887	PRIESTLEY, A., <i>Federal Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	PRILLIVITZ, JOHAN M., <i>Mining Commissioner's Office, Heidelberg, Transvaal.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 PRINCE, FREDK. ARTHUR, *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
 3075 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
 1887 PURVES, J. M., M.A., J.P., *88 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Kukuihaele, Hawaii.*
- 1879 QUIN, GEORGE, *General Post Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 QUIN, WILLIAM J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 3080 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 RANCK, THOMAS A., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 RANDALL, ALFRED B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 RANKIN, FRANCIS WM., *Dominica.*
 3085 1882 RAPHAEL, HENRY J. W., P.O. Box 806, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 RAT, J. NUMA, M.D., Medical Officer, *Dominica.*
 1886 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 RAWLINS, CHARLES C., M.E., F.G.S., *Island Block, Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1885 RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 3090 1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1888 RAY, JAMES R., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 RAYNER, T. CROSSLEY, Stipendiary Justice, *San Fernando, Trinidad.*
 1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 3095 1891 REED, JOHN, *Cawnpur, N.W.P., India.*
 1890 REES, FRANK, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1888 REES, WILLIAM LEE, M.H.R., *Gisborne, New Zealand.*
 1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1881 REID, J. STUART, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 3100 1886 REID, ROBERT, 27 & 29 Little Flinders Street East, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 REID, ROBERT DYCE, *Armidale, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 REID, WALTER, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 3105 1886 RENNER, PETER A., Barrister-at-Law, *Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1886 RENNER, W., M.D., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1889 REYNOLDS, LESLIE H., *Peru.*
 1874 RHIND, W. G., *Dank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1880 RHODES, A. E. G., Barrister-at-Law, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 3110 1880 RHODES, HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1886 RHODES, ERNEST T., *Hadlow, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, Barrister-at-Law, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1886 †RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 3115 1883 RICE, LIONEL K., *The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1881 RICE, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., *Bushey Park, Palmerston, S. Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1887 RICHARDS, EDWARD H., District Commissioner, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, Treasurer, *Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*

Year of Election.	
	1882 RICHARDS, WILLIAM S., <i>Albion Estate, St. David's P.O., Jamaica.</i>
3120	1889 RICHARDSON, CHARLES J., <i>Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., <i>Queensland.</i>
	1874 RICHMAN, H. J., <i>Lincoln Gap, Port Augusta, South Australia.</i>
	1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, <i>Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886 RICHMOND, HON. JAMES CROWE, M.L.C., <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
3125	1888 RICHTER, G. H., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTZ, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.</i>
	1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., <i>Woburn Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1885 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, <i>Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.</i>
	1886 RIDDOCH, JOHN, <i>Yallum, Penola, South Australia.</i>
3130	1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A., F.R.G.S., <i>257 Victoria Parade East, Melbourne Australia.</i>
	1886 RIDGKN, J. LAMBE, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1881 †RIMER, J. C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.P., <i>Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3135	1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
	1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., <i>Valparaiso, Chili.</i>
	1890 ROBERTS, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889 †ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., <i>The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.</i>
3140	1884 ROBERTSON, A. DUNDAS, <i>Connewarran, Hesham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1876 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., <i>Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881 ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., <i>Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.</i>
	1887 ROBERTSON, H. F., <i>Ontario, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890 †ROBERTSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Rauson, Rewa, Fiji.</i>
3145	1883 ROBERTSON, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888 ROBERTSON, JOHN, <i>Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.</i>
	1890 ROBERTSON, MATHEW WALLACE, C.M.R., <i>Peddie, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876 ROBERTSON, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
	1884 ROBERTSON, W. ST. L., <i>The Hill, Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3150	1888 †ROBINOW, HENRY, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889 ROBINSON, ARNOLD E., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
	1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., <i>11 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1882 ROBINSON, GEORGE, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1886 ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
3155	1869 †ROBINSON, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1888 ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
	1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
	1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, <i>Messrs. Perdue & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1889 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., <i>40 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3160	1879 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM C. F., G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1878 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Trinidad.</i>
	1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.

	Year of Election.	
	1886	ROCKE, GEORGE WM., 3 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1882	ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., Palmerston, near Wellington, New Zealand.
3165	1886	ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Colombo, Ceylon.
	1889	RODGER, J. P., British Resident, Pahang, Straits Settlements.
	1884	ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1887	ROGERS, J. W. F., Mathoura Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
	1887	ROGERS, WM. HEYWARD, P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
3170	1890	†ROHDE, M. H., New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.
	1877	ROMILLY, ALFRED, Brisbane, Queensland.
	1883	†ROSADO, J. M., Belize, British Honduras.
	1883	ROSE, HENRY, JUN., care of Messrs. Rose, Wilson, & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1890	ROSEWARNE, D. D., Kangarilla Mining Co., Kallington, South Australia.
3175	1882	ROSS, ARTHUR W., Plaisand, Grenada.
	1891	ROSS, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, M.P., Barrister-at-Law, Winnipeg, Canada.
	1886	ROSS, DAVID PALMER, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Colonial Surgeon, Sierra Leone.
	1889	ROSS, F. LEITH, New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.
	1886	†ROSS, JOHN K. M., District Magistrate, Suva, Fiji.
3180	1890	ROSS, ROBERT McMILLAN, Ednam, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
	1883	ROSS, HON. W., M.L.C., J.P., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1884	ROSS, W. O., West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.
	1887	ROTHER, WALDEMAR H., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1883	†ROTHSCHILD, A. A., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
3185	1891	ROUTLEDGE, THOMAS, J.P., Nelson Street, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.
	1889	ROW, FREDERICK, Melbourne, Australia.
	1891	ROWAN, ANDREW, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
	1888	ROWAN, CAPTAIN FREDERICK C., Consul-General for Denmark, Melbourne Club, Australia.
	1887	ROWE, W. J. VIVIAN, Government Medical Officer, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa.
3190	1883	ROWLAND, J. W., M.D., Colonial Surgeon, Lagos, West Africa.
	1891	ROYCE, G. H., Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1886	ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1890	†RUCKER, WILLIAM S., 75 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.
	1881	†RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., Melbourne, Australia.
3195	1881	RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1882	RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., Hong Kong.
	1883	RUNCHMAN, M.S., care of Chartered Company, Fort Salisbury, Mashonaland.
	1871	RUSDEN, GEORGE W., Melbourne, Australia.
	1877	RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
3200	1879	RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., Château de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.
	1876	RUSSELL, G. GREY, Dunedin, New Zealand.
	1889	RUSSELL, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JAMES, C.M.G., Hong Kong.
	1891	RUSSELL, JOHN, Melbourne Club, Australia.
	1886	RUSSELL, JOHN BENJAMIN, Barrister-at-Law, Auckland, New Zealand.
3205	1883	†RUSSELL, JOHN PUEVIS, Wangai, Moana, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.

Year of Election.	
1875	RUSSELL, PHILIP, <i>Carngham, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1891	RUSSELL, WM. CECIL, <i>Wurrook, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1877	RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., M.H.R., <i>Flasmere, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
3210 1888	†RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., <i>Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	RUTHERFORD, H. K., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>Rosebank, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.</i>
1876	RYALL, R., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	RYAN, CHARLES, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1881	†SACHSE, CHARLES, <i>Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.</i>
3215 1890	SACKE, SIMON, <i>P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	SADLER, E. J., J.P., <i>Westmoreland, Jamaica.</i>
1889	SADLER, FRANK, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	†ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., <i>Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpellier, France.</i>
1886	†ST. HILAIRE, N. A., <i>Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
3220 1883	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., <i>9 Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	SALIER, FREDK. J., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1882	SALMON, CHARLES S.
3225 1882	SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT, <i>Norman Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1884	SALOM, HON. MAURICE, M.L.C., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1887	SALOMON, MAX G., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	SALOMONS, FREDERICK B., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	SAMWELL, NICHOLAS, <i>9D Almeida Street, Singapore.</i>
3230 1883	SANDEMAN, GORDON, <i>Burenda, Queensland.</i>
1891	SANDERSON, FREDERICK J., <i>Collector of Customs, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, <i>Prescot Avenue, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., <i>Fremanlle, Western Australia.</i>
1882	SANDWICH, LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H., C.B., <i>Head Quarters Staff, Cairo, Egypt.</i>
3235 1889	SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., <i>Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1887	SARAM, J. H. DE, <i>Registrar-General, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1880	SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T. K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	SARJEANT, HENRY, <i>Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1886	SAURE, HANS, M.D., <i>District Surgeon, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3240 1877	SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, JAMES R., J.P., <i>Tongaati, Natal.</i>
1880	SAUNDERS, JOHN, <i>Secretary, Table Bay Harbour Board, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	†SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., <i>care of City of Melbourne Bank, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3245 1881	SAUNDERS, REV. RICHARDSON, <i>Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1881	SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1886	SAVAGE, WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	SAVARIAN, N. S., <i>Lochiel, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1883	†SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., <i>Lowrenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.</i>
3250	1885	†SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
	1885	SAYCE, EDWARD, <i>Riversdale Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1884	†SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	SCARD, FRÉDÉRIC I., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1882	SCARTH, WILLIAM B., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
3255	1883	†SCHAPPERT, W. L., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	SCHERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FRÉDÉRIC, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	SCHÖPS, MAX, <i>Sofala, East Coast of Africa.</i>
	1889	†SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1878	SCHOOLDS, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, <i>Attorney-General, St. George's, Grenada.</i>
3260	1884	SCHUTE, FRÉDÉRIC, F.G.S.
	1882	SCHWABACHER, S., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1876	SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	SCOTT, JOHN E., P.G. Box 367, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1885	SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.</i>
3265	1883	SEALY, THOMAS H., <i>Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
	1888	†SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	SEE, JOHN, M.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1879	SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., <i>Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.</i>
	1885	SELWYN, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Melanesia, Norfolk Island, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
3270	1885	SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Barbados.</i>
	1889	SERRET, HON. EUGENE, M.L.C., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
	1881	†SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	†SEWELL, HENRY, <i>Trclawny, Jamaica.</i>
	1891	†SHACKELL, JAMES, M.L.A., <i>Echuca, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3275	1880	SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., <i>Fitebes Creek Estate, Antigua.</i>
	1886	†SHARP, EDMUND, <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1888	†SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
	1891	SHAW, HENRY RYLE, <i>Wessels Nek, Natal.</i>
	1883	†SHAW, THOMAS, <i>Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.</i>
3280	1883	SHEA, H.E. SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1891	SHELFORD, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., <i>Singapore.</i>
	1885	†SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Winchester House, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
	1884	†SHENTON, HON. GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., <i>Crawley, Western Australia.</i>
	1880	SHEPHERD, JAMES, <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
3285	1869	SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1879	SHERIFF, HON. R. FRENCH, <i>Attorney-General, Gibraltar.</i>
	1875	SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1885	SHERLOCK, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1880	†SHIPPARD, HIS HONOUR SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.L., <i>H.M.'s Administrator of Government, Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.</i>
3290	1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1884	SHERMPTON, WALTER, <i>Matapiro, Napier.</i>

Year of Election.	
1886	SILLITOR, RIGHT REV. A. W., D.D., Lord Bishop of New Westminster, <i>British Columbia</i> .
1886	SIM, PATRICK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony</i> .
1887	SIMMON, REV. PHILLIP B., M.A., <i>St. Paul's Mission House, Grahamstown, Cape Colony</i> .
3295 1890	SIMS, GEORGE J., 60 <i>Market Buildings, William Street, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1884	SIMMS, ALFRED, <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1877	SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1883	SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, Principal Civil Medical Officer, <i>Singapore</i> .
1889	SIMPSON, DUNDAS, P.O. Box 1028, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal</i> .
3300 1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal</i> .
1883	SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK.
1885	SIMPSON, GEORGE, <i>Lockerville, Western Australia</i> .
1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1889	†SIMPSON, JAMES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony</i> .
3305 1881	SIMSON, COLIN WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne Club, Australia</i> .
1884	SIMSON, R. J. P., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia</i> .
1888	†SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W.
1890	SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, F., M.D., <i>Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony</i> .
1885	SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, <i>Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
3310 1885	SIVEWRIGHT, HON. JAMES, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony</i> .
1882	†SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, <i>Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1883	†SKINNER, HON. ALLAN MCLEAN, C.M.G., Resident Councillor, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements</i> .
1885	SLADEN, DOUGLAS B. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia</i> .
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales</i> .
3315 1887	SMELLIE, ROBERT R., <i>Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland</i> .
1885	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED V. W. LUCIE, <i>Famagusta, Cyprus</i> .
1888	SMITH, H.E. SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Singapore</i> .
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand</i> .
1889	SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal</i> .
3320 1873	†SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Montreal, Canada</i> .
1883	†SMITH, HON. SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> .
1887	SMITH, EUSTACE A., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales</i> .
1882	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony</i> .
1886	SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia</i> .
3325 1890	SMITH, F. JAGO, <i>Hawthorne, Bathurst, New South Wales</i> .
1885	SMITH, GEORGE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana</i> .
1888	†SMITH, HON. H. G. SETH, Chief Judge, <i>Native Land Court, Auckland, New Zealand</i> .
1886	SMITH, H. HAVELOCK, <i>Townsville, Queensland</i> .
1888	†SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, <i>Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales</i> .
3330 1887	SMITH, JAMES, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand</i> .
1884	†SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, M.L.A., <i>Nassau, Bahamas</i> .
1885	SMITH, JAMES TREVOR, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony</i> .

Year of
Election.

- 1885 SMITH, JOHN G., *Madras Club, Madras, India.*
 1888 SMITH, JOSEPH H., *South Australian Railway Commission, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 3335 1887 SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., *Queen's Advocate, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1886 †SMITH, HON. R. BURDETT, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, *Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Galle, Ceylon.*
- 3340 1891 SMITH, WALTER S. HOWARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1887 SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.*
 1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARRE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 3345 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1881 SMUTS, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Gympie, Queensland.*
 1886 SNEDDON, W. D., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*
- 3350 1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1883 SNRYD-KYNNERSLY, C. W., *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1876 SOLOMON, HON. MICHAEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Seville, St. Ann, Jamaica.*
- 3355 1889 SOLOMON, RICHARD, *Barrister-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, *Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
 1889 SOMMERS, WILLIAM, *Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 SORAPURE, J. B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 3360 1884 SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., *Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.*
 1879 SOUTHGATE, J. J., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1882 SPAINE, JAMES H., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1890 SPARROW, CAPTAIN HENRY, G.B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 3365 1877 †SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 SPENCER, FRANCIS HENRY, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1888 SPENCER, WILLIAM, J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1886 SPICER, KENNETH J., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 SPRIGG, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 3370 1881 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
 1881 STABLES, HENRY L., C.E., *care of Messrs. Eckersley, Godfrey, & Liddell, Athens.*
 1888 STAIB, OTTO, 16 *Gutenberg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.*
 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1886 †STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 3375 1882 STEERE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1880 STEINEL, GEORGE, C.M.G., *Devon Penn, Kingston Post Office, Jamaica.*

Year of Election.		
	1888	†STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1873	†STEPHENS, ROMEO, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
3380	1879	STEPHENS, LIEUT.-GENERAL W. F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	STERN, H., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1888	†STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., <i>P.O. Box 191, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1887	†STEVENS, FRANK, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1887	†STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., <i>Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.</i>
3385	1890	STEVENS, JAMES W. DE VEE, <i>Supervisor of Customs, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1882	STEVENSON, GEORGE, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1889	STEVENSON, HERBERT, <i>Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1890	STEWART, GEORGE, <i>New Oriental Bank, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
3390	1884	STEWART, GEORGE, JUN., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt., F.R.G.S., F.R.S. (Canada), 146 <i>St. Augustine Street, Quebec, Canada</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
	1888	STEWART, McLEOD, <i>Ottawa, Canada.</i>
	1882	STOCKDALE, R. H., <i>Bondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	†STOKES, STEPHEN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
3395	1889	STONE, HENRY, <i>The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.</i>
	1881	STONE, ROBERT S., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1882	STOW, FREDERICK, <i>Steenbokpan, Hoopstad, Orange Free State.</i>
	1888	STRACHAN, CAPTAIN JOHN, F.R.G.S.A., <i>care of R. E. Begg, Esq., Lyndhurst Court, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	STRANACK, J. W., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
3400	1890	STREET, J. W., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1884	†STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, HON. COUNT, C.M.G., <i>Chief Secretary, Villa Bologna, Malta.</i>
	1881	STROUSS, CARL, <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1888	†STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1880	†STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., <i>Westos, Mowbray, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3405	1890	STRUTH, JAMES, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1880	STRUETT, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, <i>Swedish and Norwegian Railway, Luleå, Sweden.</i>
	1888	STUART, J. PERCY, <i>care of Messrs. Hill & Rathborne, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1880	STUART, M. V. D.
	1884	STUART, RICHARD WINGFIELD, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3410	1886	†STUART, WALTER, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1875	STUDHOLME, JOHN, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	†STUDHOLME, JOHN, JUN., <i>Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
	1889	STURDEE, H. KING, <i>care of British North Borneo Company, Sandakan, North Borneo.</i>
	1881	STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
3415	1890	STURROCK, DAVID, <i>Union Bank of Australia, Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1889	SULLY, WALTER, <i>Broken Hill, New South Wales.</i>
	1882	SUNTER, REV. M., M.A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
	1889	SUTTON, GEORGE M., M.L.C., <i>Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.</i>
	1883	SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P., <i>The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>

- | | Year of Election. | |
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| 3420 | 1881 | SWAN, ROBERT A., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i> |
| | 1891 | SWAYNE, CHARLES R., <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.</i> |
| | 1884 | SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKE, <i>Mullens River, British Honduras.</i> |
| | 1883 | SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., <i>The Residency, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i> |
| | 1891 | SYME, J. WEMYSS, J.P., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i> |
| 3425 | 1881 | †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> |
| | 1885 | †SYMONS, DAVID, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i> |
| | 1888 | SZCZEPANOWSKI, S. A. PRUS, <i>Lemberg, Austria.</i> |
| | 1879 | TAIT, M. M., <i>Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i> |
| | 1883 | TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore (Corresponding Secretary).</i> |
| 3430 | 1883 | TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., <i>The British Embassy, Paris.</i> |
| | 1886 | TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., <i>Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.</i> |
| | 1888 | †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., M.L.A., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i> |
| | 1889 | TANCRED, AUGUSTUS F., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i> |
| | 1888 | TANNER, J. EDWARD, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i> |
| 3435 | 1877 | †TANNER, THOMAS, <i>Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.</i> |
| | 1883 | TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i> |
| | 1887 | TATE, C. J., <i>National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i> |
| | 1889 | TATE, FREDERICK, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| | 1889 | TAYLER, J. FRED. J., <i>Somerset West, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 3440 | 1888 | TAYLOR, ALFRED J., <i>The Public Library, Hobart, Tasmania.</i> |
| | 1879 | TAYLOR, E. B. A., C.M.G., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i> |
| | 1887 | TAYLOR, G. W., J.P., <i>20 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| | 1890 | TAYLOR, HENRY, <i>Willow Park, Zeerust, Transvaal.</i> |
| | 1887 | TAYLOR, HENRY WM., <i>Durban, Natal.</i> |
| 3445 | 1889 | TAYLOR, H. HOWARD, <i>New Oriental Bank, Tamatave, Madagascar.</i> |
| | 1888 | †TAYLOR, JAMES B., <i>Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., P.O. Box 405, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i> |
| | 1891 | TAYLOR, PERCY VALE, C.E., <i>Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i> |
| | 1882 | †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, <i>Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| | 1883 | TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i> |
| 3450 | 1881 | TAYLOR, W. P., <i>P.O. Box 292, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i> |
| | 1890 | TAYLOR, W. T., <i>Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, Cyprus.</i> |
| | 1885 | TEBBS, REV. WILLIAM, <i>St. Matthew's Vicarage, Auckland, New Zealand.</i> |
| | 1872 | †TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, M.L.A., <i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i> |
| | 1884 | TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., <i>Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.</i> |
| 3455 | 1883 | TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., <i>Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.</i> |
| | 1887 | THOMAS, JAMES, J.P., <i>Coromandel, New Zealand.</i> |
| | 1886 | †THOMAS, JAMES J., <i>Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.</i> |
| | 1885 | †THOMAS, JOHN DAVIES, M.D., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> |
| | 1882 | THOMAS, M. H., <i>Ooonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.</i> |
| 3460 | 1883 | †THOMAS, RICHARD D., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i> |
| | 1884 | THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> |
| | 1884 | THOMPSON, ALEXANDER J., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i> |

Year of Election.		
	1889	THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, <i>Oceana Land Co., Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1881	THOMPSON, GEORGE A., <i>Union Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3465	1890	THOMPSON, HARRY L., <i>District Commissioner, Papho, Cyprus.</i>
	1890	THOMPSON, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1891	THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, <i>Bonthe, Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1884	THOMPSON, T. A., M.L.A., <i>Police Magistrate, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1884	THOMPSON, WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3470	1886	THOMSON, ALPIN F., <i>Works and Railway Dept., Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1885	THOMSON, ARTHUR H., <i>Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	THOMSON, JAMES, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1886	THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., <i>Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
3475	1880	THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Oficinas del F. C. de Algeciras, Algeciras, Spain.</i>
	1888	†THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, <i>Roburite Factory, Russell Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1882	THOMSON, W. K., <i>Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1872	THORNE, CORNELIUS, <i>Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai, China.</i>
	1882	THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, <i>Barbados.</i>
3480	1889	THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
	1884	THORNTON, S. LESLIE, <i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Malacca, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1885	†THURSTON, H.E. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1882	THWAITES, HAWTREY, <i>Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
	1875	TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
3485	1884	TILLEY, HIS HONOUR SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick.</i>
	1890	TIMPERLEY, FRANK, <i>Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1886	†TINLINE, JOHN, <i>Nelson, New Zealand.</i>
	1879	TOBIN, ANDREW, <i>Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1879	TOBIN, P. J., <i>Wingadee Station, Coonamble, New South Wales.</i>
3490	1888	TOD, PERCY B., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
	1885	TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	TODD, HON. EDWARD G., M.E.C., <i>St. Kitts.</i>
	1890	TOLHURST, GEORGE E., <i>Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1884	TOOTH, R. LUCAS, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3495	1883	†TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., <i>Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.</i>
	1884	TORROP, EDWARD C., <i>Restigonche Spool Co., Jacquet River, New Brunswick.</i>
	1888	TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., <i>Mackay, Queensland.</i>
	1887	†TOZER, HON. HORACE, M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, and Gympie, Queensland.</i>
	1877	TRAFFORD, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE G., <i>St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
3500	1889	†TRAILL, GILBERT F., <i>Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.</i>
	1884	†TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, <i>District Magistrate, Toledo, British Honduras.</i>
	1888	TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR, <i>Union Steamship Company.</i>
	1889	TRAYLEN, WILLIAM, M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>

Year of Election.		
	1888	TREACHER, W. H., C.M.G., <i>Thaiping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
3505	1888	TREBARTHEN, WM. COULSON, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	†TRELRAMAN, CHARLES W., <i>Bogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.</i>
	1890	TREMLETT, HORACE S., <i>P.O. Box 11, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
	1890	TRENCHARD, HENRY, <i>Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales.</i>
	1886	TRIMMINGHAM, J. L., <i>Hamilton, Bermuda.</i>
3510	1880	TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., <i>The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados.</i>
	1884	†TRIPP, C. H., <i>Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TRIPP, L. O. H., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
	1883	TROTTER, NOEL, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1886	TROWER, HERBERT A., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3515	1869	TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1882	TRUTER, JAMES LIONEL, <i>Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1888	†TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., <i>Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1883	TUCKER, HENRY, <i>West End, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	TUCKER, KIDGER, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3520	1883	TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, <i>Mooitgedacht Mining Company, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.</i>
	1888	TULLOCH, C. G., <i>Launceston, Tasmania.</i>
	1887	TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., <i>Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1883	TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	TURNER, DUNCAN, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>90 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3525	1882	†TURNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NAPIER, <i>care of Union Mortgage & Agency, Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1886	TURNER, HARRY, J.P., <i>Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
	1882	†TURNER, HENRY GYLES, <i>Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1879	†TURNER, WILLIAM S., <i>Chief Commissary of Taxation, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
3530	1882	†TURTON, C. D., <i>Assistant Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1889	TWEEDIE, W. K., <i>Joboka Tea Estate, Sonari, Sibsagar, India.</i>
	1886	TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., <i>38 Baywater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	TYSON, THOMAS G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, <i>Tallandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
3535	1886	UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
	1883	USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1881	USHER, HENRY CHARLES, M.L.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1889	VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, <i>Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.</i>
	1887	VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of Election.		
3540	1890	VAN REESHMA, JOHN S., J.P., <i>Sultan's Battery, South Wynaad, India.</i>
	1885	VAN RENEN, HENRY, Government Land Surveyor, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1884	VAN-SENDEK, E. W., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1889	†VARDY, JOHN EYRE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
3545	1890	VARLEY, HIRAM W., <i>Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	†VAUGHAN, J. D. W., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
	1881	†VEENDAM, J. L., M.D., <i>Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
	1883	†VELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, Registrar, <i>Supreme Court, Singapore.</i>
	1888	VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., <i>Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.</i>
3550	1890	VENNING, EDWARD, <i>Public Works Department, Kandy, Ceylon.</i>
	1869	VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1877	VERLEY, LOUIS, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
	1886	†VERSFELD, DIRK, J.P., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.</i>
3555	1889	VICKERS, HUGH A., <i>Pontabella, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	†VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, C.M.G., <i>Auditor-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	VINCENT, GEORGE, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
	1889	†VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
	1882	VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3560	1880	VOHSEN, ERNST, <i>Königgrätzer Strasse 124, Berlin, Germany.</i>
	1886	VOSS, HOULTON H., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3565	1884	WACE, HERBERT, <i>Civil Service, Ratnapura, Ceylon.</i>
	1885	WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., <i>Australian Joint Stock Bank, Orange New South Wales.</i>
	1887	WAGHORN, JAMES, <i>District Surgeon, Ipolela, Natal.</i>
	1887	WAGNER, JOHN, <i>care of Messrs. Cobb & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1890	WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
	1885	†WAITE, PETER, <i>Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1885	WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, <i>Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.</i>
3570	1889	†WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., <i>Niekviiks Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
	1890	WAKLEY, R. T., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1883	WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., <i>Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
	1890	WALDRON, GEORGE N., <i>Back Beach Road, Durban, Natal.</i>
	1880	WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., <i>Falkland Islands.</i>
	1884	†WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., <i>Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	†WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
3575	1886	WALKER, JOHN, <i>24 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1881	†WALKER, JOSEPH, <i>Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
	1874	†WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
	1883	†WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROUDE, C.M.G., <i>Chief Commissioner of Police, Thaping, Perak, Straits Settlements.</i>
3580	1882	WALL, T.A., <i>Vice-Consul Oil Rivers Protectorate, Old Calabar, West Africa.</i>
	1891	WALPOLE, HON. CHARLES G., M.A., <i>Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.</i>

Year of Election.	
1887	WALPOLE, ROBERT S., Secretary to the Wool Growers' Association, Melbourne, Australia.
1889	†WALSE, ALBERT, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
1890	WALSHAM, WALTER E., Durban, Natal.
1889	WALSHE, ALBERT PATRICK, Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
3585 1881	†WALTER, HENRY J., Dunedin, New Zealand.
1881	†WANLISS, THOMAS D., Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
1890	WANT, G. FRED., 3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1879	WARD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., M.L.C., C.M.G., Kingston, Jamaica.
1873	WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, Victoria, British Columbia.
3590 1885	WARE, JERRY GEORGE, Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.
1879	†WARE, JOHN, Tatyoon, Yalla-y-Poorra, Victoria, Australia.
1886	†WARE, JOSEPH, Minjah, Carramat, Victoria, Australia.
1880	†WARE, J. C., Yalla-y-Poorra, Victoria, Australia.
1889	WARING, FRANCIS J., M.Inst.C.E., J.P., Haputale Railway Extension, Nannu Oya, Ceylon.
3595 1886	WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, Stony Hill P.O., St. Andrews, Jamaica.
1882	†WARNER, OLIVER W., Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11 Garden Reach, Calcutta.
1880	WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Singapore.
1890	WARTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. GARDNER, Durban, Natal.
1889	†WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, Adelaide, South Australia.
3600 1885	WATERS, WILLIAM, Addah, Gold Coast Colony.
1888	WATERS, WILLIAM DE LAPPE, New Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.
1883	WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1891	WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.
1885	WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, Nazira, Assam, India.
3605 1887	†WATSON, H. FRASER, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1886	†WATSON, T. T., Govt. Surveyor, Mutual Buildings, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1879	WATT, GEORGE, Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.
1887	WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, Sydney, New South Wales.
1889	WATTS, HENRY JAMES, Durban, Natal.
3610 1881	WAT, E., Sydney, New South Wales.
1891	†WAY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SAMUEL J., Adelaide, South Australia.
1885	WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1882	WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., Perth, Western Australia.
1885	WEARS, WM. E. LIVINGSTONE, care of R. A. Robinson, Esq., Empire Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.
3615 1887	†WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandega, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
1889	WEBB, ALFRED, Somerset East, Cape Colony.
1882	WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1890	WEBB, DOUGLAS HENRY, Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.
1890	WEBB, EDWARD, Hindualla. Kandy, Ceylon.

Year of Election.		
3620	1880	WEBB, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE H. F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
	1881	WEBB, J. H., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
	1890	WEBBER, LIONEL H., <i>care of Post Office, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
	1883	WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1886	WEBSTER, A. SPRED, 3 <i>Gresham Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
3625	1886	†WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., <i>MacKay, Queensland.</i>
	1886	WEBSTER, WILLIAM, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
	1880	WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., <i>Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.</i>
	1884	WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
	1883	WEIL, JULIUS, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
3630	1884	WEIL, MYER, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
	1881	WEIL, SAMUEL, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
	1888	WELCH, EDWIN J., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1891	WELLS, EDWARD R., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
	1889	WEMYSS, ALEXANDER, <i>New Oriental Bank, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
3635	1889	†WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., <i>Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i>
	1878	†WESTBY, EDMUND W., <i>Pullitop and Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.</i>
	1876	†WEST-ERSKINE, HON. W. A. E., M.L.C., M.A., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1887	†WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., 2 <i>O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	WETTLAR, CHARLES N. B., <i>Jamaica.</i>
3640	1888	†WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., <i>West India Regiment, Jamaica.</i>
	1881	WHITE, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON H. MASTER, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1880	WHITE, MONTAGUE W., <i>Cedar Hill, Antigua.</i>
	1886	†WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1890	WHITE, W. KINROSS, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
3645	1886	†WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
	1889	WHITEHEAD, HENRY C., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
	1876	WHITEHEAD, PERCY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
	1881	WHITWAY, HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
	1876	WHITMORE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
3650	1891	WHITTY, HENRY TARTLTON, <i>Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.</i>
	1878	WYHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
	1886	†WHYTE, W. LESLIE, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1884	†WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., <i>Inspector of Forests, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
	1883	WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
3655	1884	WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1889	WILKINSON, RICHARD G., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1891	WILKINSON, THOMAS, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
	1883	WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
	1890	†WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
3660	1882	WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., <i>Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
	1888	WILLCOX, JOHN SYMS, J.P., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
	1891	WILLIAMS, A. VAUGHAN, <i>Masse Kesse, Manica, East Africa.</i>
	1888	WILLIAMS, CHARLES RIBY, <i>Controller of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
 2665 1889 WILLIAMS, FRANK, *Frere Villa, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1882 WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., *Assistant Resident Magistrate, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 WILLIAMS, HON. MR. JUSTICE HARTLEY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, 211 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1890 WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*
 3670 1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3 *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1882 WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1879 WILLIAMSON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, *care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 3675 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1876 WILMOT, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1883 WILSON, ALEXANDER, *Mount Emu, Victoria, Australia.*
 1890 WILSON, ALEXANDER, 7 *Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 WILSON, DAVID, C.M.G., *Commissioner Northern Province, &c., Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 3680 1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1887 WILSON, JAMES, *Oriental Diamond Mining Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1883 WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1884 WILSON, ROBERT, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 3685 1889 WILSON, ROBERT F., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1881 †WILSON, HON. W. HORATIO, M.L.C., *Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1880 WILSON, HON. WILLIAM, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 WILSON, WILLIAM BLACHE, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1889 †WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, 39 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 3690 1887 †WINDEYER, HON. SIR WILLIAM C., *Judge of the Supreme Court, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1887 WINDSOR, PETER F., *Hebron, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
 1877 WING, EDGAR, 424 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 †WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
 1880 WIRGMAN, REV. A. T., M.A., D.C.L., *Vice-Provost St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 3695 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 WOLLASTON, CHARLTON F. B., J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †WOLSELEY, FREDERICK Y., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 WOLSELEY, W. A., *Plantation Lusignan, British Guiana.*
 3700 1890 WOOD, BENONI HORACE, J.P., *Clairmont, Natal.*
 1873 WOOD, J. DENNISTOUN, *Barrister-at-Law, 47 Selbourne Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1878 WOOD, READER GILSON, *Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).*

Year of Election.		
	1887	WOODHOUSE, ALFRED, M.E., P.O. Box 759, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
3705	1888	†WOODHOUSE, EDMUND BINGHAM, Mount Gilead, Campbelltown, New South Wales.
	1888	†WOODHOUSE, HENRY MARRIOTT (Persian Consul), Australian Club Sydney, New South Wales.
	1889	WOODS, JOHN, Fairlight, Manley, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1888	†WOODS, SIDNEY GOWER, Registrar Supreme Court, Belize, British Honduras.
	1886	WOODWARD, R. H. W., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.
3710	1889	WOODYATT, JOHN, Maryborough, Queensland.
	1884	†WOOLLAN, BENJAMIN MINORS, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1890	†WOOLLAN, FRANK M., P.O. Box 577, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1890	WRIGHT, A. E., Brunswick Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon.
	1887	WRIGHT, ARTHUR JAMES, 79 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.
3715	1888	WRIGHT, J. B., J.P., Bendoo, Sherbro', West Africa.
	1886	WRIGHT, WILLIAM FREDERICK, H.M.'s Customs, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
	1890	WRIKON, HON. HENRY J., Q.C., M.L.A., Melbourne, Australia.
	1884	WYATT, ALFRED, Police Magistrate, Melbourne, Australia.
	1872	WYATT, CAPTAIN W. J. (late Cape Mounted Rifles).
3720	1890	WYKHAM, ALFRED L., M.D., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1882	WYLER, J. C., Lisbon-Berlyn, Lydenburg, Transvaal.
	1885	WYLLIE, BEUCE J., Haldummulla Estate, Ceylon.
	1887	WYNDHAM, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.
	1888	WYNNE, AGAR, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
3725	1884	YEARWOOD, HON. TIMOTHY, M.L.C., Edghill, Barbados.
	1891	YELVINGTON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE ROGER Y. D., Nassau, Bahamas.
	1887	YOCKMONITE, ABRAHAM, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
	1887	†YONGE, CECIL A. S., M.L.C., Fwith, Dargle, Maritzburg, Natal.
	1888	†YOUNG, CHARLES G., M.A., M.D., District Medical Officer, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.
3730	1884	YOUNG, DAVID ALEXANDER, Jonesville, Corosol, British Honduras.
	1890	YOUNG, EDWARD WM., M.Inst.C.E., Sydney, New South Wales.
	1883	†YOUNG, HORACE E. B., Fairymead, Bundaberg, Queensland.
	1882	†YOUNG, HON. JAMES H., M.E.C., Nassau, Bahamas.
	1891	YOUNG, JOHN, London Chartered Bank, Melbourne, Australia.
3735	1888	YOUNG, JOHN, J.P., 256 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
	1883	YOUNG, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Georgetown, British Guiana.
	1887	†ZEAL, HON. WILLIAM AUSTIN, M.L.C., Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.
	1891	ZIEDERBERG, R. A., Mowbray, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
	1890	ZIERVOGEL, CAREL F., Pretoria, Transvaal.
3740	1881	ZOCHONIS, GEORGE B., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
	1881	ZWEIFEL, JOSUA, The Royal Niger Company, River Niger, West Africa.



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 „ Colonial College, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk.
 „ Colonial Office, London.
 „ Crystal Palace Library.
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 „ „ Bristol.
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 „ „ Darlington.
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 „ „ Leeds.
 „ „ Manchester.
 „ „ Norwich.
 „ „ Nottingham.
 „ „ Oldham.
 „ „ Plymouth.
 „ „ St. Margaret and St. John, West-
 „ „ St. Martins-in-the-Fields. [minster.
 „ „ Sheffield.
 „ „ Swansea.
 „ Guildhall Library, London.
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 „ House of Lords, London.
 „ Imperial Institute, London.
 „ India Office Library, London.
 „ Institute of Bankers, London.
 „ Institution of Civil Engineers.
 „ Intelligence Department, War Office.
 „ London Institution.
 „ London Library.
 „ Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
 „ National Club, London.
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Royal Colonial Institute.

- The People's Palace Library, London.
 „ Reform Club, London.
 „ Royal Asiatic Society, London.
 „ Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham.
 „ Royal Gardens, Kew.
 „ Royal Geographical Society, London.
 „ Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
 „ Royal Statistical Society, London.
 „ Royal United Service Institution, London.
 „ Science and Education Library, South Kensington.
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 „ „ „ Quebec.
 „ Bureau of Statistics, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 „ Canadian Institute, Toronto.
 „ Council of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.
 „ Geographical Society, Quebec.
 „ Geological Survey of Canada.
 „ Hamilton Association.
 „ Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
 „ Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
 „ Literary and Scientific Society, Ottawa.
 „ MacLeod Historical Society, Alberta, N.W.T.
 „ McGill University, Montreal.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Victoria, British Columbia.
 „ Mercantile Literary Association, Montreal.
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 „ Department of Mines, Geological Survey.
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 „ Free Public Library, Bathurst.
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 „ Houses of Parliament, Sydney.
 „ Mechanics' Institute, Albury.

The Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.

„ Royal Society of New South Wales.

„ School of Art, Grafton.

„ „ Maitland West.

„ „ Wollongong.

Queensland.

The Houses of Parliament, Brisbane.

„ Royal Society of Queensland.

„ School of Art, Bowen, Port Denison.

„ „ Brisbane.

„ „ Ipswich.

„ „ Rockhampton.

South Australia.

The Houses of Parliament, Adelaide.

„ Public Library, Adelaide.

„ Royal Society, Adelaide.

Tasmania.

The Houses of Parliament, Hobart.

„ Mechanics' Institute, Launceston.

„ Public Library, Hobart.

„ „ Launceston.

„ Royal Society of Tasmania.

Victoria.

The Houses of Parliament, Melbourne.

„ Athenæum and Burke Museum, Beechworth.

„ Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum, Melbourne.

„ Mechanics' Institute, Sale.

„ „ Sandhurst.

„ „ Stawell.

„ Public Library, Ballarat.

„ „ Castlemaine.

„ „ Geelong.

„ „ Melbourne.

„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian

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„ Chamber of Commerce, Cape Town.

„ „ „ Port Elizabeth.

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 " " Kimberley, Griqualand West.
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 " Public Library, Durban.
 " " " Pietermaritzburg.

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 " Free Library, Barbados.
 " Court of Policy, British Guiana.
 " Houses of Parliament, Grenada.
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 " Victoria Institute, Jamaica. [Guiana.

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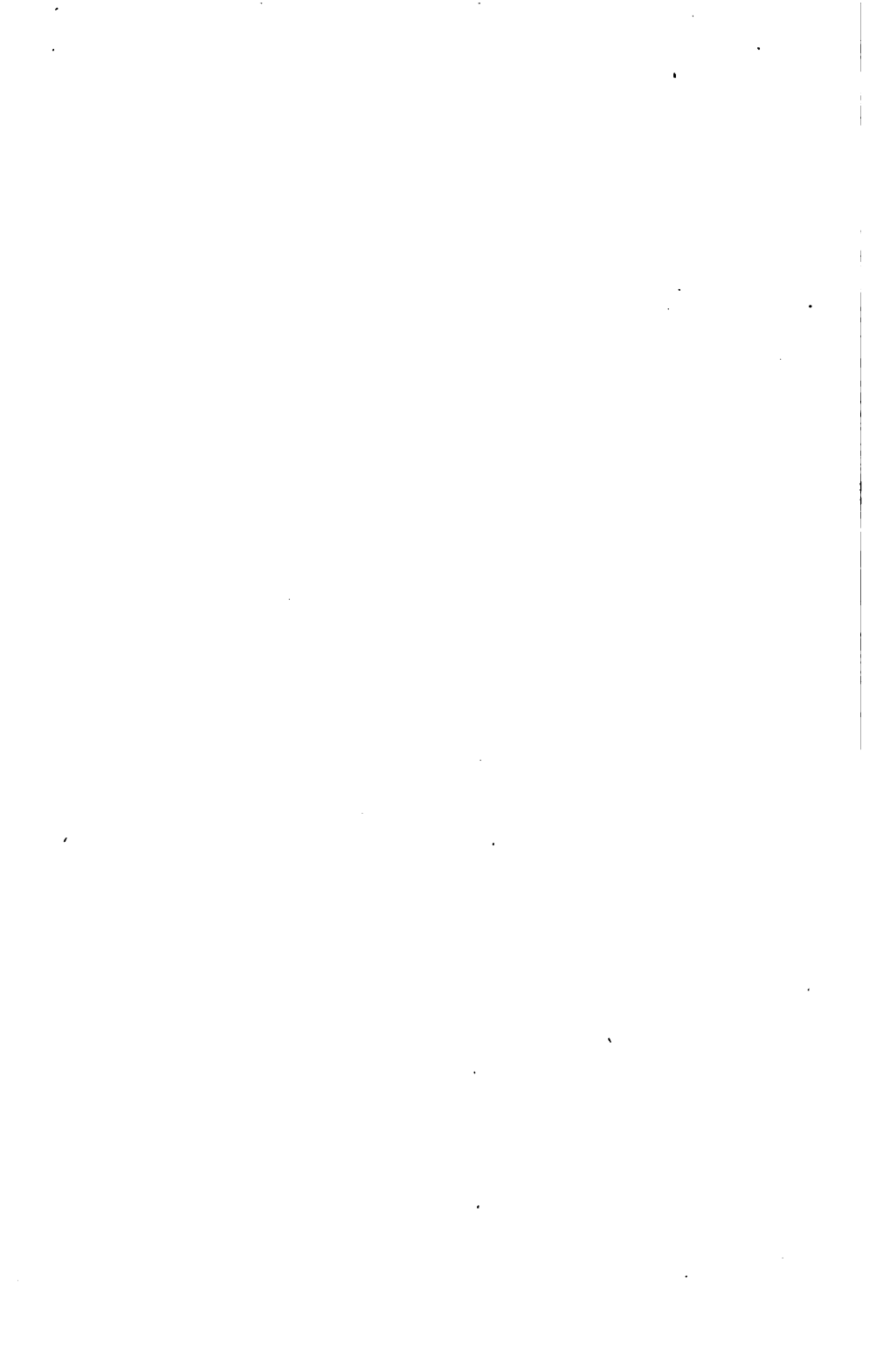
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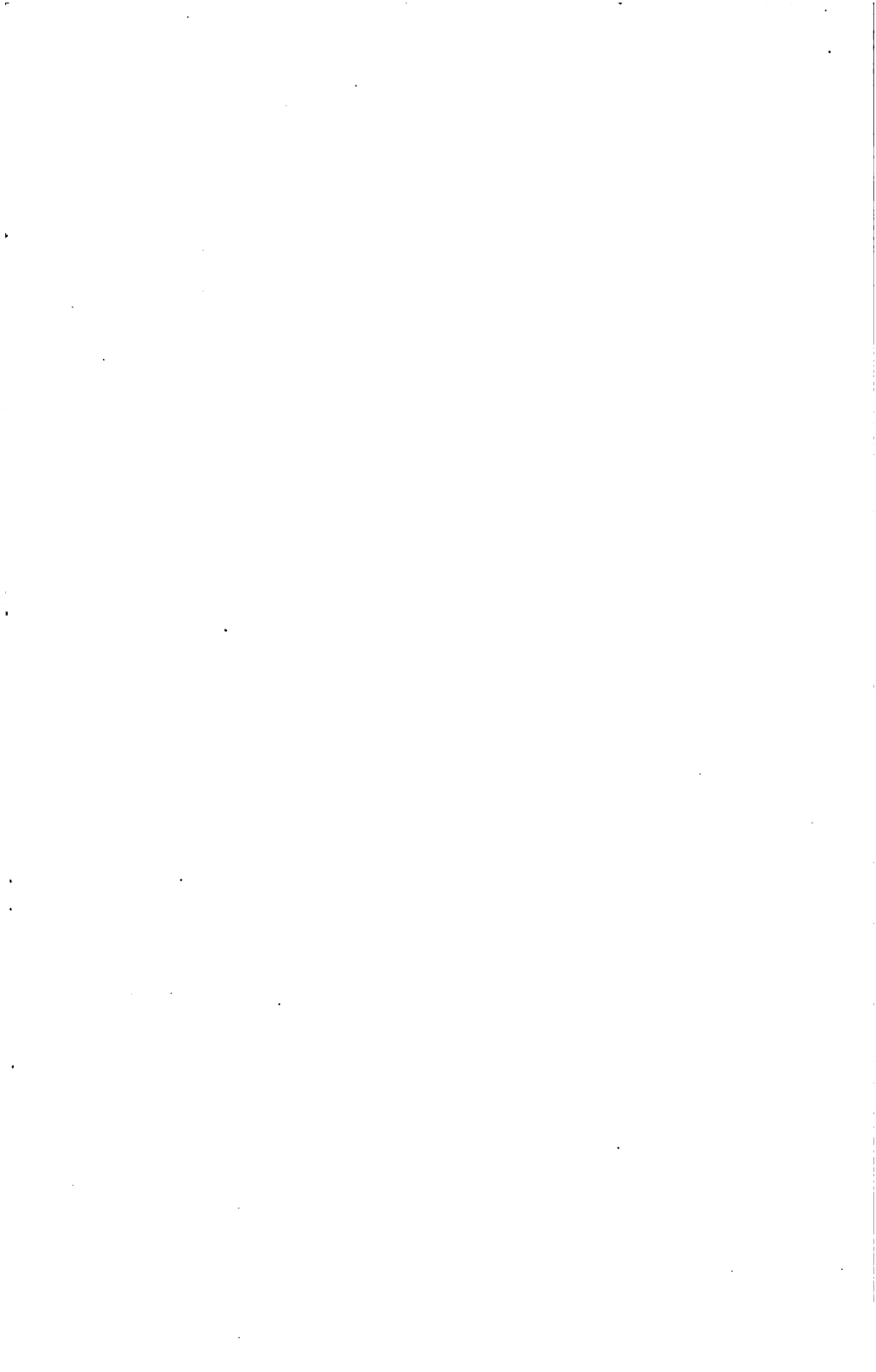
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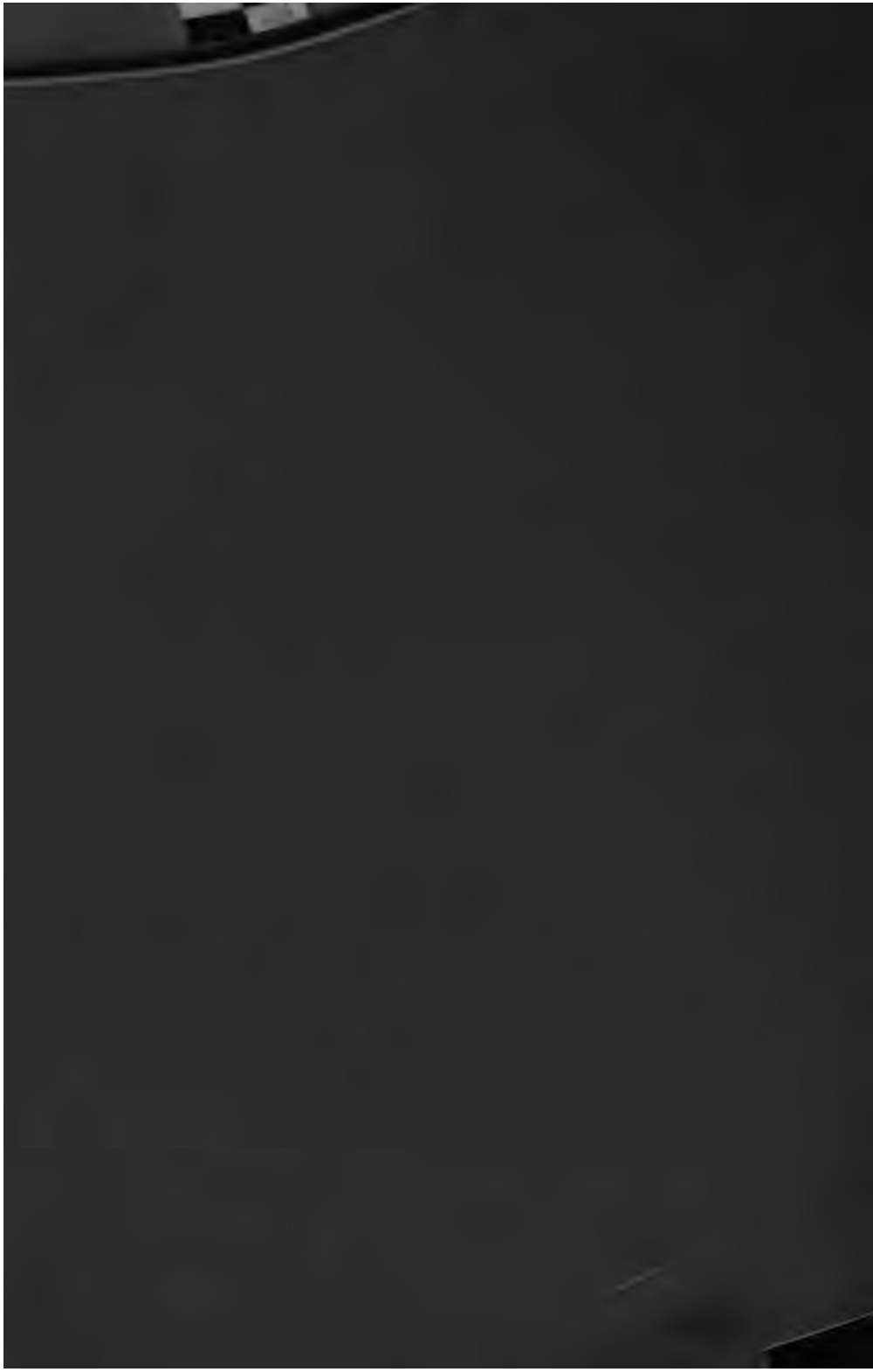
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